THE SUNDAY GAZETTE AND TELEGRAPH

NO. 8738 33RD YEAR — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1905 — TWENTY EIGHT PAGES. — PRICE FIVE CENTS

RUSSIAN VIEWS KUROPATKIN'S SPECTACULAR

St. Petersburg Says Advance Has No Connection Whatever With Affairs in Russia. Theory as to Operations.

STRIKERS MAY GET RAILROAD

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—12:50 a. m.—According to reports current in military circles, General Kuropatkin has broken through Field Marshal Oyama's left wing and threatens his communications with Kinkow. Whether or not the report is true the Associated Press learns from a high military source that General Kuropatkin has undertaken a general offensive movement on both flanks with the object of threatening both lines of Japanese communications and forcing the Japanese from their winter quarters. The statement of the Associated Press said:

Theory of Operations.

"After General Mistchenko's raid, General Kuropatkin decided that Oyama's position could be turned westward from the plains. The advance has absolutely no connection with events in Russia. If as reported, the Russians have already succeeded in piercing the Japanese left they doubtless will be able to reach a point west of Liao Yang in which case the Japanese will be outflanked. A similar movement southward from Benisimonse will strike the Japanese line of communications toward the Talu. Although cold, the weather is ideal for winter campaigning. The ground is hard and the rivers frozen solid, making the handling of artillery easy."

No further official news was received from the front Saturday night. General Kuropatkin has something short of 300,000 men. The troops engaged on the right, in addition to General Mistchenko's and General Rennenkampf's cavalry are believed to be principally Siberian and part of the first European army. Governor General Trepoff has warned some of the foreign correspondents that if they continue to send out false and misleading reports of the situation, they will be deported.

Wondering About Czar.

Maxim Gorky, the novelist, has been brought back from the St. Petersburg fortress to which several leading writers on the reform papers were taken after their arrest.

There is much gossip about what is occurring at Tsarskoe-Selo, but the only thing certain is that the emperor and his advisers have not reached a decision regarding further action. It is known, however, that a project for the creation of a sort of the old Russian land parliament as a consultative body to his majesty, but without power of action, has been discussed.

OFFICER WHO FIRED ON CZAR IN TROUBLE

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—Formal charges of negligence and inattention to duty have been preferred against Sub-Lieutenant Kurzoff who had immediate charge of the gun from which a shell was fired January 19 during the ceremony of blessing the waters which was attended by Emperor Nicholas. The official view is that the accident was a result of carelessness in leaving a charge of grape in the gun after a practice which had occurred two days previously.

THINK KUROPATKIN WAS TOO TO STRIKE BLOW

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—6:10 p. m.—Opinions differ here as to the significance and importance of the movement undertaken by General Kuropatkin. It is very difficult to ascertain the truth. Many persons are inclined to believe it is a genuine offensive movement against the Japanese with the object of forcing them out of their winter quarters, while others look upon it as being only a more or less serious operation undertaken upon orders from St. Petersburg to draw the attention of the people elsewhere to the theater of war. In the meantime the general staff maintains reticence regarding the plans of its commander-in-chief. All dispatches from Russian correspondents at the front from foreshadow a big and bloody battle of a decisive character. They tell of arrangements for the receipt of an immense number of wounded, not only at Mukden but as far back as Harbin, and speak of a general engagement in which almost a million men and 2,000 guns were to be involved. Rumors are already flying about of defeat and victory. Success, they still hold, will be of immeasurable value to the government at this juncture, while disaster would only serve to complicate the situation and render the government's position more difficult. Advices from Liao Yang are not critical.

SHADE OF LOUIS XVI—"Better be careful Nick. I lost my head by not listening to the voice of the people."

SENATORS TO OPEN BEFORE MAP ON TEXAS SUITS

Late Massachusetts Statesman Subject of Sixteen Addresses.

Directors of Lewis and Clark Exposition Announce Decision.

MEMORIAL SESSION WILL BAR "TRAF"

SENATORS COCKRELL, ALLISON, TELLER AND OTHERS OF LONG SERVICE IN UPPER HOUSE MAKE REMARKS OF EULOGY.

AMUSEMENTS WILL BE SUPPRESSED ON SABBATH BUT WORKMEN MAY VIEW EXHIBITS AND BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In accordance with notice previously given today's session of the senate was devoted to eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Hoar. Before the memorial services were entered upon the senate passed a resolution, presented by Mr. Frye, making inquiry of the secretary of war, why the fresh meat used by American troops in the Philippines was not purchased in the United States.

From Both Sides.

In opening the memorial services Mr. Lodge presented the usual resolution of notification of the death of the late senator. Sixteen addresses were made largely by the older senators, abounding in reminiscences and high encomium. Mr. Allison and Mr. Cockrell, as the two oldest members from either side of the chamber followed Mr. Lodge in the order named and were in turn succeeded by Mr. Platt (Conn.) who stood next to Mr. Hoar on the committee on judiciary and has succeeded him in the chairmanship of that committee and Mr. Teller, who was for many years a member of that committee. Several senators referred to Senator Hoar's divergence from his party on the Philippine question and all hailed his attitude on that question as characteristic of him and indicative of his courage and honesty.

At 4:30 p. m. the senate, as a further mark of respect adjourned.

DENVER, Jan. 28.—Official announcement was made in Denver today that the Colorado & Southern, is the owner of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railroad, and that when B. F. Yoakum of the Rock Island system, bought it from President Howbert he was acting for Jason Hawley.

In this same connection the statement is made that the Rock Island is certain to get the Colorado & Southern, and for the first time the real reason is given.

The Colorado & Southern owns about 75 per cent. of the terminals and trackage ground around Denver, and aside from the Union Pacific is the largest stockholder in the Union Depot company. To secure these advantages the Rock Island will take over the Hawley road.

After a lengthy conference between President Irving Howbert of the Short Line, Vice President and General Manager J. M. Herbert and Traffic Director C. L. Wellington of the Colorado & Southern, held in Mr. Herbert's office, instructions were given to Short Line employes today that in future all Short Line business from or to Denver is to be routed Colorado & Southern. This does not include passenger business for the present, but an ultimatum to that end is expected soon. The Short Line has a passenger traffic agreement with the Denver & Rio Grande now and also divides with it on freight, but the future is to change all this.

The Cripple Creek Central roads, formerly the Denver & Southwestern, are now making preparations for an alliance with the Gould road, and the D. & R. G. will work exclusively with the Florence & Cripple Creek and the Midland Terminal.

However, there is said to be an agreement between the opposing forces whereby all freight rates to the Cripple Creek district are to be raised and both roads strictly adhere to tariffs.

W. A. Matlock, general freight agent of the Cripple Creek District railroad, is in Denver today conferring with Herbert and Wellington on this subject. He brought all his charts, schedules and accounts with him and revised tariffs will soon be out.

MUCH IMPROVEMENT IN VICTOR HEALTH CONDITION

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

VICTOR, Jan. 28.—Physicians of this city announced tonight that the health conditions of this end of the camp are greatly improved and the total number of patients in the three hospitals in this city numbered five, while three weeks ago every ward was filled, pneumonia being the principal ailment. However, they are now satisfied that the ailment is past and while many have gone to the great beyond, a large number have recovered and the nurses are now getting a much needed rest.

KATIKA AND JUDGES MORE TROUBLE FOR MARY M'KINNEY

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 28.—The troubles of the Mary McKinney Gold Mining company with the Morning Glory, which are now pending, were added to again today by a similar suit being started in the United States court in Denver against the Mary McKinney company. Notice of an action brought by the Katinka company against the Mary McKinney people for $600,000 was filed with the county clerk and recorder today, the Katinka company and Chas. Waldon, a lessee on the property, being named as plaintiffs in the suit.

Lennox a Plaintiff.

The action is brought for the purpose of ejecting the defendant company from the Chicken Hawk and August Flower claims of the company. It is alleged by plaintiffs that the defendants have wrongfully entered upon and taken possession of certain mineral-bearing veins belonging to plaintiff company, claiming that the vein apexes on plaintiff's ground and runs the entire length of their claims.

It is further alleged that the defendant company has removed large quantities of ore from plaintiff's ground. William Lennox of Colorado Springs and Chas. M. Waldon, the lessee, have both subscribed their names to the complaint.

Morning Glory Case.

It will be remembered that Mr. Wolfe don's testimony in the McKinney-Morning Glory suit this week that the ore he had on the Katinka adjoining contiguous to the Morning Glory, was of an average of $72.20 and it was largely on his testimony that the Morning Glory people based their claim for the large amount of ore alleged to have been taken by the McKinney people. Recovery in this case will probably be brought to a close the latter part of next week as arguments by counsel on both sides will be heard in Colorado Springs about February 1, and the referees will be expected to announce their decision as soon as the arguments are closed.

FORCES OPPOSING STEPHENS BILL ARE PUT TO REST

Stephens Measure Passed Second Reading in House at Denver Yesterday—Will Go to Senate Tomorrow.

WAS SUBJECT OF BITTER FIGHT

DENVER, Jan. 28.—The Stephens eight-hour bill passed second reading in the house in formation of the whole today and is scheduled to come up for third and final reading and passage Monday evening. [illegible] to be [illegible]

The bill was discussed at length and was [illegible] various and diverse [illegible] the house without the slightest alteration. Various amendments, calculated to mar its strength, were offered by those opposed to an honest eight-hour law, but all amendments were voted down. Other tactics calculated to postpone consideration of the measure were used but each and every maneuver of the enemies of the bill was met by clever resistance until the committee of the whole passed the original bill without a change and the house adopted the committee report.

John B. Stephen and his friends who supported him in the fight for the bill were jubilant because of their success and they were the recipients of many profuse congratulations. Mr. Stephen had his forces well lined up and was prepared for the attack of Garcia and his friends. The provisions of the bill were discussed at length [illegible] various and diverse amendments were offered and finally, when the case seemed hopeless, there were motions galore to lay the report of the committee of the whole on the table and to adjourn, all of which were voted down as fast as they were made.

Finally, when the motion to adopt the favorable report of the committee of the whole was put, Garcia's friends deserted him and voted for the adoption of the report. Garcia and Gordon were the only dissenters, fifty-seven members voting for the adoption of the report.

HON. JOHN B. STEPHEN

of Colorado City, Author of the Eight-hour bill that is expected to be passed by the lower house of the Colorado Assembly tomorrow.

WILL SHAPE TO BLOCK SENATE

Committee on Elections Has Finished Evidence on Smoot.

WHO MAY EXPEL?

QUESTION WHETHER MAJORITY OR TWO-THIRDS VOTE WILL HAVE THIS EFFECT TO BE FOUGHT OUT ON FLOOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The investigation into the religious status of Senator Smoot of Utah, who has his seat in the United States senate, was concluded today by the committee on privileges and elections and which a report is drafted by the committee for submission to the senate will come before the senate for consideration at an early date. The question of great moment, which will be fought out on the floor of the senate is whether a two-thirds vote or a majority of the senate is required to expel a member. Mr. Taylor, counsel for the protestants, holds that a majority vote will suffice in the same manner that a majority vote will prevent a senator from first taking his seat.

To Revise Arguments.

It will be several weeks before the committee will be able to report. The committee allowed counsel until February 4 to revise their arguments and file written briefs. Only one session of the committee was held today. Mr. Worthington, counsel for Senator Smoot, concluded his argument and Judge Taylor closed the case for the protestants.

Mr. Worthington discussed the political rule of the church which he declared meant nothing beyond the fact that a Mormon shall not remain a high officer of the church or in other words he must resign his church position to run for a political office if the church thinks he cannot perform the duties of both offices.

He took Judge Taylor to task for his statement that a man who prayed for the counsel of his Creator is unfitted to hold a seat in the senate. The decrease in the number of polygamists was discussed at length and Mr. Worthington reviewed a great deal of testimony on that subject to show that it is the consensus of opinion among Mormons and gentiles, that within a few years, the practice would entirely disappear.

Wanted Taylor Produced.

"It appeared," said Mr. Worthington, "that Apostle Taylor has taken plural wives since the manifesto though no proof is offered and I will say that Senator Smoot and his counsel went to the president of the church and told him Taylor should be produced as a witness."

Mr. Worthington closed with the statement that a great deal has been said about the matter of the protection of the home, which was said to be the real reason for the prosecution of Senator Smoot.

"If this is true, I contend," said Mr. Worthington, "that Mr. Smoot should retain his seat because it has been shown that he has counseled nothing but good, and gentiles who voted for him, did so because they knew he believed in upholding the laws of the land, and that he led a pure life."

Judge Taylor, in closing the argument said he [illegible] to follow any particular line of argument but he declared that Mr. Worthington had misrepresented [illegible] of the evidence. He stated his position anew but followed practically the same lines as in his opening statement of the case.

EXPERTS SOLVE TO DEATH BALLOT BOXES

DENVER, Jan. 28.—Seven more ballot boxes were reported on this afternoon by the experts before the joint legislative committee hearing the Peabody-Adams contest for the office of governor. The experts testified that out of the 2,000 ballots they found in the boxes 481 in their opinion had been written by several persons.

Attorney Thomas Ward, Jr., of counsel for the contestor, made an effort to introduce the report on four precincts, which an expert had made to the supreme court. Objection being made, the order was issued to bring these boxes into court to give counsel for the contestee an opportunity for cross examination when the report was made.

One of the experts in testifying today stated on cross examination that his findings were based on "instinct and intuition."

L. C. Duncan, the first witness of the afternoon, reported for precinct 13, ward 12. He stated that out of 273 ballots, 64 were written by one person.

W. D. Todd found in precinct 3, ward 10, that out of 276 ballots 77 Democratic ballots were written by one person, 36 Republican were written by one person and 14 Socialist by three persons.

M. H. Smith testified that in precinct 2, ward 12, he found 48 Democratic ballots out of 255 were written by one hand. On cross examination Mr. Smith admitted he formed his opinion to a great extent through instinct and intuition and he could not explain signs of similarity in the handwriting.

F. C. Vickers reported for precinct 2, ward 12. He stated 190 out of 200 Democratic ballots were written by one person.

Robert L. Fleury testified that in precinct 11, ward 10, he found, out of a total of 323 ballots, 37 Republican and 59 Democratic ballots written by four persons.

M. M. Hamma reported for two boxes. In precinct 6, ward 14, he found 37 ballots out of 317 were written by three different persons. Mr. Hamma also stated that 61 Democratic and seven Republican ballots were not folded in such a way that they could pass through the opening in the top of the box.

In precinct 11, ward 16, out of 267 ballots, he reported 39 Democratic ballots were written by four persons.

Attorney Thomas Ward, Jr., wished to have Mr. Hamma testify on four of the precincts on which he reported before the supreme court but as the boxes were not in the room, Attorney H. C. Vidal objected and the chairman ordered the boxes produced before the report was made.

The boxes on which Mr Ward wished the expert to report were: Precincts 2 and 3, ward 4, precinct 13 ward 3, and precinct 7, ward 5.

Mr. Hamma's report to the supreme court showed that these boxes contained 1,347 ballots, of which 703 were written in three or four different handwritings.

No other experts being ready to report the committee took a recess till 7:30 tonight.

OKLAHOMA BANK WAS BIG BANK ROBBERY MYSTERY

SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., Jan. 29.—The Farmers and Merchants' bank at Canadian, 15 miles north of this city, was looted early today. The safe was blown up and $1,300 in cash taken. A few hours later two unknown men were found dead alongside the railroad tracks near Canadian. They had been shot and thrown from a train. No identification marks were found.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE AND TELEGRAPH

No. 8714—33RD YEAR COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1905 —THIRTY TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

[illegible] NEWS NOW ON THE WATER

Rumored Recall of Russian Field Commander to Be Believed Not Yet Confirmed But Is Subject of Primary Interest.

JAPANESE PRISONERS BROUGHT IN

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—11:40 p. m.—Interest in the ill-starred attempt to capture Sandepas is eclipsed by the withdrawal of General Grippenberg and unconfirmed reports regarding the retirement of General Kuropatkin.

According to the latest information received by the war office, operations on the right flank of the Russian army are at a standstill. The extreme right of the Russians continues to hold Chiantsanheian, on the Hun river, six miles northwest of Sandepas. Apparently both sides are unable to move owing to the terrible weather. There are 25 degrees of frost, accompanied by wind, but in view of the sudden fluctuations in temperature at this time of the year the frost may suddenly decrease and the Russians would then be confronted with the alternative of withdrawing in order to avoid being intercepted by a Japanese column from Shilikho—or of undertaking a general advance. The latter view finds some confirmation in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Tsinkhetchen, reporting a reconnaissance by General Rennenkampff's force on the Russian left which perhaps is preliminary to an advance.

The military authorities here are encouraged by the report as showing that the Russians are able to report the plan of reaching the enemy's line of communication.

TWO HUNDRED JAPANESE PRISONERS BROUGHT BACK.

MUKDEN, Feb. 4.—Though there is a momentary pause in the operations Russian activity on the Shakhe has not ended. Two hundred Japanese prisoners were brought in today. They were badly dressed and suffering from cold. The Japanese report that 500 Russians were taken prisoners during the Sandepas operations is untrue and the Japanese losses greatly exceed the Tokio estimates of the Russian loss, because on their advance over the frozen ground it was impossible for Japanese to entrench.

The report that General Kuropatkin received orders from St. Petersburg to advance on account of the internal conditions in Russia is also untrue. The fighting was inaugurated independently and the operations could have assumed important dimensions only in case of the success of their primary object, the capture of Sandepas.

RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE UNDERTAKEN.

TSINKHETCHEN, Manchuria, Feb. 2. (Delayed).—A reconnaissance in force was undertaken February 1 by Russian advanced posts toward Dziantchan, fourteen miles southeast of here. The troops started at early morning and by noon drove in the Japanese to Santzuche, then moving round Vantze pass, the Russians flanked the position, from the east and compelled the Japanese to fall back to Chapien pass. The Russians stormed and occupied a portion of Vantze pass at 10:30 p. m. but the Japanese being reinforced by 6,000 men, the position of the Russians was untenable. Having carried out the mission of feeling the enemy's strength the Russians then withdrew fighting, capturing a few Japanese.

ALL HOPE OF FINDING CUVERVILLE ABANDONED.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The appointment of Lieutenant Linard to be naval attache at St. Petersburg, succeeding Lieutenant De Cuverville, who has not been heard from since he left Port Arthur in August last with Lieutenant Gilgenheim, the German attache, indicates the abandonment of all hope of finding the attache.

GAMBLING RAN BUT SHORT TIME IN CRIPPLE.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 4.—Considerable suppressed excitement existed here this evening when it was whispered around that gambling was reopened, and every one wondered what the result would be. A book was opened in the Newport saloon by Jake Feinberg, but word of it no sooner reached Sheriff Bell than he went there and placed Feinberg under arrest. The sheriff has announced that gambling will remain closed and the attitude of the court is well known by the number of convictions that have been made and the amount of paraphernalia that has been burned.

VICTOR BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZED A CLUB.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

VICTOR, Feb. 4.—The business and professional men of this city tonight held a meeting and decided upon starting a club in this city. A committee, upon which were C. H. Shilling, D. E. Copeland, C. D. Gourley, J. E. Page and others, was appointed to incorporate the association and perfect the organization. They will have for club rooms the large and commodious rooms over the building on the corner of Third and Victor avenues.

GOODNOW TO RESIGN FROM SHANGHAI POST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is understood that Consul General Goodnow, who is now in this city has decided to retire from his office as consul general at Shanghai, and a change in that post will be announced next week.

Collier's Weekly.

"Beg, You Cur, Beg!"

ANOTHER GIRL'S BODY IDENTIFIED

Mrs. Adelia Baker of Oswego N. Y. Thinks Mt. Cutler Victim Is Her Daughter and Not Bessie Bouton.

LOCAL POLICE DISCREET STORY

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Feb. 4.—Firm in her belief that the mutilated body of the woman found on Cutler mountain, near Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 18 last, is that of her daughter, Mrs. Florence Baker Mehring and not Mrs. Bessie Bouton of Syracuse, N. Y., Mrs. Adelia Baker of this city has reported her fears to Coroner Vowinkel and an investigation will be made. She says that the description of the murdered girl tallies almost identically with that of her missing daughter. Mr. Baker has heard nothing from her daughter since November 1 at that time she was employed in a hotel at Oneida, N. Y., as waitress but left there, it is supposed for the west.

Husband in Army.

Her husband, William F. Mehring, is a private in the United States army, and is believed to have been stationed at Fort Logan, near Denver, having been transferred there from Fort Meyer, Va. Mrs. Baker had not connected the murdered woman with her missing daughter until a few days ago when she read the description in the newspapers. Mrs. Baker describes her daughter as follows: About 24 years old; five feet two inches in height; weight about 125 pounds; blue eyes; light complexion; hair very light and of the blonde type; several of the teeth, upper and lower crowned with gold. The missing woman also had a mole on her right forearm near the wrist. The family is positive that she wore a gold wedding ring and a ring set with chip diamonds.

Mrs. Baker says that she and her two daughters left Utica, N. Y., where they had been living in September. Mrs. Mehring had been employed at a summer resort near that place until the latter part of September when she went to Oneida where she was last heard from. She wrote regularly to her mother until November when her letters suddenly ceased. The proprietor of the hotel where she was employed said that Mrs. Mehring had gone to some western state to join her husband. The woman's husband, William F. Mehring, was employed as an undertaker in Utica, N. Y., until March last when he enlisted in the regular army and was sent to Fort Meyer. Although Mrs. Mehring was opposed to her husband's enlistment, it is said, that they had no serious quarrels. Mrs. Baker is almost blind and her daughters were her sole support. She fears that it will be impossible for her to secure positive identification of her daughter. Coroner Vowinkle has written to the commanding officer at Fort Logan and a photograph of the missing woman has been forwarded to the authorities at Colorado Springs.

Chief Reynolds said last evening that he had not received any word from the east regarding the above matter, but would at once forward to the mother of the missing woman one of his circulars containing a complete description of the teeth and dental work of the Cutler mountain victim.

NEW FREMONT COUNTY HOSPITAL COMPLETED.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CANON CITY, Feb. 4.—The new Fremont county hospital, built on the poor farm near this city at a cost of $30,000, has been completed and accepted by the county commissioners. It will accommodate 50 persons, although there are but 29 inmates at the present time. There are in the new building six padded cells for confining insane persons, and three demented persons who are now confined in the Pueblo asylum will be brought here.

EX-GOVERNOR HOGG ILL.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 4.—The children of former Governor Hogg were summoned to Houston today by the reported serious illness of the governor. His friends here are apprehensive.

WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Forecast: Snow in east, rain in west portion Sunday, and probably Monday.

FORMER INDIAN AGENT GUILTY ON TEN COUNTS.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 4.—Moses L. Bridgeman was today found guilty by a jury in the United States court of presenting false claims against the government while acting as Indian agent at the Fort Belknap agency. Bridgeman was found guilty on ten counts. The trial lasted 18 days and more than 100 Indian witnesses were examined. Bridgeman turned in claims to the government for wood alleged to have been furnished by the Indians which the Indians testified they had not made and furnished. The aggregate amount alleged to have been secured by Bridgeman was under $5,000.

CONTRACT LET.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.—A. F. Meyer, of this city, was today awarded the contract by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad for grading 2½ miles from Chandler to the Titcomb mine. The work will be begun immediately.

[illegible] WAITS [illegible] PRESS

Boys Who Dared Express Desire for Polish Language Suffer.

LOSE EDUCATION

AND MUST SERVE THREE OR FOUR YEARS IN THE RANKS, LOSE SERVICE AS ONE YEAR VOLUNTEERS.

WARSAW, Feb. 4.—Two hundred and eighty pupils were expelled today from the Warsaw gymnasium with the additional punishment that they will never be permitted to enter any government school within the empire. This action of the authorities is intended as a punishment for boys who dared to petition the directors for the introduction of the Polish language into the schools.

As a result of the punishment the boys lost the privilege of performing military service as one year volunteers and will be forced to serve three or four years in the ranks.

The latest reports from Lodz show that town is quiet. The military continue to patrol the streets.

THIRD RUSSIAN SQUADRON SOON TO LEAVE LIBAU

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The third Russian Pacific squadron, commanded by Admiral Nebogatoff, and consisting of the battleships Nicolai I, General Admiral Apraxine, Admiral Oushakoff and Admiral Senjavin, the cruiser Vladimir Monomach and the auxiliary cruisers Russ and Xenia, will leave Libau about February 14. The delay in the departure of the squadron is due to the placement of artillery. The Russ carries captive balloons and the Xenia coal and other suplies and a repair shop.

Torpedo boats will join the squadron at sea.

SENT LETTERS AWAY IN BAMBOO CANES

TOKIO, Feb. 4.—The war department today issued an extended statement denying the charges of mistreatment contained in letters from alleged survivors of the Russian armored cruiser Rurik, sunk by the Japanese in the strait of Korea in August last, which letters are said to have been smuggled out of Japan in bamboo canes.

[illegible] CHRISTIAN RULE FOR MACEDONIA

GREAT BRITAIN ADDRESSES POWERS OF EUROPE—SUGGESTION SEEMS TO AROUSE FEAR RATHER THAN FAVOR.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Associated Press learns that Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has definitely proposed to the concert of Europe the appointment of a Christian governor general of Macedonia with the powers and responsibilities similar to those of Prince George of Crete. Thus far the exact acknowledgements indicate little sympathy with the British proposition with the exception of Italy which approves of it, perhaps believing she may thereby a chance to overthrow the predominant influence of Austria and Russia in the Balkans.

Minister Lansdowne has also made known that the British government opposes the Austria-Russian scheme for financial control, considering that the finances of Macedonia should be controlled by an international commission of all the powers signatory of the Berlin treaty and not by Austro-Russian civil agents.

STEAMERS RELEASED FROM BIG ICE PACK

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—More than a score of Sound steamers, tugs and other steam craft bound for this city, which were caught in the ice pack off Whiteson, L. I., last night and held fast for many hours, effected their release this afternoon and all reached their destination uninjured.

AWAITING RATIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. The statement is made by authority that no proceedings under the pending Dominican agreement have been taken nor will they be taken until the arrangement itself is ratified by the United States senate.

TWO BOMBS FOUND.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Two supposed bombs were found this evening, one on the Rue Lines and the other on the porch of a church in Belleville.

ONLY ELEVEN BELOW ZERO AT ST. PAUL NOW.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—The cold weather has about disappeared from the northwest except at Winnipeg, where the thermometer registers 34 degrees below zero today.

In St. Paul it registered 11.5 below at its lowest but is gradually going higher.

[illegible] WANT [illegible] SCORE

All Railroad Men Oppose Secret Discrimination and Rebates

SAYS HANNAFORD

VICE PRESIDENT OF NORTHERN PACIFIC DISCUSSES PROPOSED FEDERAL COMMISSION TO REGULATE RATES.

MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 4.—Vice President J. M. Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific railroad, who has been making a tour of the western division, expressed himself today as opposed to the interstate commerce commission being given power to regulate rates. He said:

"It is hard for me to see how a commission at Washington can justly hamm the rates in all parts of the country, thousands of miles away. Gather any number of men there at Washington from any walk in life and they certainly cannot do better at making rates than the railroad men who have made it a special study and, for that matter, their life work. I have spent about 30 years in the railroad business and I assure you that I do not want to be on a commission with such a job before me.

"Every section of the country will be appealing to the commission on real or imaginary grievances and it is only natural that there would be friction and ennuity incurred between the commission and the traffic managers, instead of the harmony which should exist.

"A certain amount of money has to be earned by every railroad. It must make the operating expenses of the whole road and ought to give a fair return on the capital invested. Hundreds of miles of over 5,000 miles of track do not pay operating expenses. Every honest traffic measure must so adjust the rates that the traffic which can best afford it will make up the losses and afterwards reduce those rates as fast as conditions will warrant. I am opposed to all secret discrimination and rebates and every railroad man is."

Vice President Hannaford and party left for the east tonight.

METCALF ILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor is confined to his apartments by a severe cold. His indisposition is thought not to be serious.

[illegible] SAYS OKLAHOMA WILL BAR WITH PACIFIC STATES

Kansas Senator Does Not Favor Union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory But Considers it Probable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Long occupied most of the time given by the senate today to the statehood bill with a speech in support of the bill as it stands. He gave especial attention to the portion of the bill providing for the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and urged the importance of giving self government to the people of that section.

In connection with the agricultural appropriation bill there was considerable debate on the question of forest reserves. The bill was not disposed of.

There was an extended debate over a provision in the bill relating to forest reservations in which Messrs. Gorman, Proctor, Fulton, Clay, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Patterson, Teller and Platt of Conn. participated.

At 2 o'clock the consideration of the appropriation bill was suspended in order to permit the joint statehood bill to be taken up.

Mr. Long spoke at length on the statehood bill. He devoted attention especially to Oklahoma's claims to statehood, saying by every test and standard it is entitled to admission into the union. Mr. Long described the conditions in Indian Territory as most unwholesome, saying there were no fewer than 60,000 white children in that territory who had no school facilities. Mr. Long advised the consolidation of Arizona and New Mexico into one state.

When Mr. Long concluded Mr. Bailey gave notice of a motion to strike out the provision of the bill prohibiting the abridgement of the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude as unnecessary. He also gave notice of other amendments intended to extend the authority of congress over the proposed states. One of these eliminates the provision making Guthrie the capital of Oklahoma until 1910. In a brief speech he said he did not favor the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, but he recognized the probability of that result and he believed the state would be one of the richest in the union.

The senate went into executive session at 4:45 and adjourned five minutes later.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. The house today passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill carrying $2,107,047 which is an increase for this service of $78,714 over the current appropriation. A number of minor bills were disposed of by unanimous consent. The debate while the diplomatic bill was under consideration was very brief, and was devoted to railroad rate legislation and reciprocity treaties.

The bill carries a total appropriation of $2,107,047. General debate was limited to one hour by unanimous consent and Mr. Lamar (Fla.) took the floor for half this time to discuss railway rate legislation. He asserted that congress had power to fix every railway rate and had constitutional authority to delegate this power to a commission of tribunal. That congress should do this was emphasized, he said, by appeals from 500 organized commercial and agricultural associations, by the position the Democratic party had taken, by the recommendations of the Republican party and by the fact that during the ten years the interstate commerce commission had exercised the rate making power, none of the railroad interests of the country were injured.

An explanation of the value of the bureau of American Republics was asked of Mr. Hitt by Mr. Perkins (N. Y.) Ascertaining by questioning Mr. Hitt that the consular fees paid into the treasury amounted to more than the expense of the consular service, Mr. Grosvenor advocated applying the difference to increases in the pay of consuls.

The following bills were passed:

At 2:50 o'clock the diplomatic and consular bill was passed.

To authorize a dam and reservoir on the Rio Grande river near Eagle, N. M., for irrigation purposes in New Mexico and Texas; providing for the disposition of pension money due insane pensioners in hospitals for the insane.

[illegible] LAND OF ROSES HAVING TROUBLES OF ITS OWN

Enormous Damage to Property by Floods in Southern California and Arizona. Railways Knocked Out.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 4.—Although the rain has ceased in Los Angeles this morning, reports from other points in southern California show a continued downpour and further damage from floods. All railroads out of Los Angeles are tied up and there were no trains on either of the transcontinental lines in or out of the city today.

The damage to the streets of this city, by the floods will reach about $20,000.

Quantities of oil were carried down into the main part of the city from the surrounding highlands, where the oil district is located, covering the gutters, pavements and sidewalks with black petroleum.

All eastbound Southern Pacific trains from Los Angeles were annulled for today. The westbound trains, both passenger and freight are being held at Indio. It probably will be two days or more before the damage to the roadbed at El Casco can be repaired and the train schedule resumed.

The Santa Fe track and roadbed are carried out in short stretches in many places near Kingman, Ariz., and several bridges are gone. All of the large steel bridges, however, are safe and it is expected that temporary repairs sufficient to permit the resumption of train schedules will be made by tomorrow.

A dispatch from San Bernardino says that reports from Beaumont indicate fearful havoc to Southern Pacific property between there and El Casco the roadbed being almost completely washed out for a distance of two miles, while for miles the tracks are under debris washed down from surrounding hills.

Two bridges east of El Casco have gone down.

Officials at San Bernardine report that traffic cannot be resumed for three days at least.

The Southern Pacific is completely cut off from Redlands.

The Santa Fe is open between San Bernardino and Barstow east, but floods between there and Needles have interfered with traffic.

The Santa Fe loop line through this valley is open though all trains are running on slow orders as landslides are occurring constantly along the route.

It is reported from Ocean Park that a heavy storm at sea there early today caused considerable damage along the water front. About a hundred feet of the pleasure pier there was demolished.

SANTA FE OUT OF BUSINESS AT PHOENIX

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 4.—Phoenix and the surrounding country are again excited by the flood conditions. To-day the Salt river is again very high and fears are being expressed for the safety of the Gila river bridge on the Maricopa and Phoenix railroad.

This forenoon the flood water spread across the country from a point [illegible] the Cave creek mouth is lost in the desert, by Glendale, across irrigation canals as it did in the flood three weeks ago, over farms, leaving the water three feet deep in some houses and across Capitol addition in the west of Phoenix.

Many residents there have been forced to leave tents and temporary dwellings.

Water surrounds the territorial capitol building a few inches in depth. A Santa Fe train started out this morning but only got a few miles and had to return as the cross desert flood came against its grade, which forms a dam that turns the water toward Phoenix.

News from Globe says that the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern railroad between Globe and Bowie is badly cut.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

STEPHEN BILL GETS APPROVAL OF HOUSE

El Paso County Man's Original Eight-Hour Measure Passed Second Reading Without Change of so Much as a Punctuation Point. Stephen Hero of Day.

EXPECTED TO PASS ON MONDAY

John B. Stephen, representative from El Paso and Teller counties, and author of the Eight-hour bill, is the hero of the hour. H. B. No. 4, Stephen's original bill, passed the second reading in the house in committee of the whole this morning, without the changing of a word or a punctuation point.

After a spirited debate lasting two hours, which was characterized by bitter attacks against the bill and its champions, and by divers attempts to sidetrack the measure or to amend it in such a way as to strip it of its effectiveness, its enemies capitulated unconditionally, and the usual favorable motion on the bill carried, with but one dissenting vote. Representative Garcia, of Conejos county, the leader of the opposition, thundered "No!" at the top of his voice on the favorable motion, and looked eagerly about the house in quest of his erstwhile friends, who deserted him in the last hour.

When the motion to adopt the report of the committee of the whole was put, Garcia, grasping at the last straw, moved adjournment, and asked for a roll call on the question. His motion was downed by an almost unanimous vote, and the report of the committee of the whole was adopted by a vote of 57 to 2, Garcia and Gordon opposing.

The house adjourned immediately after the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole, and thereupon Mr. Stephen's friends from all parts of the house and many from the gallery swooped down upon him, pounding him on the back, and shook his hand until the victorious representative from El Paso and Teller counties was forced to plea for mercy. Mr. Stephen was indeed a victor, and routed the enemy after defeat seemed at times inevitable.

Stephen Elated.

"I consider this one of the greatest victories of my life," said Mr. Stephen to a representative of the Telegraph after the fight, and his face did not belie his feelings.

The eight-hour bill will probably come before the house for the third and final reading on Monday. Another fight will be made against it, but it is doubtful if the opposition can muster strength enough to successfully combat with its friends.

The committee on rules, following instructions, this morning recommended the eight-hour bill for the first order of business. On motion of Mr. Stephen the report was adopted. Stephen then moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the special order. Representative Healey moved that the motion be laid on the table, the attempt to further delay consideration of the labor bill being defeated by a vote of 51 to 5. The Stephen motion was then put, and it carried by an almost unanimous vote, the house going at once into committee of the whole. After the reading of the bill by the clerk, Stephen made the usual favorable motion. Garcia then jumped up and offered an amendment to section 1 of the bill, which reads as follows:

Sec. 1. All labor in underground mines or other underground workings, attending blast furnaces, in smelters, in ore reduction works, in stamp mills, in chlorination and cyanide mills, and attending smelting furnaces, is hereby declared dangerous and injurious to health, life and limb; and the period of employment for all persons employed in all underground mines, or other underground workings, attending blast furnaces, in smelters, in stamp mills, in ore reduction works, in chlorination or cyanide mills, and attending smelting furnaces, shall be eight hours per day; except in cases of emergency, where life and property is in imminent danger.

The Garcia amendment consisted of a proviso to be added to that section as follows:

"Provided, that this section shall not apply to labor in mines, not miners, who by personal contract agree upon a different period."

Frewen's Position.

Representative Frewen, of El Paso and Teller counties, said that he did not favor this amendment, but if such an amendment was to be incorporated he desired to amend the amendment by the insertion of the word "coal" before the word "mines" in the Garcia amendment. He explained that this was for the protection of the metalliferous miners of the state, asserting again, however, that he was vigorously opposed to the Garcia amendment.

Representative Stephen then spoke on his eight-hour measure. He said in part:

"The Republican platform recommends a just and equitable eight-hour law. We have all promised the state and the people we represent that we will pass such a bill, and now is the time for us to fulfill our promise. I am under no obligations to any labor union in Colorado. In fact, certain labor unions have fought me, but I believe in the doctrine of returning good for evil. My desire is not selfish. I want to lift humanity and in no other way can I better accomplish that end than to lend my efforts to securing the passage of a good eight-hour bill. Let us be consistent; let us be reasonable. We have all pledged ourselves, and rather than go home under the influences of the corporation we should prefer to go home feeling that we have done our duty. I beg of you to give this bill your consideration; vote manfully and truthfully. Be honest with yourselves, and the people of this great state. Let us go home able to hold up our heads and look the people we represent squarely in the face."

Bromley Was Eloquent.

Representative Bromley, of Denver, then spoke in favor of the eight-hour bill, and waxed eloquent for more than an hour. He attributed everything that we have in this world to labor. He said that the question was not a party question. It was above party. He declared that the legislature owed the people of this state an honest eight-hour law. He admonished the members of the house to be honest, with themselves and with one another. In a flowery strain he cited the walls of China, and the ancient pyramids of Egypt as monuments to labor.

Representative Drach then moved a number of amendments to the original bill, each amendment in turn being voted down.

Representative Dungan of San Miguel county, then took the floor and spoke at some length in favor of the Stephen bill. He warned the house against perpetuating the "sins" of the Fifteenth general assembly. He said that he was an employe of a corporation, but a corporation that has a soul and a fellow feeling for men. He said that an 8-hour law would not relieve the state altogether of strife and trouble, but its great mission would be to educate the people and bring them closer together. He announced that he was opposed to any amendment, and said that he would stand for the original bill as drawn by Mr. Stephen.

Favorable Motion Carries.

The chair then put the question on a favorable motion and Garcia bobbed up with another amendment, which was voted down. Healy then asked that the majority report on the Stephen bill by the labor committee be read. After the reading of the bill he made a motion to lay the report on the table. The motion lost. A favorable motion was then put and carried with but one dissenting vote, Garcia again shouting "no" at the top of his voice.

Upon motion the committee of the whole then arose and a motion to adopt its report was again met by Garcia with a motion that his amendment be incorporated in the bill before the report of the committee of the whole was adopted. His amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 53 to 5, and the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole was again intercepted by a motion to adjourn, made by Garcia. The motion lost by a vote of 53 to 6. The report of the committee of the whole was then adopted by a vote of 57 to 2. The house then adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

KANSAS CITY FIRE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—Fire early today destroyed the three-story building in Wyandotte street, occupied by the Burd & Fletcher Printing company, and Buttles, Lebeau & Buttles, engravers. Loss, $160,000.

Three firemen and a negro janitor were injured by falling walls. All will recover.

MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED TODAY

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—All the newspapers reappeared today. The factory inspectors report that 20,000 persons are still out on strike. Work is being resumed at some of the factories.

ORE WORTH $1,000 TO TON FOUND IN THE ANACONDA

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 28.—Ore of high grade has been struck by Gilbert and associates on the Anaconda estate. The discovery was made in a block of ground known as the Superior, and reached through the tunnel. It is not to be confounded with another block where Mr. Gilbert also has promising prospects.

Some of the ore from the new shoot was brought here yesterday by the lessees. It was subjected to heat after which the gold appeared in globules like the heads of pins. It is estimated that the samples displayed have a metallic content that approaches $1,000 to the ton.

Because the shoot has just been entered, little that is definite can be told of its dimensions. It is believed, however, that it has a width of three or four feet and that it will be found to extend for a considerable distance in other directions. Besides a narrow streak of exceptional grade there is a greater body of ordinary grade.

Arrangements are being made to concentrate effort on this particular body. It will be followed horizontally and vertically.

[illegible] S

Murdo McKenzie Wants Service as Well as Rates Regulated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Murdo McKenzie, an extensive cattleman of Colorado and Texas, complained before the senate committee on interstate commerce today of inequalities, discriminations and poor service on the part of the railroads in the matter of transportation of cattle. He cited instances of delay in shipment to the markets, saying that such delays often meant the loss of a dollar a head. He admitted that shippers had protection under existing law, but said that in most cases the cost of legal proceedings would be greater than the value of the stock. He said the cattlemen want power given to the interstate commerce commission not only to fix rates, but to regulate the character of service.

In continuing the statement begun by him yesterday, Judge S. H. Cawon, representing the southwest cattlemen, took up the question of railroad rates on cattle shipments. He said that there had been a gross increase since 1898, the average increase in shipments from Texas points being 8½ cents per hundred pounds.

Questioned by Senator Elkins as to whether there had been a corresponding increase in the price of beef the witness replied that the reply to that question would depend upon the viewpoint.

"To the man who buys beef there has been an increase," he said, "but to the man who sells there has been a decline."

Mr. Cowan urged that a commission would be just as competent to adjust rates as were the railroad traffic men, because the data upon which rates must be based were as available to one man as to another.

"But," suggested Senator Elkins, "the consolidation of railroads destroys competition" to which Judge Cowan assented most heartily, saying that was the point of his contention. He claimed that through its decisions the supreme court of the United States had practically repealed the third and fourth sections of the interstate commerce law relating to preferences.

CHIEF REYNOLDS SAID TO BE IN BUFFALO TODAY

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Charles R. Kemter today received from Hartford, Conn., a photograph of Milton Franklin Andrews, and Mrs. Kemter and her daughter stated that Andrews was Milton Franklin, who visited them a year ago last New Year's in company with Bessie Bouton. They also discovered that clothing belonging to Franklin, which had been sent them by Bessie, bore the name, "M. F. Andrews." Among the clothing is a coat with the name of a Hartford clothier.

Chief of Police Charles R. Wright said today that if Milton Franklin came to Syracuse he might have the freedom of the city, so far as he was concerned, no warrant having been issued for his arrest.

Notwithstanding this it has been reported here that Chief Reynolds has offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of Franklin. It was learned today that Chief Reynolds went from this city to Rochester Wednesday night, and it is supposed the Colorado officer is in Buffalo today.

KEELEY GRADUATES TO MAKE PROTEST

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

OURAY, Jan. 28.—Keeley graduates of Ouray county are preparing a protest against the bill of W. W. Rowan of Ouray to grant power to the county commissioners to defray the expenses of persons at the Keeley institutes.

HURRYING FAMILIES TO SAFETY

Foreigners in St. Petersburg Fear Revolution Will Break Out—Trepoff's Close Call

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Foreign residents of St. Petersburg are beginning to arrive in Berlin to await developments. Some Americans and Englishmen and many Germans who are obliged to remain there to attend to business are sending their families here. The opinion of the arrivals is that the present half-calm is only a period of preparation for greater resistance to the government, and that active smuggling of arms and dynamite is going on across the Austrian frontier. St. Petersburg society shares the belief that more serious events and even a revolution are impending.

The wife of a leading American of St. Petersburg, who has arrived here, relates how a princess who was expressing the most positive views concerning Governor General Trepoff to a countess was interrupted with the remark:

"You talk like an anarchist."

"Are you not one?" replied the princess.

"I think we all are now," said the countess.

Spencer F. Eddy, of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, was nearly ridden down by cavalry on Tuesday, having gotten in between half a squadron of Cossacks charging a crowd, and the crowd, itself. He ran three blocks, met the sleigh of an acquaintance, jumped on the footboard behind and escaped.

ELEVEN MEN ARE HURT IN EXPLOSION

WELLSVILLE, O., Jan. 28.—Eleven men were injured, two of them seriously, as a result of the explosion of an air drum in the shops of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad here today. The building was partially wrecked.

DYNAMITE KILLED ONE AND HURT SIX

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 28.—A man named Braun was killed and six others seriously injured by the premature explosion of dynamite at Shives Lock, ten miles west of Hancock, today.

SON-IN-LAW OF MORTON IS SAFE

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Fears that Yaqui Indians had harmed William C. Potter, a relative of Secretary Morton, have been allayed. A telegram announcing Mr. Potter's safety has been received by Mrs. John K. McKenzie, whose husband was slain by the savages. The telegram came from Minaco, Chihuahua, Mexico.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CABLED SYMPATHY

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Ambassador Tower in congratulating Emperor William on his birthday yesterday said that President Roosevelt had instructed him by cable to express the president's sympathy for the emperor and empress in the illness of Prince Eitel Friederich and the president's own concern on the subject.

POTSDAM, Prussia, Jan. 28.—The following bulletin was issued today by the physicians in attendance on Prince Eitel Friedrich:

"The rest of the prince was little disturbed during the night. He slept well, and did not cough much. Temperature, 102½. Pulse, 108. The inflammation of the lower lobe of the left lung is beginning to moderate. Appetite and general physical condition are satisfactory."

NO MESSAGE FOR LIAO TUNG POINTS

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Notice was received here today that the Japanese military administration will decline to accept messages in future for Port Arthur or Dalny.

WAYLAND TRASK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Wayland Trask, one of the oldest members of the New York stock exchange died today. Mr. Trask has been a member of the legislature since 1869.

NINE DEGREES BELOW ZERO AT ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL, Jan. 28.—Nine degrees below zero was the official record of the temperature in St. Paul today, and 24 degrees below at Winnipeg, Man. Throughout the northwest the cold is severe, with light snow in Montana and North Dakota.

PENNSYLVANIA ENGINEER IS DEAD FROM EXPOSURE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Wm. Wise, aged 52 years, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad is dead from exposure during the storm last Wednesday night. Edward Lapp, of Berwynd, Pa., his fireman is missing and is believed to have been frozen to death. Wise, on Wednesday night brought a train from Harrisburg to this city. At Bradford Hills, his train collided with a snow plow. Fireman Lapp went back to flag the train following and nothing has since been heard of him.

When Wise reached the Philadelphia station he was ill and went to the hospital, where he died.

WILLIAMS, TAFT AND FILIPINOS

Democratic House Leader Says There Is Not so "Horrible Much" Difference Between Parties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Taft made an argument today before the house committee on ways and means in favor of the Curtis bill reducing the duty on sugar and tobacco from the Philippines. He contended that as the Philippines belong to the United States, thereby imposing a sacred trust on this government, it is our duty to establish and maintain the best possible condition there. "Certainly," he said, "the present status of the islands far as our relation to them are concerned will remain the same throughout the next generation and probably longer."

An Interesting Comparison.

With this in view, he maintained, it would be as just to establish a tariff between the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania as between the United States and the Philippines. Ultimate free trade would have to come in the end between the islands and the United States. Secretary Taft asserted warmly that congress had already enacted a measure which was eminently unfair to the islands.

"You have declared that in 1906 American bottoms shall carry everything that is shipped between the United States and the Philippines both ways.

"Is it possible that the house of representatives or the senate can impose on these people a domestic policy with reference to the carrying of goods and yet withhold the opportunity of markets for goods.

"No sir, I am not willing to admit it. I do not think congress will be so unjust and these people here representing special interests may as well put their houses in order.

"The American people are not going to alow interference with the policy that is going to do this country honor."

This policy, Secretary Taft said, was settled at the last election. The Democratic members of the committee might not agree with him on this point.

As to the Future.

Mr. Williams (Mississippi) the minority floor leader, asked the secretary if it was not the Republican policy to give the islands ultimate independence. The secretary affirmed this, stating that such would be the case when the people of the islands were capable of self government.

"Self government as the American understands it or as the Filipino understands it?" asked Mr. Williams.

"I doubt if they ever reach the self governing capacity of the American" the secretary replied.

"Well," asserted Mr. Williams, "there is not so horrible much difference between you and the Democrats. You believe in granting self-government when the people are ready, and we believe in fixing a date for their independence."

Secretary Taft—"Yes, that is practically it. Whenever they reach the condition where they have a reasonable public opinion which might be relied upon to restrain radicalism; when interest and communication has been established and when conditions generally have become settled—then if they desire independence, give it to them. If they do not—if they desire a bond which might become sweet by coming inside our tariff wall, that might be considered."

Mr. Williams—"Even then you would make them a self-governing colony?"

Secretary Taft—"Yes sir."

Mr. Williams remarked that the Republican position at first was that we were to keep the islands forever.

RESOLUTIONS ABOUT SWEARING AMONG WOMEN

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 28.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Carbondale has, in resolutions noting that more and more women are making use of such expressions as "My Lord!" and "Good Heavens!" declared that this is "swearing among women." A resolution looking to a movement for its suppression was passed.

TROLLEY COMPROMISE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the motormen and conductors of the Wyoming Valley Traction company, held today, the compromise proposition of the company of $1.90 a day for nine hours, was accepted. This is an increase of ten cents a day.

RECAPTURED AFTER SENSATIONAL ESCAPE

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—Alonza J. Whitman, who made a sensational escape from detectives by jumping through the window of a moving train at Dunkirk on September 27, was re-captured at the home of his mother at Dansville today. He was taken after an exciting chase and only submitting to arrest when threatened by revolvers. Whitman is charged with forgery and grand larceny.

CHICAGO "LONG MAN" ROBBED PEORIA BANK

PEORIA, Ills., Jan. 28.—John Orme alias John Lane, the famous "Long Man" who terrorized Chicago for two years was positively identified by Frederick Bracken, teller of the Peoria National bank, which was robbed in December last, as the man who did the job.

FIGHTING AGAIN ON THE SHAKHE RIVER

Kuropatkin Advanced on January 25 and Field Marshal Oyama Immediately Assumed Aggressive Tactics—Engagement General

MANY WOUNDED REACH MUKDEN

LONDON, Jan. 28.—While the strike situation continues to spread in Russian cities, there have been no disturbances of a serious character, and interest is transferred from the internal situation to Manchuria, where the armies of Kuropatkin and Oyama are again engaged. Following a long period of military inactivity, it seems that a movement was begun on January 25, and has spread along the extended lines until the fighting has assumed proportions approaching a general engagement.

Advices from Japanese and Russian sources are conflicting as to the trend of the fighting, but it appears that on January 25 General Kuropatkin attempted a forward movement, and advanced a full corps on his right. Field Marshal Oyama met it by assuming the aggressive, and reports that he defeated the Russians at Chenchiahpao. A Mukden dispatch, however, says the Japanese were driven back on their left for a distance of five miles, and were defeated with heavy loss in an attempt to take the famous Lone Tree hill. On January 26 the fighting extended to the center, and only the extreme eastern end of the line was not involved. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Russians lost about 1,000 men in the capture of Sandepas, and captured 100 prisoners, besides arms, wagons and ammunition.

TOKIO, Jan. 28.—The long inactivity on the Shakhe river was broken January 25, when General Kuropatkin advanced a full corps from the vicinity of Shengtsu. Field Marshal Oyama immediately assumed the aggressive, and engagements occurred at Chenchiahpao and Heikoutai. Oyama reports that he defeated the Russians at Chenchiahpao. The engagement at Heikoutai was progressing when the field marshal reported. The official telegram does not disclose the object of the Russians. Oyama's report follows:

"The enemy on the right of the Hun river began activity January 25. Over one corps advanced from the district south of Shengtsu toward Heikoutai and Chenchiahpao. Our army assumed the offensive January 26. One detachment repulsed a division of the enemy at Chenchiahpao. The Russians retired to Liutiako. Another detachment has been engaging a division of Russians at Heikoutai since January 26."

A THOUSAND WOUNDED ARRIVE FROM THE FIELD

MUKDEN, Jan. 28—10:44 p. m.—A general engagement is progressing. Only the left flank is not involved. The hospitals here and at Harbin have been put in readiness to receive large numbers of wounded, of whom about a thousand have already arrived at Mukden. Several hundred Japanese were made prisoners. The battle commenced on the right flank on General Kuropatkin's initiative. The Japanese were driven back five miles from their advanced positions defended by the reserve brigades. The fighting extended January 26 to the center. The Japanese endeavored to take Poutiloff hill and other positions, but were driven back with a heavy loss.

The men going into battle are well prepared for the weather conditions, being warmly clad and shod, well fed and in good spirits.

The activity of General Mistchenko's fast riding cavalry continues. A large Japanese transport train was captured on the extreme right of the west flank.

SAKHAROFF REPORTS THE JAPS IN FLIGHT

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—The general staff has received the following dispatch from General Sakharoff, General Kuropatkin's chief of staff:

"Our troops continue on the offensive at Sandepas, south of there our cavalry encountered four Japanese battalions and six squadrons of cavalry advancing from Heikoutai. The Japanese fled, throwing their arms into ambulance wagons. One of our columns took thirty prisoners and another captured twenty."

AMERICAN STEAMER IS CAPTURED BY JAPAN

TOKIO, Jan. 28—2 p. m.—The American steamer M. S. Dollar en route for Vladivostok with a cargo of provisions and forage was seized yesterday by the Japanese in the Pacific ocean east of Hokkaido island.

A dispatch from London dated January 25 stated that a steamer with a black funnel encircled with two red bands was ashore at Vladivostok and that it was supposed to be the M. S. Dollar sailing from San Francisco, December 31, but no details of the accident to the steamer have been received. It was deemed possible that she had been run ashore purposely to avoid capture by Japanese warships.

AMERICAN CONSUL SAYS STRIKE STILL SPREADS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Consul General Watts, at St. Petersburg, cabled the state department today in regard to the situation in Russia as follows:

"Strike spreading. Just received telegram from Warsaw that all workshops are stopped. Vienna railway men joining. Gas works and water works are being operated by soldiers."

CHICAGO POLICE DRAWING NET CLOSER ON HOCH

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—In searching for a woman who might be interested in hiding Johann Hoch, the alleged Bluebeard, the police have secured evidence which lead them to believe that Hoch was aided in his quest for wealthy widows by two persons, a man and a woman. While there are no specific charges, it is believed the two suspects are withholding information which would be of great assistance to the police. The officers intimate that several arrests may soon be made.

The man in the case is an employment agent and the woman is said to have been one of Hoch's numerous wives. Each has furnished the police with much information. There is however, a feud between the pair, and each accuses the other. The man declares that the woman has been illegally married many times, and that there are charges pending against her in connection with one of the marriages. In return, the woman asserts that her accuser was an accomplice of Hoch, and watched the cash windows of savings banks in order to "spot" widows who made deposits.

Discovery of another wife of Hoch's, in the person of Mrs. A. S. Houk, of Peoria, Ill., may be the outcome of a letter received by Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler from the woman today. Mrs. Houk asked that a picture and description of Hoch be sent her. She said that some years ago she married a man who gave his name as Houk, but that this man may really have been Johann Hoch.

CHICAGO BANKER HAS BEEN ARRESTED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—W. H. Hunt who was connected with the Pan-American bank of Chicago, which closed its doors several days ago, has been arrested here charged with embezzlement.

Hunt was arrested at the request of the Chicago police, who notified the New York authorities that they had a warrant for Hunt's arrest on the charge of embezzling $36,000. Hunt was arraigned in court and held for extradition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—It is said that the liabilities of the Pan-American bank here approximate $45,000. To meet these liabilities are asets, said to consist of $300 in cash, one trust deed of doubtful value, and some promissory notes, the whole amounting to $30,000. Receiver Edwin C. Day has made the discovery that within the last four months $25,000 has been withdrawn from the Pan-American bank for the private bank of President William H. Hunt, in Wall street, New York, and that other withdrawals of $9,800 and $5,000 were credited to Hunt and a branch institution in the city of Mexico.

Colonel Henry L. Turner, who severed connection with the Pan-American bank about a month ago, is said to have been prompted by disapproval of the methods of sending deposits to other banks.

Efforts to find W. S. Rector, the cashier, have thus far proved vain.

Criminal prosecution of the officials of the defunct Pan-American bank was instigated by Attorney V. A. G. Murrell of this city, one of the depositors of the bank. Mr. Murrell deposited money in the bank on the day before it failed.

The Gazette Delivered Anywhere in the Cripple Creek District, 60c Per Month

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

[illegible] IN [illegible] STOCK [illegible] DAILY INCREASE

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 28.—Transactions in mining stock during the past week have exceeded those of an equal period since the boom days, and with the orders for something like 6,000,000 shares that are scattered among brokerage firms in Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs, and the constantly-arriving orders, there is prospect of indefinite continuance.

After an idleness of several years, the Cripple Creek exchange has been reopened and is transacting a good business. Several brokerage offices have been reopened and new ones started. Patrons are filling the rooms, and conditions generally are fast becoming like those of old times. The best of it is that the business has had no mushroom growth. It came on like it did before when activity continued so long, in a steadily-swelling volume of orders. East and west alike are traders. Those of local residence are fully aware of the merit that inspired the advance and are doing the heaviest buying. Accurate knowledge of conditions is displayed by the easterner, kept in touch by the mining press and by his representative in the stock exchange.

More work is being done in heretofore idle sections than for years, and more strikes have resulted from this work than for years. More ore is leaving the field than since the banner year. In fact, 1905 seems destined to become the banner year. Proof of this is supplied by conditions at the plants of the mill combine. Within the past year there was a period when but one of its plants was in operation, today two of them are being worked to their capacity, and intimation is given that the third may be started within thirty days. Those in use are the Union, at Florence, and the Standard, at Colorado City. The latter is being operated to its capacity—27,000 tons. The mill to be re-opened is the Philadelphia at Colorado City, with a capacity of 11,000 tons. The smelters are handling Cripple Creek ore in greater volume than for years, a compliment to the quality of our product, for the smelters, it may be known, handle the high grade, while the mills care for the medium and low grade, as a rule.

Arrangements were made last week for the installation of machinery on ten properties. In some cases larger plants are to succeed others that have proved inadequate for the work in hand, but in most cases the machinery is to be hauled to [illegible] properties. Several more plants are being arranged for, and it is doubtful if the coming summer will see the end in these additions. Several hundred plants are in use, it would be difficult to approximate the number, and it is calculated, at the present rate of increase, that there will be 30 per cent more by June. Those who have watched the growth of mining fields in various states say that the arrival of machinery is an infallible sign of interest and prosperity. It certainly means increased effort, deeper and broader exploration, ransacking of more veins, discovery of more ore, increase of production, employment of larger forces, distribution of more money and a score of attendant benefits.

These are a few of the conditions to which the remarkable improvement in market conditions may be credited. Others have been told of in these letters. Many others may be cited. So substantial are these conditions and so broadly have they been advertised that nothing, in the opinion of spectators, can stop the trading.

[illegible] EAGLES SHIPPING OFTEN

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 28.—No mine on Bull hill is yielding with more constancy than the American Eagles of the Stratton estate. A carload lot leaves about every other day and occasionally the movement is a car a day. This ore is coming from stopes in several parts of the property, one of them at great depth. The gold content is something above the average of the district.

RICH LOT FROM ELIZABETH COOPER

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 28.—Among a large number of good shipments made yesterday were those from the Trilby, Elizabeth Cooper and the Doctor-Jack Pot. The Elizabeth Cooper ore is of superior grade. It comes from the bottom level and lies in a body of liberal dimensions. The lessees have profited handsomely from these shipments, which have continued over a period of two years, and a substantial sum has been contributed to the owners.

PA'S OWN IDEA.

She—Darling, we must elope.

He—But surely your father has no objection to

She—None whatever; he suggested, in fact; he says it will be cheaper.

A REST AND ARREST.

"I haven't seen your cashier for several days."

"No, he's gone out of town."

"Gone for a rest, I suppose."

"We haven't found out yet whether he's gone for a rest or to escape it."

STRIKERS MADE DEMONSTRATION

LIBAU, Russia, Jan. 28.—There were some demonstrations on the part of the strikers during the night and attempts were made to loot bakeries but the rioters were dispersed by the troops, who have been reinforced by a regiment from Kovno. Some telegraph poles were torn down, but they have been replaced.

The governor today issued a proclamation reminding the workers of the patriotism they displayed on the occasion of the recent visit of Emperor Nicholas and the imperial family to Libau, declaring the strike is the result of activity of evil disposed revolutionists who have nothing in common with the workmen and urging the latter to return to work and not embarrass the country while at war.

If they resume their employments, the governor will help them. Otherwise he will take energetic measures to restore order.

OURAY MINING MEN IN FIERCE ENCOUNTER

OURAY, Jan. 28.—Two of Ouray's most prominent mining men Dennis Haggerty and Jake Alexander, between whom there has been bad blood on account of a dispute over some mining claims, met last evening in front of the post office and engaged in a rough and tumble fight. They were separated by the city marshal. Haggerty, who is the older man, but who is much larger than Alexander apparently had the best of the scrap when the marshal interfered. Both were fined in police court this morning.

CLEMENTS GETS DANTE LEVEL

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 28.—A sublease on a block of the Dante has been issued to "Doc" Clements, by the Bayad Leasing company. Clements will operate on the 250-foot level. Considerable ore has been taken from this locality. It is crossed by several veins of promise, some of them containing gold in commercial quantities. The Bayad Leasing company has unwatered the shaft, and is preparing to engage in broad exploration on the two levels. Machine drills will be used in the work which will be speedily advanced.

EASTERN TEMPERATURES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—7 a. m.—Temperatures—New York 26; Philadelphia 24; Chicago 4; Cincinnati 24; Boston 24; Washington 26; Minneapolis 8 below; St. Louis 22.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY ON BOWERY

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—In the Bowery today, while attempting to protect his mother from the insults of a man who had accosted her on the street, 19-year-old Richard Lewis was stabbed and dangerously wounded. John McKeon, who went to Lewis' assistance, also was stabbed twice in the side, but his injuries are not serious. Both of the injured men and Mrs. Howard, Lewis' mother, have identified as the assailant a man now under arrest, who declared himself to the police as Michael Tokmee, a laborer, 25 years old.

PATIENT TO HANG IN AIR A MONTH

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—For the next month H. L. Smith, a young man of Bertha, Ky., will hang suspended by straps in an upright position in a hospital here as part of the treatment he is to undergo for a broken back.

Smith was inured in the coal mines at Bertha. His back was broken at the second dorsal vertebra, an injury that in 99 per cent of cases proves fatal.

The operation is known as lancinectomy.

He will be suspended from a frame structure by means of straps arranged under his arms.

Weights will be fastened to his feet in order to keep his body in the desired position.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Bar silver, 61½; Mexican dollars, 47½. Lead and copper steady, unchanged.

WALPOLE RETURNING TO FACE CHARGES

PUEBLO, Jan. 28.—N. S. Walpole, recently appointed postmaster of Pueblo, whose commission is being held up at Washington on account of the many indictments returned against him here in connection with election frauds, returned home today to face his accusers. It is understood that President Roosevelt told Mr. Walpole that his appointment would be revoked unless he could acquit himself of the charges against him.

Political enemies of the new postmaster are still at work in their efforts to have his commission revoked whether or not the indictments against him stand or fall.

M'KINLEY'S LAST PORTRAIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—A very fine full length portrait of the late President McKinley was placed in the marble room of the senate today for exhibition, by the painter, Charles Ayer Whipple. A bill to purchase the picture was introduced by Representative Tirrell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Whipple was given sittings just before the president started on the trip which ended in the Buffalo tragedy; and this is therefore the last portrait of the late president.

MEANEST MAN SENDS BACK DOLL'S HEAD

TACOMA, Jan. 26.—Colfax lays claim to the meanest man in the person of J. Adams Earle, who compelled his wife to return to a merchant a ten-cent doll head which she had purchased as a Christmas present for her children. The woman bought the doll head, but later returned it to the store. While tears rolled down her cheeks she said her husband demanded its prompt return. This was the only Christmas present bought by the family, which includes several little children. The merchant took the doll head and gave back the ten-cent piece. Earle is well-to-do.

WHALE BROKE THE CABLE.

Animal Found With Jaws Entangled in Wires Going From Seattle to Valdez, Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 28.—The break in the cable between this city and Valdez, Alaska, which occurred nearly three months ago, has been repaired and the work of forwarding messages has been resumed. When the Sitka section was raised by the cable ship Burnside it was found that a whale was attached to it. The animal's jaws were entangled in the wires and rubber insulation and the condition of its body showed that it had been dead for some time. It is the belief that the damage to the cable was caused by the whale.

THOSE GIRLS.

Miss Passay—I suppose some day my hair will get gray like

Miss Snappe—Nonsense! Didn't the dealer warrent it not to fade?

First Shade—What's the attraction over at Sulphur lake No. 2? All the fiends are busy over there, and the crowd seems to be urging 'em on. What's up.

Second Shade—Oh, great sport! Come on! They're putting a newly arrived coal baron through a lovely line of torment. Hurry up, or we'll miss the fun!

FIXES WEDDING DATE; HASN'T FOUND BRIDE

Refused by Maids and Widows, But Declares He Will Win Yet—Caterer Engaged.

SHILOH, N. J., Jan. 28.—Announcing that he will be married to somebody about the middle of February, on the anniversary of his first wedding, Charles Eldridge, an old farmer living near this place, has started out to find a bride.

He has already employed a caterer to prepare the wedding feast, and the pastor of the Marlboro Seventh Day Baptist church has been retained to perform the ceremony.

The only thing that remains to be done now in the way of preparation is the finding of a bride, and, despite a score or more of rebuffs, Mr. Eldridge is certain that it will not be necessary to postpone the festivities.

He first visited the pretty daughter of a neighboring farmer, but he was so ingenuously frank about the nature of his visit that the girl's mother promptly hustled her off to visit friends in Philadelphia, and made a few terse remarks to the venerable farmer that set him at right-about.

"Perhaps they think I'm too old for such young birds," said Mr. Eldridge, as he trudged off to the home of the widow of the former postmaster of Shiloh.

"Will you marry me next month?" he said to the widow. "No? Well, all right. There's a deaf widow on the next street that I bet won't be so ungrateful. You don't need to get huffy about it. When a man offers you his heart, as I have done, you should consider it a compliment."

Strangely enough, the deaf widow was as ungrateful as the postmaster's relict had been. She withdrew her trumpet from her ear and smote the farmer on the head with it.

Mr. Eldridge retired in good order to the house next door, where lived another widow, almost blind.

"Can I see your mother?" he asked of the daughter who answered the door bell.

"What for?" queried the girl.

"I want to propose to her."

"No, you can't see her, you old idiot!" snapped the young woman.

"Well, then, you just ask her if she'd mind marrying me next month, will you? I've got a good, comfortable house and lots of pigs and chickens. Say, hold on there—"

But the door had been slammed in his face.

Undismayed, the farmer sought another widow, who lived nearby.

"Is this Adelia?" he asked.

"I'll Adelia you, you old villain!" retorted the comely widow, pushing him out on the porch.

A retired school teacher, who is confined to her bed with a serious illness, was the next to be honored by the farmer. The passionate ardor of her spontaneous suitor gave her a relapse.

Having by this time exhausted all the widows and elderly maids of his acquaintance, Mr. Eldridge started to make the rounds of the girls again. He began with a pretty school teacher, whose mother had already rejected him, and insisted upon staying and arguing his case until the eldest son of the family came home and put him out.

"You may say that the wedding will come off at the scheduled time," said Eldridge today. "I must confess that there are a lot of unappreciative women in this town, but somewhere there is a heart which beats for me alone, and I will find it.

"When I was a young fellow, we had a finer lot of women than we have nowadays. Why, then I could have got a wife in two trys, anyway. They'd have jumped at the chance."

Eldridge was once confined in the insane asylum at Trenton. His first wife, who was an estimable woman, died many years ago, and he has several handsome and talented daughters living, who are greatly worried about his matrimonial campaign.

WILLS FORTUNE TO AN OLD SWEETHEART

Man Dies Leaving $75,000 to Woman He Wanted to Marry Over Twenty Years Ago.

WHITE HALL, Ill., Jan. 28.—A courtship that commenced in St. Louis over twenty years ago has terminated in a peculiar manner. At the opening of the romance Miss Sarah McClenning, then sixteen years old, was a domestic in the family of a commission merchant in St. Louis. A son of a wealthy man fell in love with her and wished to marry her. Her parents objected because of the difference in the social position of the parties, and the young people separated. Her parents brought her to the vicinity of White Hall and placed her in a farmer's family.

Twenty years ago she and Isaac Wood a young farmer of this vicinity, were married. They have reared a family and have been moderately prosperous. Mrs. Wood's admirer remained single, and twelve years ago died in a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich. Rumors that he had remembered her in his will reached Mrs. Wood, and she finally learned that he had left with an aunt $75,000 in trust to be paid to Mrs. Wood's husband. The aunt is wealthy and preferred to pay over the money now. The necessary arrangements for the transfer were soon made, and this week Mrs. Wood was paid the entire $75,000 in St. Louis, and immediately placed it on interest there. Neither the name of the deceased nor of the aunt has been divulged.

FINDING OUR LOST STARS

A Meaning Which May Be Read in the Tale of Bethlehem.

Over the dreary wastes the Magi followed their star, says Zion's Herald. It grew dear to them in the long silence of the night journeys. It blazed for them like a beacon of hope, alluring and assuring them as they pressed onward. They were men of the deserts, accustomed to gazing into the starry deeps, accustomed to naming the constellations. They belonged to the trustful childhood of humanity which can find God very near in distant stars and very great in tiny flowers. In this instinctive trust and sense of safety the Magi followed their star across the wastes of sand.

Then they came to the city. They even came to Herod's court. It was a new world. It was utterly unlike the mysterious tents of a sheik in the freedom of the desert, this thronged, gay, plotting Jerusalem. The Magi were not at home there. Yet the city wove its spell about them. Their hearts were stifled in its narrow walls; but the charm of its midnight and the splendor of its noon was over them. They gained access to Herod the king and saw his glory. They found themselves at last made the unconscious messenger of his crafty, cruel purpose. They lost their star, too.

But God kept it waiting for them. At length, after many days, the charm of the great city was lost, and the Magi set out on their quest once more. Suddenly the dear familiar star that they had followed and loved in the earlier days burst forth in clear shining before them. "And when they saw the star they rejoiced with exceeding great joy." Perhaps they followed it and loved it all the better after their experience in the great city.

The whole incident may be read as a parable. We follow our star in the [illegible] faith and unshaken trust of our childhood, pressing forward in the quest which our mother's teachings made holy for us. We follow our star until at length the great tasks of life absorb us and we are tempted to forget the earlier guide while we are dazzled with the artificial and the gay, in this great city of Worldly Endeavor. We lose our star. But God is keeping it ready to shine again for us all the time. Some day we are sent out to resume the old quest or we tear ourselves away from what threatens to become a bondage. Then, thank God, the old star of childhood's faith shines for us again, and we take up the task gladly under its pure light. To every one who has had this experience the joy of the Magi on finding their lost star will be very clear. They, too, have found their lost stars and have rejoiced. It is the divine kindness that keeps the star for us, and even heaven rejoices with us when we find our dear old star again.

WITH LONG ACRE LIGHTS.

When Mr. Astor ran for congress—and lost—one of his adherents was Tom Gould. Mr. Gould was a typo. He was proud of his own physical strength; proud of Mr. Astor as his choice for the national legislature. Any bibulous one who visited Mr. Gould's bar and expressed a dislike for Mr. Astor fell a prey to trouble.

Mr. Astor liked Mr. Gould, being struck with his amazing garb and untrammeled manners. The ladies at his house, to whom he spoke of Mr. Gould and his eccentricities of speech and dress, were smitten of a desire to know more of him. They besought Mr. Astor to invent an excuse and have Mr. Gould to the house, where they might rejoice their eyes and ears with him.

Mr. Astor made the excuse; Mr. Gould appeared. The latter wore a silk hat, a reefer jacket with white pearl buttons as large as silver dollars, checked trousers, striped shirt, red necktie and a waistcoat like unto an alarm of fire. Over all this splendor was cast a light green topcoat; for the air of autumn was chill.

Mr. Astor received his visitor in the drawing-room; presently the ladies of the household drifted in, and Mr. Gould was presented.

Having launched his adherent on what might be termed the tides of high society, Mr. Astor, to the end that the ladies study Mr. Gould at their ease, if not at his, made a pretense of retiring to the library in quest of certain papers of moment in his campaign. Left alone and unprotected, Mr. Gould was discouraged, and tried to hide it. The ladies themselves could think of nothing to say, but eyed Mr. Gould in timid silence.

Mr. Gould began to feel the strain; that he might be more at elegant ease he paced the floor—five majestic strides one way, then wheel and return.

This pedestrianism gave a measure of relief, and yet Mr. Gould left the necessity of saying something. He must screen his awkwardness from the ladies and show them how he felt at home.

Suddenly, like a flood of light, a happy thought swept over him. Mr. Gould paused, half turned to his fair auditors, shrugged his square shoulders, inflated his deep chest, made a gesture with his hand, palm downward, and spake these words huskily:

"Soy, lydies! I'll bet y' a hundred dollars I kin lift th' planny."—Saturday Evening Post.

WINTER WORK FOR SUMMER RESORTS

Maine Men and Women at Work on Next Year's Supply—Ways of Fooling a Moneyed Public.

As soon as the last summer visitor has gone away, those of the natives who are artistic in any way begin to make fantastic and antique articles of household utility to sell to the crop of summer visitors who will arrive next June.

There are a score of men and more than two score women who will pass the winter in such employment. Two years ago there was organized a society of women who devote their time on winter evenings to embroidering tidies, scarfs, neckties and other articles, all of which are sold to the city callers at high prices.

The custom is to secure cheap crocheting silks that have been damaged, and with these to work out antique patterns of flowers and mottoes on coarse crash or unbleached linen. The articles are then smeared with daubs of oil and spatters of anything about the house. Then the unsightly spots are taken out by applying benzine and the goods are folded while still damp and put away in old chests and sprinkled with floor sweepings and other forms of dust, all of which is done to give an indication of great age to things which are new.

On the arrival of the summer visitors word is given out that articles of an advanced age have been discovered in the neighborhood, whereupon the old chests are ransacked in the presence of the prospective buyers, and much embroidered linen that is faded and moldy is brought forth and sold for fancy prices.

Meantime the innocent old farmers are converting aged woods into spinning wheels and flax wheels and hand looms and ancient furniture and getting ready to sell chairs that were made in the winter of 1905 as remnants of family furniture that came over in the Mayflower. An estimate has been made that enough Mayflower furniture is manufactured in eastern Maine every winter to have loaded that famous old craft three times over.

On Isle au Hout there is an unsophisticated blacksmith who makes from a dozen to a score of antique andirons every winter. He is a man of great versimilitude, taking pains to place dates on every andiron that comes out from under his busy hammer. Most of them bear rude figures to indicate that they were made in England during the wars between Charles I and parliament, and as a result of their antiquity the andirons are sold for prices that yield a handsome income to the blacksmith, who by upright dealings and industry has become the owners of some of the best shore front lots on the island.—New York Sun.

TIME WASTED IN WAITING.

"Don't you think that people waste a great deal of their time in going to the theaters?"

"I certainly do—the way they's running the street cars at present."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE AGE OF A CROW.

A Tag Would Indicate That One Lived More Than Twenty Years. A Memento of Man's Eccentricity.

A farmer living near Orrville has just received a much prized little aluminum plate marked as follows: "Return to George McCarren, Orrville, Ohio," with which an interesting story is connected.

George McCarren, Sr., father of the man who received the little billet of aluminum, was an eccentric naturalist, and spent much time in the study of birds and insects. During McCarren's youth, about twenty years ago, he says he remembers being told by his father, the elder McCarren, of a dispute the latter had had with a fellow naturalist of Akron, Ohio, as to the age to be attained by a common crow, and finally to settle the matter McCarren attached an aluminum tag to a crow captured in the fields and sent the bird forth with the plate securely fastened to its neck by wires. The legend on the plate requested the finder to return it to McCarren in case anything should happen to the bird.

As McCarren, Jr., remembers it, the two men made a bet as to whether the plate would be returned within twenty years. If the crow were killed or died they counted on the little billet being found and returned to the address on the plate. If this were not returned they believed it would be sufficient evidence that the bird would be still alive. McCarren bet that the plate would not be returned within that time; hence he won the bet. The crow was killed by a farmer boy named Angers in Holmes county last week, and the billet returned to the son of the bettor, the elder McCarren having died before he could realize the proceeds and the satisfaction of winning his wager. The little billet is highly prized by the McCarrens as a memento of the father's eccentricity.—Toronto Globe.

THIS JUDGE WASN'T GAME.

Refuses to Kiss Pretty Bride When She Asks Him—Lost His Nerve And Regrets It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—When one of the prettiest girls married at the county courthouse this year puckered her lips bewitchingly the other afternoon and said: "Aren't you going to kiss me, judge?" there was an unusual scramble heard among chairs and desks in the outer office and the license clerk closed the door to give the judge a chance.

As the justice, who performs many ceremonies daily, using a stereotyped form that is becoming ragged with age, blushed to the roots of his hair, the groom bantered him with:

"You're not game, old man!"

Several attaches of the office volunteered to take the justice's place and do the best they knew how, but the girl would kiss no other. She finally went away disappointed.

As the young bride and groom disappeared down the street the old judge watching from a window, began to realize the opportunity he had missed.

"If she'd come back I'd kiss her," he said, "but she was so confounded pretty and so big for her age, that I guess I was afraid of her."

HE WANTED TO KNOW.

Medium—Here is a spirit who seems very anxious for news from this world.

Believer—What does our poor friend wish to know?

Medium—He wants to know who had the highest batting average for 1904.

LOOKING FOR CAPACITY.

"What are you writing, little boy?" asked the old gentleman.

"Christmas letters," responded the youngster. "One is to Santa Claus."

"But you have two."

"Oh, the other is to the fat lady in the museum, asking if she would loan me one of her stockings to hang up."

THE DRAWBACK.

Old Gentleman—Since your uncle left you that legacy, Mrs. Casey, you must find your path in life much smoother.

Mrs. Casey—Shure, Oi dunno, sor. Oi foind the more ye hov to ate the more dishes there is to wash.—Brooklyn Life.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Cripple Creek, Colo.,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY [illegible], 1905

Resources.

Loans and Discounts		$523,261.69
Bank Building and Fixtures		5,000.00
U. S. Bonds	$100,000.00	
Other Bonds and Cash Securities	260,080.44	
Cash	411,181.31	
CASH RESOURCES		$771.261.75
		$1,299,523.[illegible]

Liabilities.

Capital	$50,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	50,74[illegible].68
Circulation	50,000.00
DEPOSITS	$1,133,774.76
	$1,29[illegible],523.[illegible]

OFFICERS OF BANK:

A. E. CARLTON, President. E. C. NEWCOMB, Cashier.

LARRY MARONEY, Vice-President. J. DE LONGCHAMPS, Asst. Cashier.

Do You Know

What is going on in the Cripple Creek District

?

The Evening Star

Publishes it all 12 to 18 [illegible] of ANY OTHER.

50 CENTS A MONTH DELIVERED ANYWHERE UNDER THE SUN. ALL THE NEWS ALL THE TIME. GET YOUR TIPS ON [illegible] FROM THE STAR. CALL [illegible] OR [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Men's Underwear That Was $1.50, We Are Closing Out at

75 Cents

This underwear is just as good today as it was when we sold it at $1.50.

There are several lines that are broken sizes that we are not able to fill [illegible], that is the reason for this sacrifice.

You may have either undershirts or drawers at that price. We mean to close these few dozen odd garments out quickly.

HOLMES, COX & PERKINS

INCREASING THE PEOPLE OF THE ARKANSAS VALLEY

UNIQUE PLANS OF SANTA FE RAILROAD TO MAKE ARKANSAS VALLEY MORE POPULOUS — BOOSTING THE STATE.

The Santa Fe has adopted a very unique manner of advertising Colorado, and especially the Arkansas valley, to the prospective homeseeker, the beet sugar and cantaloupe industries in the Arkansas valley being so successful that it is on this account they are devoting special advertising features to that district.

The manner of working up immigration, Mr. Dobbins says, is somewhat different to the old method of going east and trying to interest farmers. Instead, Mr. Garrett A. Dobbins, special representative of the advertising department of the Santa Fe road, goes among the farmers in the Arkansas valley, uses a typewriter, takes down their experiences and writes the account to their friends, whose names they give him. This tends to add local interest to the advertising.

During his recent trip throughout the valley out of 2,000 letters written in one town, over 200 answers have been received asking for further information; most of these letters are from Iowa, Illinois and Ohio, showing that people are restless and looking for western locations.

The farmers take hold of the Santa Fe scheme and there is no trouble in getting them to give their experiences, most of them praising the country and climate in the highest terms. Some of the letters gathered are quite unique as well as interesting and are to be published in the Santa Fe's magazine, the Earth, which is sent monthly to over 45,000 farmers in different sections of the east. The company has spent a great deal of money in advertising Colorado, which cannot help but redound to the benefit of the Arkansas valley and Colorado in general.

Mr. Wm. S. Crang of California, Md., suffered for years from rheumatism and lumbago. He was finally advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did and it effected a complete cure. This liniment is for sale by all leading druggists.

On account of the present bad condition of business in Colorado Springs, commencing January 1, we offer cash loans to all reliable clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen and all other reliable salaried employes, just on their note and on terms to suit the borrower, in sums of $10.00 to $100.00; no wait, no charge for application, no interest taken out in advance; payment suspended in case of sickness; every courtesy extended. This convenience is self-evident.

THE STAR LOAN CO.,
21 Bank Building.

HELPED TO ORGANIZE A C. E. UNION IN PUEBLO

On Friday evening the Christian Endeavorers of Pueblo met at the Presbyterian church for a rally, the object being to make plans for reorganizing their city C. E. union. State President H. R. Chapman of Colorado Springs was present and spoke enthusiastically about the coming state Christian Endeavor convention which is to be held in Pueblo, June 15 to 18. He also urged upon the young people the importance of reorganizing their city Christian Endeavor union and closed his address by giving a graphic description of the work which is being done in the state. T. P. Barber, former president of the State Christian Endeavor union, also of Colorado Springs, was present and emphasized the importance of united effort. The result of the rally was that a strong Christian Endeavor union will be organized on February 10.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Never

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.

To Robinson Drug Co.:

Dear Sirs:—As agent for the Fulton Compounds in Colorado Springs, there are some facts in the Call office in this city that should interest you and the editor of the Telegraph, as well as newspaper men generally. We copy now from a letter from Clifford House of the Call:

"That Bright's Disease and Diabetes are now curable it is well within the province of some of us in the Call office to know that it is true. Mr. Edward Short of this department, although given up by his physicians as a victim of Diabetes, got well. The mother of one of the editorial staff has also recovered from Diabetes. This was so conclusive that I told a friend, in Duluth, Minn., who had Bright's Disease. He recovered."

We will also add that ex-Supreme Judge Bigelow, in the Call Building, is a late recovery.

Kindly call this important discovery to the attention of your people. Pamphlets herewith for all who ask.

Yours very truly,
The John J. Fulton Co.

When to suspect Bright's Disease: Weakness without cause; puffy ankles, hands or eyelids; kidney trouble after the third month; urine may show sediment; failing vision; drowsiness; one or more of these.

Robinson Drug Co., agents.

NUPTIALS OF TWO COLORADO SPRINGS YOUNG WOMEN WILL BE SOLEMNIZED IN THIS CITY.

The marriage of Miss Mary A. Farr and Mr. Rudolph Heyse, both of this city, will take place Tuesday evening, February 7, in the chapel of the First Congregational church. The ceremony will take place at 7:30 o'clock and will be performed by the Rev. James B. Gregg, pastor of the church. The bride will be attended by Miss May Tiffany as maid of honor and the best man will be the groom's brother, Mr. Wheaton S. Heyse.

Following the church ceremony a wedding reception will be held at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Heyse, 219 North Weber street. The couple will leave during the evening for an extended wedding trip. After March 1 the newly married couple will be at home at 708 East High street.

Both Miss Farr and Mr. Heyse are well known here and their many friends will be pleased to hear of their approaching marriage.

Invitations will be sent out this week by Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ormsby for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mabelle Ethel Ormsby to Mr. L. Ritchey Henderson, of Denver. The wedding will take place the middle of February and will be one of the interesting events, as Miss Ormsby has many friends in Colorado Springs. The announcement of her engagement made a short time ago was a surprise to her friends.

Miss Ormsby graduated from the High school here in 1901 and later entered a training school for nurses. Mr. Henderson is a prosperous young business man of Denver and it is there that the young people will make their home.

REV. CARLISLE P. B. MARTIN, L. L. D.

Of Waverly, Texas, writes: "Of a morning, when first arising, I often find a troublesome collection of phlegm which produces a cough and is very hard to dislodge; but a small quantity of Ballard's Horehound Syrup will at once dislodge it, and the trouble is over. I know of no medicine that is equal to it, and it is so pleasant to take. I can most cordially recommend it to all persons needing a medicine for throat or lung trouble." Sold by D. E. Monroe & Co.

$1.50 and $1.75 Lion brand shirts $1 at Robbins.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS HELD INSTALLATION LAST NIGHT

Golden Rod camp, No. 2829, Royal Neighbors of America, held their installation of officers at K. P. hall last evening. The following were installed: Mrs. Stella Smith, oracle; Mrs. Minnie Cameron, vice-oracle; Mrs. Ida Blair, chancellor; Mrs. Adelia Mills, recorder; Mrs. Alice Gustafson, receiver; Mrs. Nancy Lusk, inner sentinel; Mrs. Jennie Wood, outer sentinel; Mrs. May Merrill, marshal; Mrs. Dollie Van Tilborg, manager; Drs. J. T. Muir and Burton Grover, physicians.

Spoiled Her Beauty.

Harriet Howard, of 209 W. 34th St., New York, at one time had her beauty spoiled with skin trouble. She writes: "I had Salt Rheum or Eczema for years, but nothing would cure it until I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve." A quick and sure healer for cuts, burns and sores, 25c at all druggists.

CITY HALL NOTES

Water was turned into the Pike's Peak Hydro-Electric main Friday for the first time, and then merely for testing purposes. It was found that there were several small leakages and workmen are now engaged in stopping them and preparing the plant for operation. It is probable that the water will be turned on for pressure purposes about Wednesday next, after which time the city will be entitled to receive free lights for the city hall.

Superintendent J. A. Hopkins of the water department is engaged in checking up the supplies on hand belonging to the city for his annual report at the end of the fiscal year.

In the police court yesterday Charles Scott and Charles Brown were found guilty of vagrancy and fined $2 and costs each. Ashet McCurroll was fined $2 and costs for riding a bicycle in the north park.

WILL GIVE ENTERTAINMENT TO BENEFIT KINDERGARTEN

An entertainment will be given next Friday evening in the Columbia School house building for the benefit of the Kindergarten association. The program will include the following attractive features: Prior's orchestra; vocal solo, Miss Flaherty; reading, Miss Dempsey; reading, Miss Fraker; cornet solo, Miss Pauline Prior; remarks, Mrs. W. H. R. Stote; illustrated songs and moving pictures.

The east side residents are among the most progressive in the city, and will undoubtedly make a success of this entertainment given for the aid of the Kindergarten fund.

A. REINSCHEID,
Capt. of H. C. Casner Co., No. 2, U. R., K. of P., Appointed Inspecting Officer of the Colorado Uniform Rank by Col. C. D. Pfafflin, of Denver.

J. R. CAVANAUGH,
Member of Col. Pfafflin's Staff, and Appointed Installing Officer of Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias.

TO SUPERSEDE RABIES PASTEUR

NEW FLOWER SHOW SCHEDULE TO BE SUBMITTED TO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY TUESDAY NIGHT.

An important meeting of the El Paso Horticultural society will be held Tuesday evening at the home of Dr. Gates, 214 East Willamette avenue at 8 o'clock. The committee is ready to submit the new 1905 schedule for approval to the society. About 50 new classes have been added to the last year schedule, making a total of over 300 classes.

A new feature of the awards for the show next season will be the blue ribbon diploma, which will represent the highest award offered by the society and is not to be won with any exhibit scoring less than 90 points.

Anyone who is interested in the new premium list is invited to attend the meeting Tuesday evening.

DO NOT SUPPRESS A COUGH.

When you have a cough do not try to suppress it, but remove the cause. The cough is only a symptom of some disease, and the disease is what you should cure, then the cough will stop of itself. The most common cause of coughing is a cold. Anodynes will promptly suppress the cough, and preparations containing chlororform, opium, etc., are used for that purpose, but they do not cure the cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on the other hand does not suppress the cough, but relieves it by removing from the throat and lungs the mucus which obstructed the breathing and allaying the irritation and tickling in the throat. It also opens the secretions and effectually and permanently cures the cold as well as the cough. For sale by all leading druggists.

Three stamps instead of one Monday and Tuesday. The last days of Robbins's big sale.

THE EMPIRE THEATER.

Last week was a remarkably successful one at the Empire and firmly establishes the fact that the management is securing and presenting good, clean attractions.

The offering for the coming week will include some well-known artists and varies from the bills of late weeks considerably.

Miss Emma Cotrely is a remarkable lady juggler and hoop roller. Her work is said to be interesting and clever.

Sullivan & Faunce will present a line of dancing different from any yet seen here. Denny Sullivan is the champion clog dancer of Ireland and will feature six Lancashire prize steps on a steel slab.

Antonio Van Cofre is said to be the world's greatest mouth equilibrist and balancer. His act has made a great hit elsewhere.

C. L. Carrell will sing the illustrated song "Sylvie," which is a recent New York success.

Ferguson & Beeson present a melange of comedy, music and dancing. Miss Beeson holds the Richard K. Fox gold medal for lady buck and wing dancing.

The moving pictures complete the bill and it ought to be a very entertaining performance.

CURED LUMBAGO.

A. B. Canman, Chicago, writes March 4, 1903: "Having been troubled with Lumbago, at different times and tried one physician after another, then different ointments and liniments, gave it up altogether. So I tried once more, and got a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment, which gave me almost instant relief. I can cheerfully recommend it, and will add my name to your list of sufferers."

Sold by Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA.

A canyon, truly, but not after the accepted type—217 miles long, 13 miles wide, over 1 mile deep and painted like a flower. If you wish to visit this canyon with more comfort and less expense than under ordinary conditions of travel, and enjoy a short stay at the new El Tovar Hotel, apply for information to

MR. THOMAS C. PEASE,
109 East Kiowa street. Telephone 440B.

MARTIN MUSSER,
Who Will Represent Colorado College in State Oratorical Contest to Be Held Here Feb. 24.

"77"
Cures Colds and
GRIP

The symptoms of Grip are: Influenza—watery eyes and nose—pains and soreness in the head and chest—Pleurisy pains in the side, lame back, with pains in the limbs—violent, racking Cough, incessant like Bronchitis—sore, swollen throat, like Quinsy, but seldom ulcerated—great and general prostration, lassitude, disinclination if not total incapacity for work—feverishness, great thirst. If you have any of these symptoms, Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" is the remedy and cure needed. "77" will break up the Grip or Cold and prevent an attack of Pneumonia.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

Wilbur's

103 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Advance Showing of tailored cloth suits, silk shirt waist suits, dresses and costumes for spring. The most extraordinary values in cloth suits for $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00 each. Silk suits and costumes range $10.00 to $125.00 and represent the popular styles for the coming season.

Special Prices this week on all winter suits, costumes, waists, skirts and coats. Silk waists this week about one-third less than regular prices.

Quite a Number of our fine muslin undergarments, slightly soiled or mussed in the showing during January sale, will be closed out this week at tempting prices. The merits of these goods are well known. It will pay you well to look them over.

We Sell the famous Lord & Taylor hosiery—unquestionably the greatest line on the market—at exact New York prices. We are also selling agents for "Neetfit," the great 15c stocking for girls and boys. Fully the equal of the average 25c goods.

1905 MUST GO SALE

To clear our stock of every article which is not staple we have marked them at prices which represent only a trifle of their real value.

19 S. TEJON ST. BOARDS DAYLIGHT STORE

Hibbard Must Go sales are no half-way affairs. The prices at which we offer these goods indicate our determination to carry over no unsold merchandise.

ALL HATS, Which Style or Season Affect, MUST GO.

Garments Must Go.

$2.95 for your choice from about fifty Walking Skirts, worth $5.00.

$6.00 for any Winter Jacket that we sold up as high as $14.00.

Millinery Must Go

$1.95 for your choice from all our Trimmed Hats that sold at $5.00 to $10.00.

$1.00 for your choice of any Trimmed Hat that sold as high as $3.95.

1-2 OFF ON 1 LOT WALKING SKIRTS. ON ALL WOMEN'S WRAPPERS.

1-2 OFF ON ALL BABY CAPS. ON ALL TAM O' SHANTERS.

1-2 OFF OUR REGULAR PRICES ON ALL WINTER SUITS AND COATS, FURS AND COSTUMES. **1-2**

ALL PRICE COMPARISONS ARE WITH OUR REGULAR PRICES.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

5c for children's 15c Fleece Lined Vests.

10c for children's 20c Fleece Lined Vests and Pants.

35c for misses' 50c Part Wool Union Suits.

50c for women's $1.00 Wool Vests and Pants; broken line.

GLOVES.

$1.50 for Reynier $2.00 Kid Gloves; colors only, no black or white.

$1.19 for D'amant $1.50 Kid Gloves; colors only, no black or white.

$1.10 for Adler's Silk Lined $1.50 Mocha Gloves.

50c for good quality 75c Kid Gloves, in all colors.

BIG VALUES IN SMALL SPACE.

25c Corset Covers.....15c
Any Outing Gown.....50c
Child's Tailor-Made Hats.....50c
12½c to 15c Embroideries.....8c
$1.00 Lined Mocha Mittens....69c
Any Outing Petticoat.....50c
Broken lines $1.00 Corsets....69c
Broken lines $1.50 Corsets....$1.10
All 35c and 50c Belts.....25c
Ribbone at reduction of one-quarter to.....one half
Crocheted Shawls reduced one-third
Lot of Shopping Bags reduced.....one-third
$1.25 Ruffled Swiss Curtains..75c
Good quality 19-in. Taffeta...50c
95c and $1.25 Crepe de Chines..69c
$1.00 quality Peau de Cygnes..69c

1-4 OFF ON ALL WOOL UNDERWEAR. ON ALL WOOL AND FLEECED HOSE.

19c for one number, a medium weight of our 25c Can't Tear Stockings, for boys and girls.

DOMESTICS

8c Outing Flannel, yard.....5c
15c 36-in. Outing, yard.....9c
12½c Flannelettes, yard.....6¾c
18c Flannelettes, yard.....11c
10c Jap Crepe Drapery, yard....5c
12½c Figured Silkaline, yard..6¾c
8c Cotton Batts.....6c
80c 4-lb. Cotton Batts.....60c
8c Bleached Muslin, yard.....5¾c

DRESS GOODS.

50c Wool Dress Goods, yard....25c
69c and 85c Dress Goods, yard..35c
$1.00 to $1.25 Novelty Suitings, yard.....69c
$1.25 to $1.50 Novelty Suitings yard.....89c

HANDKERCHIEFS.

18c for men's and women's 25c Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.

25c for men's and women's 50c Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.

35c for women's 50c Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs.

1-3 OFF ON ALL MUSSED AND SOILED MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

CARPETS Add 10c a yard to these prices for making, laying and lining.

50c for extra super 2-ply All-Wool Ingrain Carpets.

60c for Remnants of $1.00 and $1.25 Velvet Carpets.

79c for many patterns in our $1.25 Velvet Carpets.

95c for good 30x60-in. Jute Smyrna Rugs. Equal in looks to a $2.00 rug.

RIBBONS Here are two lots of Silk Taffeta and Satin Taffeta that we are going to close out. The lowest prices ever quoted on good ribbons in this city.

Former price	5c	7c	9c	12c	15c	18c	20c	25c
Must go at	3c	4c	5c	6c	8c	10c	12c	18c

Great Removal Clearance Sale

Sacrifice Prices on Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mantels, Grates, Tiles, etc., will continue until present building is vacated, some time in February. Notwithstanding the large amount sold during this Removal Sale the stock was so excessive that in many lines there are

Elegant Selections at Wholesale Cost,

particularly in Rockers, Parlor Chairs, Dressers, Ladies' Desks, Dining Tables, Dressing Tables, Book Cases, Couches, Bedsteads, Sanitary Couches, etc.

FRED S. CROCKER, ELEVATOR TO ALL FLOORS ENTRANCE 120 S. TEJON ST.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS

Special values in Dressers, Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Dining Room Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Ranges and Crockery. We carry the only stock of general House Furnishings in the city.

FARLEY & LOVEJOY FURN. CO. 22 S. Tejon St. Telephone 484-A

EYES.

SPECIALTY—PRACTICE.

The scientific examination of your eyes and the fitting of glasses, CONSULTATION FREE. CROSS EYES straightened by a new method, no operation necessary. Prices the lowest. Office removed to Room 303 Colorado Bldg., corner Tejon and Huerfano Sts.

Hours 9:30 to 12; 2 to 5.
Established 1893. Sundays 11 to 12.

Thomas Kinkade

Clearance of Hats

Hats, $18.00 to $30.00, now.....$8.75 Hats, $10.00 to $14.00, now.....$4.00
Hats, $15.00 to $18.00, now.....$6.50 Hats, $7.00 to $9.00, now.....$3.25
50c Street Hats from 50c to $1.50.

13 SOUTH TEJON STREET

L. L. FOWLER
SUCCESSOR TO
W. D. CORA
Florist
PHONE 28.

Smoke
J & E
A high grade cigar for high grade smokers.
JONSON & EDERLE, Makers.
831 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Colorado Springs, Colo.

CHAS. W. DAVIS, Pres. J. B. McCUAN, Sec'y.
The Davis-McCuan Inv. Co.
Members Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.
WESTERN BONDS. 26 to 29 Naegel Arcade, Phone [illegible]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD OWNED BY RESIDENTS OF COLORADO SPRINGS

IN 1900 a box full of relics of the historical events to date in Colorado Springs affairs, photographs and newspapers, was deposited at Colorado college, to be opened in the year 1900. The matter created so much local interest that a truthful chronicle of one historical and a few everyday matters that occurred in the early days of the Revolutionary war may also be of general interest. At any rate, it brings the actors in those ancient times nearer to us, and shows that human nature then was just the same as it is today.

The H. Gardner mentioned was the first state treasurer of Massachusetts, and also paymaster general. He was the great-great-grandfather of Mr. H. Gardner of this city.

The paper of historical interest reads as follows:

Watertown Oct. 25, 1775.

Received of Benjamin Franklin Esq. One hundred Thirty Three pounds Six shillings and 8, lawful money for the wounded and Disenabled in fighting for their Country and the preservation of its libberties—being a don'n of the Constitutional Society in London—which sum I promise to deliver to the Hon John Whitcomb, he chairman of the General Court Committee for distributing the same.

(Signed) H. GARDNER Treas.

Endorsed on back

Contents rec'd

JOHN WHITCOMB.

The second paper reads:

Stow, May 18, 1776.

Rec'd of Henry Gardner Esq five pounds Lawful money in full for a ton of hay I supplied the Continental Army at Cambridge by order of the Town and Selectmen of Stow.

(Signed) ISRAEL GATES.

It is easy to imagine Israel Gates, after delivering his hay, tramping around Cambridge after his money, and how finally he found the paymaster, who not only paid him his money, but wrote out the receipt in full, to which Israel Gates slowly and carefully signed his name. It was in Cambridge that Washington first drew his sword as commander-in-chief of the Continental army, and let us hope that Israel Gates's ton of hay helped in some small measure to drive the British from Boston town.

The third is a bill from one James Swan against the estate of the late "Hon. Henry Gardner Esq." as assistant to him in the office of "Treasurer, Receiver and Paymaster General." The bill is for 8 shillings a day and other expenses, and at the bottom of the receipt is a queer notice, reading as follows:

The Assessors sit at their chamber in the east end of Faneuil Hall market every Wednesday and Friday during the month of (July erased and Augt written above) from three to Four o'clock P. M. to whom any person aggrieved may apply for Ease, as the Law directs.

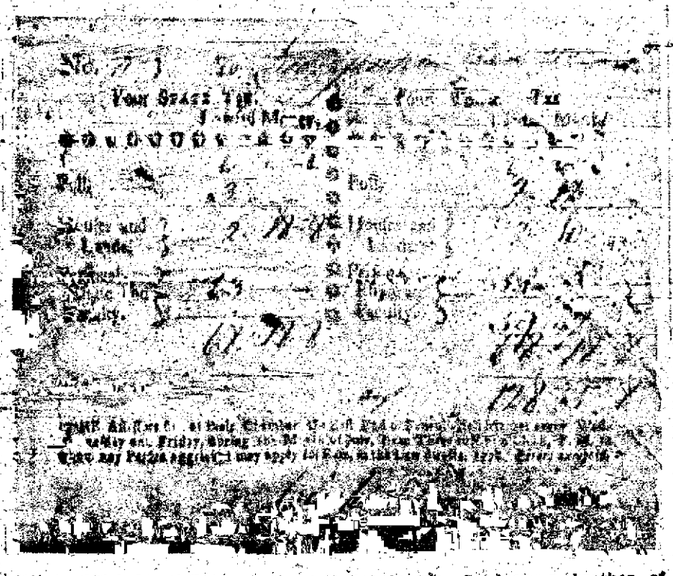
1778. Errors Excepted.

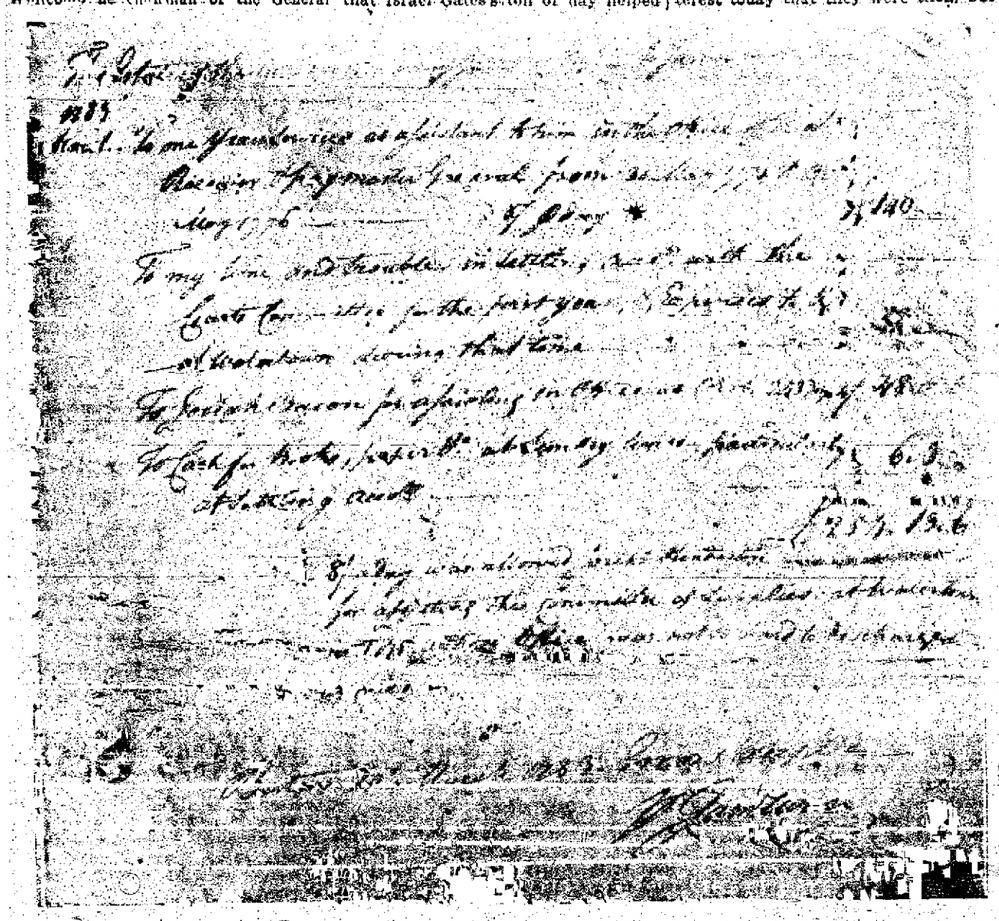
JOSIAH TORREY, Collector.

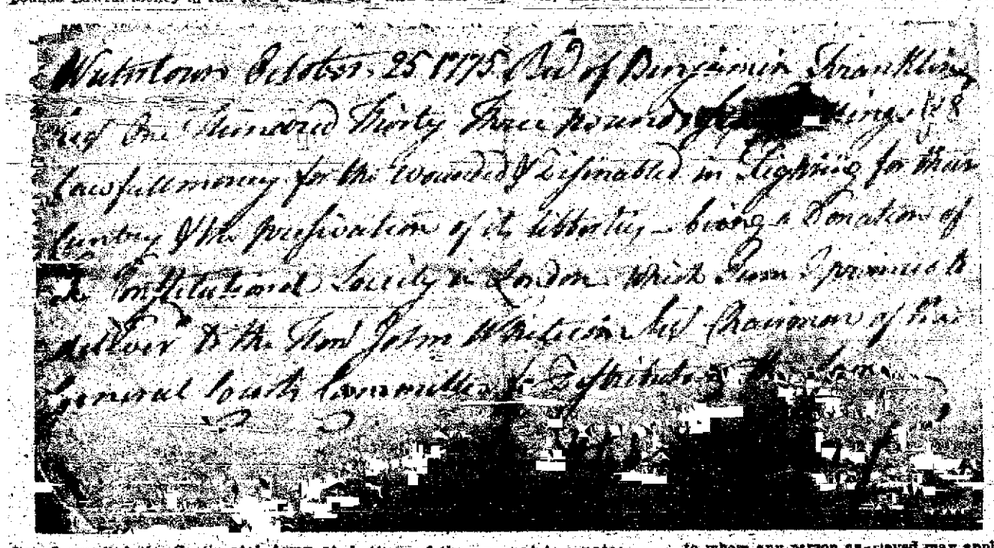
These were high war taxes, at a time when the Revolutionary cause was at low ebb, and paid in Continental money, which at that time was at a heavy discount.

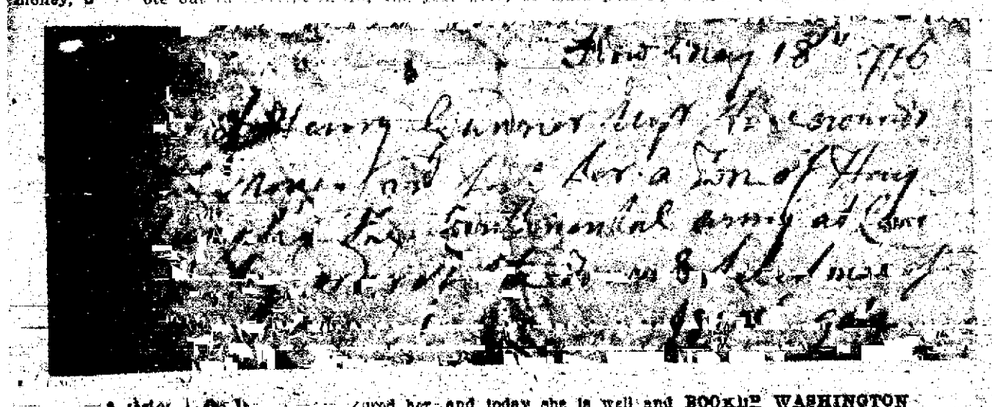
Your State Tax Lawful Money — Your Town Tax Lawful Money

Taxes are of the same general interest today that they were then, but there is a great difference in the tax receipts of 1778 and 1905.









A Grim Reaper

is daily enacted, in thousands of homes, as Death claims, in each one, another victim of Consumption or Pneumonia. But when Coughs and Colds are properly treated, the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntley, of Oaklandon, Ind., writes: "My wife had the consumption, and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which cured her, and today she is well and strong." It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed at 50c and $1.00 by all druggists. Trial bottle free.

For the finest underwear see Robbins.

One lot boys' overcoats one-half price at Robbins.

COURT NEWS

GEORGE WEIR DISCHARGED BY JUDGE LEWIS ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS—DIVORCES IN COUNTY COURT.

When the case of the People vs. George Weir was called up for trial before Judge Lewis in the criminal division of the district court yesterday, counsel for the defendant presented a motion asking for the release of the defendant upon the grounds that he could not be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense. The motion was argued and sustained by the court and the defendant ordered released from custody. Weir was charged with uttering a forged check.

Judge L. W. Cunningham entered an order for the release of Ed Dalton from the county jail he having served a sentence imposed by Justice Chas. F. Gleason, and not having funds with which to pay the costs of the proceedings.

Judge Seeds will set the civil calendar and hear motions tomorrow.

In the county court Judge Robert Kerr presided and tried the following cases:

R. A. Barton vs. A. May, dismissed on motion of the plaintiff, each party to pay his own costs.

Cora Edna Dilley vs. Henry B. Dilley, for divorce, verdict for the plaintiff upon the grounds of cruelty and nonsusport, and plaintiff awarded custody of the minor child and allowed $3 per week for the support of the child. The parties were married in Wapello county, Iowa, on March 19, 1880.

PLANS BATH HOUSE

R. C. Wright to Organize Company to Build Near Medicinal Spring on West Side.

R. C. Wright, of 732 Hayes avenue, is at work organizing a company for the erection of a modern bath house and swimming pool and possibly a sanatorium to cost from $50,000 to $75,000, in West Colorado Springs, and expects to have the buildings completed by the opening of the summer season. He has an option on half a block of ground on West Cucharas street between Summit and Chestnut streets, upon which there is a spring with medicinal qualities.

This spring is located on the side of a hill and its flow of 60,000 gallons a day can easily be increased to 180,000. The temperature of the water does not vary two degrees the year around.

An analysis of the water gives the following results: Silica, .87; sodium chloride, 2.31; magnesium, 10.22; alumnia, .14; sodium sulphate, 14.04; calcium sulphate, 23.87; magnesium carbonate, 6.59; potassium sulphate, 6.75; total mineral matter, 66.37.

AT THE ALAMO

Fine Program of Music Will Be Given Tonight by Orchestra.—The Menu for Dinner.

The Alamo hotel orchestra will play the following program tonight:

Hungarian Lustspiel ..... Keler-Bela
Minuet ..... Paderewski
Rigoletto ..... Verdi
a. Pizzicato Polka .....
b. Valse Lente ..... Delibes
Funeral March—On the Death of a Hero ..... Beethoven
Ballet Music from Faust ..... Gounod
Valse Lente, from Coppelia ..... Delibes
Hungarian Fantasie ..... Tobani

The following menu will be served to guests tonight at dinner:

Blue Points
Celery
Consomme, Julienne
Chicken Okra, Creole
Olives Salted Almonds
Fillet of Whitefish au Vin Blanc
Pommes Saratoga
Oyster Patties a la Maryland
Tenderloin of Beef, Piqué
Vanilla Cream Fritters, Strawberry Sauce
Cardinal Punch
Prime Ribs of Beef au jus
Young Turkey with Filling, Cranberry Jelly
Mashed Potatoes Green Peas
Browned Sweet Potatoes
Cauliflower in Cream
Lobster Salad, Mayonnaise
Pumpkin Pie Assorted Cake
Charlotte Russe New York Ice Cream
Nuts Raisins Figs Fruit
Imperial Roquefort and American Cheese
Bent's Crackers Saratoga Flakes
Coffee

IMPERFECT DIGESTION.

Means less nutrition and in consequence less vitality. When the liver fails to secrete bile, the blood becomes loaded with bilious properties, the digestion becomes impaired and the bowels constipated. Herbine will rectify this; it gives tone to the stomach, liver and kidneys, strengthens the appetite, clears and improves the complexion, infuses new life and vigor to the whole system. 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

CLEARANCE OF ALL HATS.

For one week we will sell all trimmed dress hats at one-half and one-third of former prices. Fifty street hats from 50 to $1.50.

THOMAS, MILLINERY.
13 South Tejon Street.

Three stamps instead of one Monday and Tuesday. The last days of Robbins's big sale.

MINING VIEWS.

Exterior and interior views of any mine in the "district." A. J. Harlan, 304 East Pike's Peak avenue.

Three stamps instead of one Monday and Tuesday. The last days of Robbins's big sale.

"THERE IS BUT ONE CANYON. NOWHERE IN THE WORLD HAS ITS LIKE BEEN FOUND."

About the middle of March a private car will be chartered to accommodate a party of twenty or more who desire to visit the GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA. Personally conducted.

Two days at EL TOVAR HOTEL (one of the finest in the west and just opened), drives, guides, horses, etc., are included in the charge for the trip.

For information as to conditions communicate with Mr. Thomas C. Pease, 109 E. Kiowa street. Telephone 440-B.

BOOKER WASHINGTON AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, had a conference with President Roosevelt today. Mr. Washington's call was induced by the desire of the president to talk to him about a matter of purely personal concern.

Selling Goods

At a fractional part of their value. All mid-winter goods must go regardless of cost.

DELTA'S

UNDERBUYERS AND UNDERSELLERS.

We are receiving new spring goods every day. Panamas and mohairs promise to be the season's leaders.

Dress Goods

25-inch French Flannels and Tricots, in black, light blue, green pink, old rose, lavender and gray, worth 35c, 45c and 50c; sale price 25c
Danish cloth, in black, cream, light blue, navy, brown, cardinal and pink; the best cloth made for 15c
36-inch and 38-inch, 8 pieces, in Liama cloths, Granis and Poplins; worth 39c and 45c; to close out at 23c
10 pieces 38-inch zibelines and Snowflakes, marked 65c; to close out at 39c
38-inch fancy and plain mohairs, in black, cream and colors; worth 65c; placed on sale 50c
52-inch, 54-inch suiting in flaking effects, marked $1.35 and $1.50; after inventory sale 95c
Table remnants in wool dress goods and silks, marked down below the price and then half the marked price.
30 and 6-inch India linen, worth 15c to 35c, after inventory sale ..... 5c and 20c
27-inch heavy vestings, in white and colors, worth 65c and 75c; after inventory sale 25c

Spring Dress Goods

We are receiving daily new spring dress goods, Mohairs, Panamas, rainproof goods; on sale, per yard, from 50c to $2.50

SPRING WASH GOODS.

Thousands of most beautiful wash goods, consisting of soisette, seide de glace, plain and fancy voiles, at popular prices.

Big Cut in Ladies' Outing Skirts and Children's Gowns

$1.25 Skirts at 85c
$1.00 Skirts at 69c
75c Skirts at 50c

CHILDREN'S OUTING GOWNS.

All our 50c Gowns marked to 25c

CORSETS.

R. & G. and American Beauty corsets, regularly sold at $1.25, now selling for 85c
$1.00 corsets at 69c
Ladies' 50c Muslin Gowns, while they last 39c
Scotch wool Golf Gloves, regularly sold at 65 cents, now 50c
"Nemo" Self-reducing Corset at $2.50 is the best corset made for stout figures.

Domestic Specials

Cream Outing Flannel, 7c quality, for 5c
Outing Flannels, 16c quality, for 8 1-3c
Flannelettes, 1 yard wide, 15c quality, for 10c
36-inch Cambric Muslins, 10c quality, for 7½c
9-4 Bleached Pepperell Sheeting, 25c quality, for 20c
45-inch Bleached Pepperell Pillow Muslin, 15c quality, for 13c
81x90 Seamless Sheets, 75c quality, for 59c
45x36 Pillowcases, 16c quality, for 12½c

Fur Sale

Just received from eastern fur manufacturers 200 pieces Fur Boas on consignment; to be closed out at 25c on the dollar. Now is your chance to buy a fur boa for one quarter the regular price.

Pillow Specials

These prices are for Monday and Tuesday only.

18x18 Silk Down-filled Sofa Pillows 75c
20x20 Silk Down-filled Sofa Pillows 89c
22x22 Silk Down-filled Sofa Pillows 42c
24x24 Silk Down-filled Sofa Pillows 50c
6-lb. good feather pillows, covered with amoskeag tick, guaranteed feather proof, $1.75 quality, for $1.25
6-lb. feather pillows, $2.50 quality, for $1.50
7-lb. feather pillows, $3.50 quality, for $2.50

Extra Specials

White Baby Flannel, with linen warp, guaranteed unshrinkable, 50c quality, for 39c
4 case Marseilles pattern, bedspreads, 2½ yards long, 2¼ yards wide, $1.50 quality, for 98c
Remnants of table linens at just half marked price.

Special Cut on Shirt Waists

Flannelette Shirt waist, worth 75c 35c
Silk Shirt Waist at $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.50
$18.00 Tailor-made Suit $7.50

New Novelties

Burnt ivory back combs—Burnt ivory combs, with carved and jeweled tops at 50c
Plain burnt ivory back combs at 25c
Tortoise shell, jeweled, back and side combs in sets, marked from $1.00 to 50c
Jeweled ivory hair sets marked from $1.00 to 50c
Our full line of chiffon and crepe de chine drapery veils, cut from 75c to 39c

Every veil in this lot is 1 1-3 yards long.

The new lace stock collar at 25c is one of the season's special bargains.

Our new line of white basket weave, colored embroidered stock collars at 25c are the best ever offered at that price.

Crushed velvet belts, in all the popular shades, cut from 75c to 39c
WOOLS—200 skeins of Saxony, Germantown and Shetland floss, slightly soiled, at, per skein 5c
Our line of embroideries at very low prices are worth seeing.

Buy Shoes

Children's and ladies' fine shoes on sale for two days.
Children's fine kid shoes with welt soles, tap heels, sizes 9 to 12, worth $1.48, sale price $1.00
148 pairs ladies' shoes worth $2.00, finished with patent leather trimmings, medium weight soles and stylish lasts, sale price $1.50
Ladies' fine dress shoes, blucher style, patent tip, military heels, beveled soles, snappy and dressy, sale price $1.75

Santa Fe

I am arranging a series of Personally Conducted Excursions to

California

for the winter season, three times a week, in tourist Pullmans, over the Santa Fe.

The cost will be much less than for highest-class service, yet every necessary travel comfort is yours.

Why not take that long-deferred California trip now? You will be surprised to learn for how little money it may be made.

Tourist Pullmans are carried on first-class fast trains, and are nearly as nice as the standard sleepers.

A special tourist manager in charge.

Santa Fe all the way from Colorado to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco, through finest land of enchantment.

I will furnish full details on request. Address

C. C. HOYT, C. P. A.
18 N. Tejon St.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE AND TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AT THE GAZETTE BUILDING.

CLARENCE P. DODGE, Editor and Publisher.

TELEPHONE CALLS: Editorial Rooms....197; City Department....215; Business Office....Main 63; Colorado City Office....West 98

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

THE STEPHEN BILL AND THE LOBBY.

THE advance of the Stephen eight-hour bill toward its final passage is a laborious process. Every move made by Representative Stephen and his followers has been opposed by the little coterie of obstructionists with a stubbornness only matched by the persistence with which the measure has been pushed by its backers. Representative Garcia, the only member of the opposition who seems to have the courage to fight the bill openly, is employing every dilatory resource known to parliamentary practice, but his is a losing fight; the eight-hour bill is slated for final passage, for the vote yesterday showed that it has more friends in the House than even its strongest supporters had supposed.

The Stephen bill in its original form has now passed the second reading in the House, and in all probability it will pass the third reading tomorrow. Less vigorous opposition is likely to be encountered in the Senate, so the chances of the bill becoming a law within a few days are extremely good.

No legislative body ever had a plainer duty before it, set forth in more specific terms, than has the Colorado Assembly in the present case. Two years ago the people of this state, by a majority of nearly 40,000 adopted an amendment to the constitution which provides that "the General Assembly SHALL provide by law, and shall prescribe suitable penalties for the violation thereof, for a period of employment not to exceed eight hours within every twenty-four hours (except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger) for persons employed in underground mines or other underground workings, blast furnaces, smelters or other reduction works, or other branch of industry that the General Assembly may consider injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb." This amendment leaves the legislature no choice in the matter. It "shall" provide such a law as is here outlined, whether the members want such a law or not. With this plain obligation before them there should have been no hesitancy in immediately passing Mr. Stephen's bill, which it must be admitted, is perfectly fair to both sides and in strict agreement with the terms of the amendment.

The opposition to the bill does not come from any proper source, but from certain interests which would be compelled by its provisions to grant the eight-hour day to their employes. Naturally they resent any attempt at legislation which would interfere with their profits, but this is not the proper time for legitimate opposition, nor are their methods of the kind that will bear scrutiny. Legitimate opposition to an eight-hour law ceased with the enactment of the amendment, and now every effort to defeat the will of the people as expressed in that amendment is an effort to accomplish an unlawful purpose.

The brazen impudence of the anti-eight-hour lobbyists has led them to a course of action that deserves a sharp rebuke from the authorities of the Assembly. The disgraceful spectacle of lobbyists holding whispered conferences with members sitting at their desks is by no means uncommon, and not a day passes that these cheeky emissaries of the imperilled interests do not flit around on the floor of the House or the Senate, buttonholing members and giving directions to lieutenants. The sergeant-at-arms ought to be instructed to throw them out bodily, but instead they are treated as favored guests. It is shameful, but it is a fact nevertheless.

THE DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

IN observing, as it does today, the Day of Prayer for Colleges, Colorado College is following a very old tradition of the New England institutions, which is now a part of the life of colleges of the same type the world over. These colleges have had as the foundation articles of their creed, the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom, and, all true education and all true conduct are rooted in a reverent and obedient recognition of God and His will.

Under the inspiration of such ideas these colleges have become, not only centers of knowledge, but sources of moral power in the communities and sections in which they have been placed. They have set up high standards of scholarship, but they have also stood for a purer home and social life, for a nobler civic virtue. Their faculties have set the example of simplicity that values the things of the mind and the spirit at a higher price than those things which are within the reach of mere money. The true college can always be depended upon to ally itself with the forces that make for the best good of the community, and there will always be found in it men and women who are ready to throw themselves, with the utmost heartiness and unselfishness, into any work which has as its aim the betterment of the life of the people.

Colorado College is no exception to this rule. From the beginning it has been a strong moral force in Colorado Springs. It has set a high standard for its teachers and pupils, and it has been remarkably successful in impressing this standard upon those who have come within its influence. It has always been in the front rank in all good causes. It is a rare thing to find any movement that is stirring deeply the moral sense of the community which has not in the van someone closely indentified with the work of Colorado College. One can hardly conceive how much poorer the moral life of Colorado Springs would be if the influence of the College were taken out of it.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

IMMEDIATELY after the outbreak in St. Petersburg last Sunday the belief was expressed in Russian official circles that English agents were partly responsible for the affair, and that English money was being furnished the striking workingmen to enable them to carry on the struggle. It was pointed out that every day the men employed in the iron works and shipyards remained idle would delay that much the fitting out of the second Baltic fleet, which has supposedly received orders to sail for the Far East. Such a contention sounds rather flimsy. It is scarcely susceptible of proof and is worthless unless proven, but at any rate it will be kept fresh in the Russian memory as another of the many sources of irritation against Great Britain.

The antagonism between these two nations, which amounts almost to enmity, is not merely an outgrowth of the present war dependent on the British alliance with Japan, but may be traced back for nearly a century. During the reign of the Czar Nicholas I a serious rebellion broke out in the Caucasus, led by the soldier-priest Schamyl. The entire Moslem population was aroused and the conflict was carried on for twenty-five years, necessitating the employment of 200,000 Russian troops. The Russian secret police claimed to have found evidence that the rebellion was fomented by British agents, and in 1837 the British schooner Vixen was seized while unloading arms for the insurgents. Immediately there was an outburst of Russian venom against everything British and considerable diplomatic wrangling followed. The British government of course denied all connection with the Vixen affair, and the matter ended for a while, but later an Englishman named Bell, who was leading the insurgent forces, was captured by the Russians. The charge was made that Bell was an English army officer on leave of absence, but again the matter ended with the denials of the British government.

The Crimean war is another very sore spot in Anglo-Russian relations. There is a story to the effect that Nicholas I had conceived a strong personal liking for Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, and that in the course of an interview on January 9, 1853, he confided to the diplomat Russia's purpose in the war with Turkey, then in progress. The Czar told Sir Hamilton that Russia intended to seize and hold Constantinople, as a sort of trustee. "Now," he added, "it is as a friend and a gentleman that I speak to you; if England and myself can come to an understanding about this affair the rest matters little to me, and I shall care very little as to what the others may think of it." The Czar then told the ambassador that he intended to dismember the Ottoman empire, cut it up into semi-independent states and place them under his protection.

Sir Hamilton promptly reported the conversation to the British foreign office which as promptly availed itself of the opportunity for a diplomatic coup. After withdrawing the ambassador from St. Petersburg and sending another man in his stead, it communicated the text of the Czar's interview to the French, Austrian and Prussian governments. The immediate effect was to range all Europe against Russia, and the Crimean war, resulting in the humiliation of the Muscovite and the triumph of the Briton, soon followed.

The history of the last half-century in Europe abounds in similar incidents. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 England called a halt just at the moment of the Czar's triumph, and in the Congress of Berlin English diplomacy again prevented Russia gaining material advantage. It has been the same way in the maneuvering for position on the Indian frontier and later in the Far East. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is regarded in Russia as a compact directed squarely against Russian interests, and this view was taken long before the outbreak of the present war.

A knowledge of these events aids in an understanding of the recent North Sea incident and the constantly strained relations between the two nations. It is now fifty years since they were at war, but unless the present feeling dies down an equal period certainly will not elapse before they are again each at the other's throat. The mutual distrust and dislike is present and only the pretext is needed.

AMERICAN FATALISM.

IN a speech made in England a few days ago Mr. John Morley, the eminent statesman who visited this country last fall, said that he still believed in democracy despite the new light he had received on the appalling corruption in American cities. He thinks that the American people have a confidence in things working themselves out which dangerously approaches fatalism, but their confidence in their own common sense is usually justified.

Fatalism and the happy-go-lucky spirit usually attributed to Americans are two things widely at variance, and yet when we analyze Mr. Morley's comment, we can not deny its force. Accepting the definition of fatalism as the doctrine of the occurrence of all things by inevitable necessity, it must be admitted that Americans have a fatalistic belief in the destiny of their country; of its inevitable triumph over any and all dangers that may assail it. We talk gravely of the menace of political corruption, of "enemies of the republic" and the baneful influence they exert, and yet, through it all, we have a blind, firm belief that things will "work themselves out" and the republic remain eternally triumphant.

This may be fatalism but it is a national virtue of the highest type, for it is the quintessence of patriotism. No nation ever became great whose people did not believe firmly in its absolute inviolability. It is largely the possession of this quality that makes Japan today the wonder of the world, in the arts of peace as well as in those of war, and by the same token, it is the lack of popular belief in national destiny that makes Russia merely a heterogeneous mass, without any of the elements of solidarity that produce national greatness. But nevertheless it is possible to overdo the thing—to carry this fatalism to the point where it is actually harmful to the best immediate interests of the country. A belief in things working themselves out may be carried to such an extreme that it amounts to indifference of present dangers. The effect of this is evident in our toleration of corrupt or inefficient municipal government and other public abuses which might readily be corrected if the people would only exert their unquestioned power instead of remaining serenely indifferent and justifying their indifference by an uns[illegible] "working out" of things.

To sit back and wait for all wrongs to right themselves through the workings of destiny is a good deal like the Micawber habit of waiting for something to turn up. The better way is to turn things up; to correct the evil by vigorous effort, rather than to wait for the evil to correct itself.

On another page of this paper will be found a full account of the plan for building a bath house at Manitou as proposed by Mr. D. N. Hitchcock, with a number of endorsements of the project by influential citizens of the three cities. It is a pity that Manitou has so long been without a bath house equipped with facilities for the treatment of persons who may be benefited by the medicinal properties of the Manitou spring water, and Mr. Hitchcock's plan affords a way in which such an institution may now be acquired. The names of those who have written letters of endorsement speak for themselves, and it is earnestly to be hoped that a suitable bath house will be built without unnecessary delay.

Today is the anniversary of the birth of the late President McKinley. According to recently established custom it is observed by the wearing of his favorite flower, the pink or red carnation, and the observance should be as general as the supply of flowers will permit. There is nothing of partisanship in this simple and pretty tribute to the memory of a good and great man, whose tragic end intensified manyfold the endearment in which he was held by his countrymen.

After all, Colorado hasn't a monopoly on asinine politics. There's Missouri, for instance.

Minister Witte Czar's Only Hope

William E. Curtis Writes of the Russian Statesman Who Is Expected to Bring Order Out of Chaos. A Firm Believer in Autocracy and a Foe to Every Democratic Tendency.

M. De Witte (the name is pronounced Day-vittey), who seems to be the man for the crisis in Russia, is a native of the town of Tiflis, the capital of what is known as the Trans-Caucasus section of Russia, that narrow strip of land dividing the Caspian from the Black sea, and lying upon the northern border of Persia. That is the oil country, and Tiflis is the principal station upon the railroad that connects Batum, on the Black sea, and Baku, on the Caspian, the centers of the petroleum trade. He is not of peasant origin, as has frequently been published. He comes from solid Dutch stock, which emigrated from Holland to the Black sea country in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, and his ancestors have always been, so far as he can trace them back, enterprising and successful merchants. His father was a banker and merchant at Tiflis, and sent his son to the University of Novorossiskoe, a little town on the north coast of the Black sea, near the sea of Azof.

De Witte graduated from that institution in 1870, when he was 21 years of age, with a degree of engineer, and entered the railway service of the government, assisting in the construction of the road which now crosses the peninsula and hauls the products of the oil country for shipment at Batum. When the war with Turkey broke out, six years later, he was employed in managing the transportation of troops, and in 1879 was appointed a member of a commission to recommend a plan for the extension of the railway facilities in the southern part of the empire. He wrote the report of that commission and formulated the recommendations which have since been partially carried into effect. During the next few years he was employed in the preparation of a code of laws and regulations for the government of the state railways, which are still in force. Having completed that task he was made superintendent of the government railways in southern Russia, and in 1889 was called to St. Petersburg to be chief of the railway bureau of the ministry of finance. In January, 1892, he was promoted to the cabinet as minister of communications, the post now held by Prince Khilkoff, his particular friend, who was educated in the United States. In December of the same year, De Witte was promoted to be minister of finance and from that time until eighteen months ago was the most influential man in the ministry and a controlling force in the Russian administration.

A Friend of the Jews.

By his honesty, his candor, his friendship for the Jews, his hatred of official corruption and his habit of speaking the truth at all times, he incurred the hostility of the grand dukes, M. Pobiedonostseff, procurator of the holy synod, and the late M. De Plehve, the minister of the interior, who was assassinated last summer. These forces drove him from the cabinet by misrepresentations to the czar, just as they compelled the resignation of M. Sanger, the minister of education, who prepared and secured the czar's assent to a comprehensive plan for the education of the masses. To carry out this plan between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000 a year were spent for several years, and Nicholas II. was deeply interested in this movement. The empress was wrapped up in it also. It was a fad of the imperial couple, and they would have been gratified if a free public school had been established in every village in Russia. Already more than three million citizens were being taught in nearly 40,000 schools when Pobiedonostseff, who represents the orthodox Greek church in the ministry and is perhaps the most conservative of all the advisers of the czar, declared that free education was undermining the influence of the priests and endangering the throne. His position was endorsed by De Plehve and the holy synod, over which the metropolitan or pope of the Greek church presides, and the czar was finally convinced that his scheme of education must be abandoned. Sanger was dismissed from the ministry of education and M. Lukianoff, an adherent of the holy synod, was placed in charge last February.

Education Breeds Discontent.

It has long been the theory of the conservatives in Russia that education breeds discontent, which is as true as gospel, for the moment a Russian peasant learns to read and write he begins to realize the misery of his condition and to rebel against it. Kipling once said that as long as a Russian wears his shirt outside his trousers (as the peasants do) he is a loyal subject, but the moment he knows enough to tuck it in he becomes dangerous to the state. That remark also is strictly true. As long as the moujiks, or emancipated serfs, remain in ignorance they are devoted to "the little father," as they call the czar, and are fanatical in their religion.

De Witte did not sympathize with the broad and philanthropic plans of Sanger, his colleague, and the czar. He is by no means a liberal. He is a firm believer in the autocracy, and is opposed to every democratic tendency. In conversation with Americans he is in the habit of expressing his disapproval of our system of government with great candor, and he frequently does the same with his French friends. In 1901 he told me that the greatest weakness in the American system of government was universal suffrage, and declared that the masses of the people could not be trusted. He used several of the South American republics as illustrations and when I explained to him the difference in education, character and disposition between our people and those of the Latin-American nations he dissented and declared that the United States would not exist more than a century longer without some change in our electoral system. He asserted that its modification had already begun in the southern states and that the northern states would soon be compelled to disenfranchise all non-taxpayers, just as the southern states had disenfranchised the black man in order to secure good government.

I had asked him for an interview expressing the sentiment concerning the policy of the United States in shutting out of our markets sugar that had been raised under the Russian bounty system, and he discussed the subject very freely.

He explained that the increase in the Russian tariff, which was construed as retaliation for the action of Secretary Gage in shutting out Russian sugar, had never been intended for that purpose, but was entirely for the protection of several large manufacturing enterprises which had recently been established in Russia.

Gruff, but a Genius.

He explained at great length his policy of building up mechanical industries in Russia by state assistance and by encouraging state monopolies. He is a man of gruff manner and speaks with a frankness which is sometimes offensive, but no one could spend ten minutes in his company without recognizing his great ability and force of character.

De Witte first attracted public attention while manager of the government railroad by disobeying orders. It was in a great emergency; he was compelled to act promptly; he had no time to explain, and, being convinced that a mistake had been made by his superiors, he had the nerve to assume the responsibility of violating positive orders from headquarters, which is the most dangerous thing an official in Russia can do. It turned out all right in this case, and De Witte received the personal thanks of the czar, but if the results had been otherwise he would undoubtedly have forfeited his life.

That illustrates the character and courage of De Witte, and if he is placed in control of affairs at this great crisis that characteristic will no doubt be displayed in a conspicuous manner.

There is no better statesman in Russia today; there is no question as to his honesty or his ability, and he has a practical rather than a theoretical method of thinking and acting. He realizes that the people of Russia are not fit for self-government and will not consent to any experiments. He is a stern, uncompromising defender of the autocracy, but at the same time is willing to concede to property owners and taxpayers a voice in local and provincial affairs. For this reason he was selected by the czar to confer with the committee of the zemstvos or provincial assemblies, composed of representatives elected by the householders and landed proprietors throughout the empire. The zemstvo is in force in 34 provinces. In 1903 the number of electors was 40,172 boyars, or land owners, 196,773 peasant lessee land owners and 48,091 taxpayers in the cities, which is a very small proportion of the population of 141,000,000 souls composing the Russian Empire.

No Religious Prejudices.

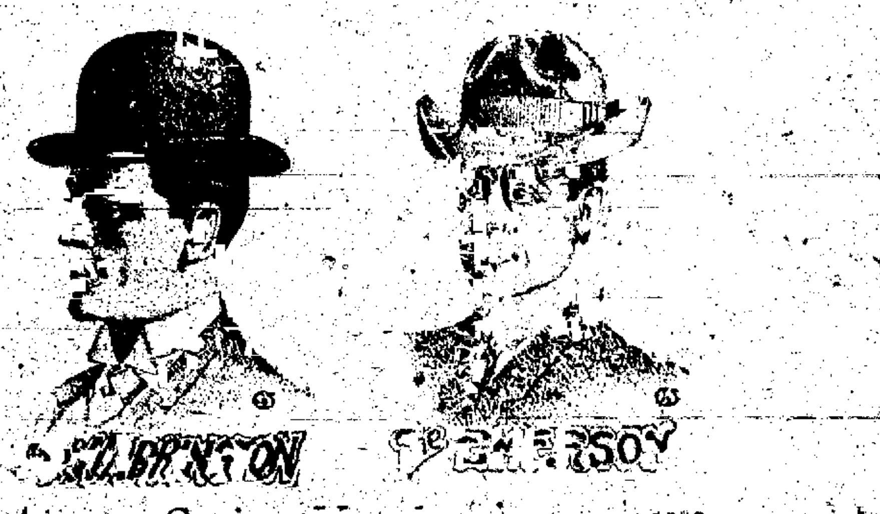
De Witte has no religious prejudices. He is equally friendly to the Mohammedan, the Jew, the Protestant, the Roman Catholic or the orthodox Greek, and he has been a stubborn opponent of religious persecutions and discriminations. His attitude on that question, particularly his friendly disposition toward the Jews, was one of the causes of active hostility of Pobiedonostseff, the procurator of the holy synod, and other members of the hierarchy. He regards the Jews as one of the most valuable elements of the population, because of their frugality, industry and talents for business; he believes that they should be cultivated and encouraged instead of being condemned, because they are capable of contributing more than any other class to the wealth of the empire. He was opposed to the war with Japan, because he believed that it would interfere with the agricultural and commercial development of Asiatic Russia and the territory tributary to the Siberian Railroad, of which he was the most prominent promoter.

During his term as minister of finance he devoted his great ability and intense energy to securing the commercial supremacy of Russia in China, Mongolia, Turkestan Persia, Afghanistan and other countries of Asia. Had he been left in power, he would have avoided war with Japan and made commercial instead of territorial conquests. But when he was driven from the ministry because of his stern and uncompromising hostility to the speculations, corruption and grafting of the grand ducal ring that surrounds the emperor, the government drifted rapidly into political complications and war. The grand dukes of the imperial family and their favorite subordinates, who were robbing the treasury in every undertaking, found De Witte the chief obstacle to the success of their schemes, and for that reason they poisoned the mind of the czar against him and secured his removal eighteen months ago.

Opposed to Constitution.

While we do not know how far De Witte sympathizes with the proposed reforms, because he has not expressed himself on that subject, his previous record justifies the opinion that he would not favor a constitutional government. Judging from his policy and utterances, while minister of finance, it might be expected that he would attempt to console the zemstvos by giving them an intelligent, honest and economical government and by encouraging the development of the resources of the empire. The newspapers have several times announced that he had been selected to succeed Sviatopolk-Mirsky as minister of the interior, because the latter is too liberal in his views, and too much in sympathy with the reformers to suit the grand dukes and the rest of the imperial family, but the appointment has not actually taken place.

De Witte is what is called a state socialist, like Bismarck. He believes in state ownership of all public utilities, including banks, manufacturing industries, as well as railways and navigation lines. He established government banks in Persia, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Seoul and all the large cities of interior Asia. He wanted to buy up all the iron mills in Russia for the government, which already owns most of the iron mines. It was his idea to have the government control the manufacture and sale of liquor and tobacco, both of which have been profitable enterprises.



All our Spring Hats are in, we have nothing else to show you.

50 suits from last spring at HALF-PRICE

All sizes, all good.

A. E. WHAITE & CO.

THE ROGERS, PEET & CO'S CLOTHING AND LIVERY.

18 and 20 South Tejon. We fill orders by mail.

Sunday Reading

By Rev. Wm. Barnes Lower, D. D.

IN the five weeks intervening between this lesson and the last Jesus spent some time at Capernaum, went up to the Passover at Jerusalem, cleansed the temple, whereby he stirred up the jealousy of some and the interest of others. Most of Christ's disciples were chosen from the common people. Our lesson shows us one who was a Pharisee, a ruler, a teacher, a member of the Sanhedrim, who came to Jesus. Religious formalism and social impediments and class prejudice all stood in the pathway and hindered the approach of Nicodemus to Christ.

A Man Who Thinks.

Nicodemus was a man who thought for himself. In this age of machinery we are training a great class of men to think by a machine. A man who sits by a machine all day and bestows no thought upon his work but the reversing and setting a lever now and then is not far removed from the machine he operates. He needs mental diversion, and Christianity furnishes the lack. The great problems of this world are not going to be handed over to the men of muscle, but the men of brains. The great problems of international dispute will not be settled by the man who pulls the trigger, but by the man who thinks. Jesus was always at home with men who thought. He placed a premium on brains by his midnight intercourse with Nicodemus. In fact Jesus always courted the inquirer. The doubter had a large place in his heart. The honest doubter was embraced by his love. Thomas and Philip and Nicodemus were not cast out, but taken in.

A Capitalist.

Nicodemus was reputed to be a man of wealth. It does not require a great stretch of the imagination to place him at the head of the water supply company of Jerusalem. He also held a prominent place in the politics of the city. A wealthy man, a prominent man, a member of the city council, he was above all an educated man. This third chapter of John, which is devoted almost wholly to this visit of Nicodemus to Jesus is considered by many to be the greatest chapter in the gospels. This rich ruler had a mind open to conviction, and it was this open mind which he brought to Christ. We may be sure if we bring an open mind to Christ he will fill it with truth. He had settled on thing and that was that Jesus was a teacher sent from God. When a man once gets this far in his belief the conquest of his soul by Christ is complete.

Two Teachers Meet.

There is a great contrast between these teachers. One is rich, the other poor. One is high, the other lowly. One is a representative of the moral law, the other of the higher spiritual law. One represented an archaic system which had spent its vitality and was smouldering on the altars of Judea. The other represented a system that would supplant all others and enthrone itself as truth in the hearts of men. The face of one teacher was turned toward the golden sunsets of the philosophic past, the other toward the glorious sunrise of the golden age. These two systems met that night on the Judean hills. Wonderful indeed have been the results of the meeting of great men. When Alexander saw the content of Diogenes, his exclamation has become immortal, "Were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes." When Columbus met Ferdinand, a new world lay in the background. When Luther met Charles V the Reformation was born. When Nicodemus met Jesus the world's greatest thought was uttered, "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Have I Been Born Again?

Every wise man will ask himself this question, Have I been born again? Having been born after the similitude of Adam, he will die with him. "In Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive." In the fall man died to God. Before physical birth we have eyes, but they see not, ears, but they hear not; senses, but they cognize nothing. So before spiritual birth the sinner has eyes, but they see not; ears, but they hear not. Being born again by the power of the Holy Spirit these powers are quickened. Spiritual sight is given to blind eyes. Spiritual hearing to deaf ears. If there was a man who could do more without the new birth, without the regeneration of the Holy Spirit, it was the man Nicodemus. He stands before us as a good man. The world today would class him as a "perfect gentleman," "a very clever man," "an allround good fellow," "a [illegible] said to him, that he must be "born again." You cannot substitute anything for the "new birth." Morality will not take its place. These things are good but insufficient. Jesus realized that the entire moral man must be recognized. Regeneration is the reorganization of the man. By water baptism we enter the visible kingdom of Christ; by spiritual regeneration we enter the invisible kingdom of God.

The World Knows It.

A man who really has been born again needs not to tell the world about it. A new baby soon makes itself known in the house. While the birth may be mysterious the fact is in evidence. The world is quick to apprehend the true Christian. He needs no placard. His light shines before men.

This conversation with Nicodemus was the turning point in his career. His conversion is revealed to us in two subsequent incidents. Once when he defended Jesus before the Pharisees and again after the tragedy of Calvary. He with Joseph of Arimathea came and asked for the body. Good works are a proof of salvation though they be not a means of salvation. The faith that a man has will show itself in his works. The work of the Holy Spirit may be secret, but his work will show itself in the lives of Christians. The world rates every man's Christianity. Your rating is "poor" or "good" according to the demand for your stock. The man with a stock of good deeds is rated high. A man whose rating is low here cannot expect to have it "marked up" in Heaven.

Christian Endeavor.

January 29, 1905. Topic: "Heroes of Foreign Missions—What They Teach Us." 2 Cor. 11: 21-28. References—Acts 14: 8-20; Acts 18: 1-11; Acts 23: 1-11; 2 Cor. 4: 8-14; Matt. 20: 17-23; Matt. 10: 16-20.

Christian missions had their origin in the example and the command of our Lord himself. Scarcely had the foundations of the church been laid before missionary activity marked the life of church. Of the immediate followers of the Saviour, St. Paul has the most conspicuous place as the most zealous in the whole domain of missionary activity. By the middle of the second century the church had extended its conquests through Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Southern Gaul and Northern Africa. The missionary zeal of the first four centuries was mostly individualistic. The names most prominent in this period are: Ulfilas, the apostle to the Goths; Chrysostom, Valentinus and St. Patrick.

Mediaeval Missionaries.

For convenience of study we will have the mediaeval period begin with the fifth century. At this time numberless hordes which had been gathering in their native wilds swept down over southern Europe. Christianity met, assimilated and evangelized this savage element and prepared these barbarous people to become loyal citizens of the state. This period is marked by Scandinavian missions, Slavonic missions, Moslem missions, missions to India and the new world, Jesuit missions. Irish, Scotch and English missionaries come forth to pour back upon the continent of Europe the gift of civilization and of the gospel. Columbia, the evangelizer of the Scots and Picts was perhaps the greatest missionary of the sixth century. Augustine, Boniface, Ansgar, Valdimir, St. Stephen of Hungary, Bishops Otto of Bamberg, Raymond Lull, John de Monte Corvino, Las Casas and Francis Xavier were prominent missionaries from the seventh to the sixteenth centuries.

Modern Missions.

The Baptist Missionary Society of England owes its existence and success to the zeal of the shoemaker, schoolmaster and preacher, William Carey. He preached a powerful sermon, the two leading divisions of which were, "Expect great things from God." "Attempt great things for God." He sailed for India in 1793. Wesley said, "The world is my parish," and started out to evangelize it. Whitefield saw in every man a brother and preached to save men. When the spirit of Wesley and Whitefield inflamed Christian hearts, protestant mission spread everywhere. The missionary torch has been aflame in every land. Thousands have died as martyrs for the gospel. Melville B. Cox died of malaria in Africa, Rev. William Threlfall was martyred in Namaqualand in 1825; Rev. J. S. Thomas in Kaffirland in 1856; Rev. John Williams in Erromanga in 1839; Rev. J. G. Gordon in the same place in 1872; Rev. Thomas Baker in Fiji in 1867. Time would fail us to tell of the thousands, "who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens."

According to figures recently compiled the total track mileage and sidings of British railways amounts to 50,729 miles.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

Special Advantageous Conditions for Stellar Photography in Colorado

By PROFESSOR FRANK H. LOUD, COLORADO COLLEGE

THE planet on which we dwell has, it must be confessed, in common with other beings of finite excellence, "the defects of its virtues." Consider the atmosphere—without it the world would be an arid waste, scorched by day and frozen every night. If with the breath of life there come some trifling discomforts, these may well be accepted without complaint. Yet suppose the case were with the earth as with the planet Jupiter, involved as it is in so deep and cloudy an envelope that inhabitants like ourselves could probably never have learned of the existence of the sun, moon or star, completely and forever ignorant of all the boundless universe save their single orb. All these things in heaven are unknown to our Jovian neighbors, just as more things, according to the pregnant saying of Hamlet, are undreamt of in our own, hidden, it may be, by some unsuspected obstruction, in itself as close and thick to us as their murky air to them.

Be this as it may, we can congratulate ourselves that in atmospheric supply, the earth enjoys the "golden mean." There is here abundance for life, yet not enough to destroy vision, though there be enough to abridge, impair and distort it. A contrast to the too plentiful atmosphere of Jupiter is offered by the airless moon. The expansionists of the future "federation of the world" will perhaps sigh like Alexander, for extra-terrestial territory to overrun. If they would succeed in annexing our satellite, what joys would await the astronomers who accompany the army of invasion! The first hour of occupation of the new province would teach them more of the solar corona, for example, than has ever yet been glimpsed. The first month would give them volumes of new information regarding both stars and planets.

In the absence of facilities for lunar travel, it has become more and more an object of concern with astronomers, in the selection of sites for observation, to seek out those where the atmospheric conditions will be most advantageous. They thus attempt to secure in the greatest attainable degree the same freedom from hindrances to observation which only a station beyond the atmosphere could afford in perfection. Without question the regions where these conditions occur will ultimately be occupied by investigators from all parts of the earth. Already Harvard Observatory has its auxiliary station at Arequipa, Peru. Lick Observatory maintains another at Santiago de Chili. While Chicago and Yale universities look to Californian mountains for the prosecution of some of their most important astronomical researches. In like manner Colorado with the adjacent territories will no doubt prove itself, in the years to come, a strategic ground whence the conquests of science will be extended over the universe of stars. A reason for this prediction, which will at once suggest itself, is found in the fact that Colorado stations, by virtue of their elevation, are outside of as much as one-fifth of the atmosphere, and of more than that fraction of the contained vapor.

But here an objector, familiar with the conditions under which telescopic observations have been made since Galileo first pointed his "optick tube," may raise the query, "Can you claim that Colorado's elevation secures uniform 'good seeing'?" The reply, in order to place the case fairly before a reader who is not a professional astronomer, requires first an explanation of a technical term, and then an estimate of the changes in relative importance of certain atmospheric qualities, due to the modern application of photography.

What is said in the present paper of Colorado in relation to its atmospheric advantages is to be understood in general as applying as well to New Mexico and Arizona.

Every one who is in the habit of studying the sky through the eyepiece of the telescope, attaches especial importance to that condition of the air which secures steadiness of stellar images, and this has come to be called "good seeing." It is the contrary quality, too often prevailing in the air of nearly every part of the United States, which causes the stars to twinkle when seen with the naked eye, and which makes the field of view in the telescope appear to "boil," the images dancing capriciously about in a way most confusing to the vision of the baffled and tantalized observer. Precisely how this unfortunate result is brought about is not perfectly known, but the fact pointed out by Professor W. H. Pickering, that tropical stations are more likely than others to be free from this defect, confirms the obvious view that it is in some way caused by that mingling of diverse atmospheric currents which accompanies cyclonic storms. If this view be correct, there is little doubt that different parts of Colorado will be found to differ widely in the frequency of "good seeing." It may be anticipated that the northeastern portion will suffer from its proximity to the usual track of the cyclones, while the southwestern may approach the equability which Mr. Percival Lowell has found so greatly to his advantage in Arizona. In no part is there reason to suppose that the "seeing" will prove worse, even if so bad, as at the observatories where, nevertheless, most important work in the advancement of science has hitherto been performed,—in New England and in the neighborhood of the Great Lakes.

But the so-called "good seeing" is, after all, only one of observation, and while, to the visual observer it may be of vital importance, the case is far otherwise when we regard it from the point of view of the photographer. And it is in reality the true point of view to estimate its importance to the progress of science, for the photographic camera, in recent years, and more and more from year to year, has proved itself the most effective weapon of the astronomer. It has taken its place as the third member of a trio beside the telescope and the spectroscope, and is of equally indispensable utility as an adjunct to each of the other two. Now, although the leaps to right and left which are made by the image of a violently twinkling star, are doubtless most bewildering to the eye, they are not of any great length, nor can they greatly disturb the long steadfast gaze of the patient camera. On the human retina an impression lasts but the fraction of a second, but the photographic plate is able to accumulate, through an exposure of hours, the maximum effect of the rays which mark the central position of the stellar image. Hence "bad seeing" does not prevent good photographic results.

It may be supposed that, in proportion as the magnifying power of the instrument is increased, this indifference to the effect of "bad seeing" will be diminished. This is true as regards some species of work, but not all. To discuss the question in detail would be impossible in a popular article, but a single citation will suffice to show—and that on an unimpeachable authority—that there are fields of astronomical work, of the greatest importance to the science, and suited to the employment of the highest optical aid, in which, for substantially the same reason as already indicated, the quality of steadiness is by no means indispensible. The authority meant is that of Professor Chas. A. Young, who in his recent treatise, "A Manual of Astronomy," (1902) has occasion to contrast the performance of the spectroscope in its usual form—that in which the light is admitted through a narrow slit and falls ultimately upon a photographic plate—with a related, but different instrument. Of the latter he says:

Moreover it gives well-defined images only when the air is very steady and the star images quiescent—a condition of comparatively little importance with a slit spectroscope, since atmospheric disturbances, with such an instrument, do not affect the definition of the spectrum photographed, but may make it necessary to give a longer exposure.

Thus, to the photographer, length of exposure is the ultimate desideratum. And this consideration serves to equalize the advantages of different latitudes. For the longest attainable exposure is usually—though not inevitably—that which may be obtained in a single night. And if it should prove true, as Professor W. H. Pickering contends, that "good seeing" in its perfection is to be found within the tropics alone, it is incontestable that longer nights are to be found elsewhere.

Having considered, at greater length than perhaps is necessary, that condition of the air which secures steadiness of a telescopic image, it remains to notice other qualities, to the photographer of paramount importance, especially transparency and the absence of clouds. The former determines the degree of effectiveness of an exposure while it lasts, the latter assures the possibility of long continued exposures which in regions of abundant cloud would be interrupted and abridged. Statistics of cloud-frequency, while usually found in meteorological compilations, are not completely satisfactory, for the reason that they must depend, not upon a continuous record, but upon estimates made at specified hours. A sunshine record, on the other hand, can be had continuously maintained through the daylight hours. The United States weather service presents charts of the duration of sunshine in percentages of the whole amount possible, and these appear periodically in the monthly weather review. The latest annual summary published, that for 1903, shows that in Colorado the sunshine frequency increases from somewhat under 60 per cent. in the northeast to more than 70 per cent. in the southwest. This, however, is not an entirely accurate index of the frequency of clear nights, since the summer cloudiness, especially, has a marked diurnal period, the cumulus clouds of the afternoon entirely disappearing before night, while the hours between midnight and dawn are still less frequently clouded than those of the evening.

Transparency of the air depends to a great degree upon elevation, and is a conspicuous quality of the mountain atmosphere of Colorado. It is indicated by the visibility of distant objects and of stars when near the horizon, also by the white color of the moon at rising or setting, as distinguished from the yellow, or reddish tingue which is commonly seen at points nearer sea-level. It is a quality, however, which is especially likely to be impaired by local conditions. Thus from Nob hill in the evening one may often discern the summits of the Spanish peaks at a distance of more than 100 miles, while on looking toward Colorado Springs, only two miles away, he sees the city immersed in a cloud of haze, the result of the smoke from hundreds of soft-coal fires.

The following short table from "Colorado Weather" for December 1889 shows the number of hours of sunshine photographically registered for the first ten months of that year.

Stations	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Julesburg	191	196	219	188	248	212	247		260	179
Georgetown	154	140	187	194	266	198	229		198	154
Colorado Springs	166	161	214	220	223	274	242	254	249	193
Possible duration (C. S.)	281	286	356	361	439	451	438	407	352	323

In conclusion, the superiority of Colorado's qualifications for the work proposed cannot be better summarized than in a letter written by Professor E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard college observatory, known throughout the world as unexcelled in the practical efficiency with which he has built up, in all its departments the splendid structure of modern astronomy. He wrote, outlining the plan which has since been carried into effect in the work in stellar photography lately begun at Nob Hill, as follows:

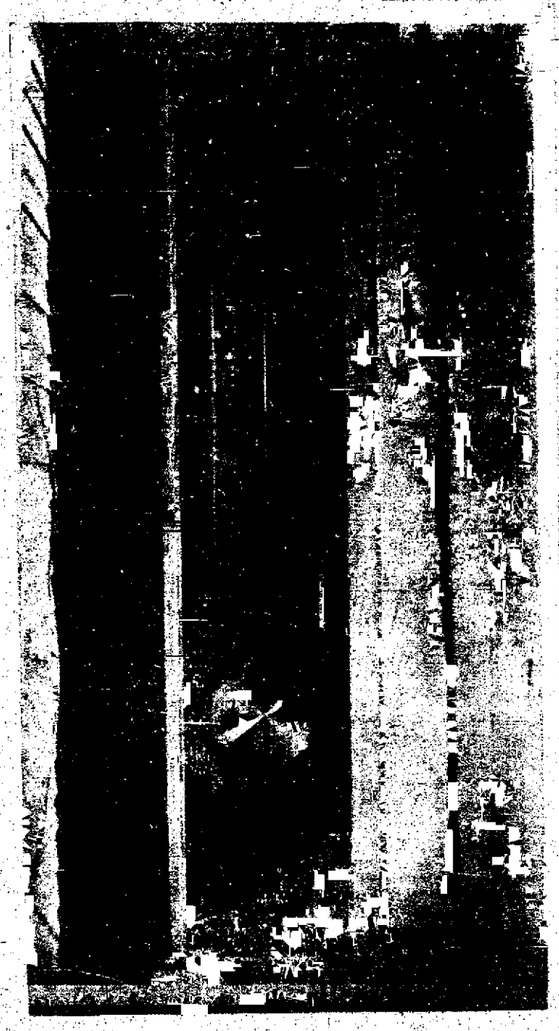
"The air of Colorado is exceptionally clear and is therefore particularly adapted to certain departments of astronomical research. The difference in the color of the sky and the whiteness of the moon is so marked, to a visitor from the East, as to attract immediate attention. There is reason to believe that in departments of astronomical research, the difference in the results obtained will be even greater. In the greater part of Europe, and the Eastern portion of the United States, a limit is soon found in the length of exposure that can be used in photographing the stars. Owing to the haziness of the air, so much light is reflected by it, from the moon, electric lights, or other disturbing causes, that the photographic plate becomes fogged, so that the faintest stars fail to produce an effect upon the plate. On the other hand in Colorado sites can be found where these effects are almost inappreciable, and it is believed that results could be obtained there which would be wholly beyond the reach of ordinary astronomical observations. In planning astronomical work to be done in Colorado, it seems of sufficient importance to avail oneself of these advantages rather than to duplicate work already in progress at other observatories. A station possessing similar advantages has already been established by the Harvard college observatory at Arequipa, Peru. Much work has been done there on the southern stars, which, when extended to the northern stars at existing observatories, does not give results of equal value, on account of the haziness of the air. A striking example of this kind is the work now obtained with small anastigmatic lenses. One of these instruments, having an aperture of one inch and focal length of thirteen inches, with exposures of one hour, photographs stars of about the twelfth magnitude. A large portion of the sky appears on each plate, and, using long exposures, the details in the structure of the Milky Way, and therefore of the stellar universe, are strikingly depicted.

"It seems therefore desirable that the instrument in use at Arequipa, Peru, should be duplicated at Colorado Springs, and similar work undertaken with it, each instrument photographing a portion of the sky, which would be below the horizon of the other."

The plan outlined by Professor Pickering has been followed with no substantial change, and though the attempt is still in its initial stage, the first fruits of its results point to the realization of his predictions of success.

STELLAR CAMERA USED AT NOB HILL.

The wheel, which moves at the rate of a complete revolution in twenty-four hours, is advanced each second by the electro-magnet. The current which activates the latter is closed by the beat of the pendulum in the clock.



CLOCK USED IN STELLAR PHOTOGRAPHY AT NOB HILL.

At the bottom of the case is seen the magnetic apparatus which closes the circuit and regulates the motion of the camera.

CAPTAIN ROOSEVELT, STEAMBOATMAN.

It is an almost forgotten fact that President Roosevelt's grandfather was the first man to navigate a steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Capt. Roosevelt was a close personal friend of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steam craft. Soon after Fulton's second successful voyage on the Hudson, the captain conceived the idea of launching such a craft on what was then western waters.

In the spring of 1811 the vessel was launched at Pittsburg and the president's grandfather began his voyage to the gulf. He entered the Mississippi during the throes of the earthquake which devastated so much of southern Missouri, but weathered the tumult successfully and continued his trip to New Orleans.

FIELD OF STARS IN ANDROMEDA.

Taken at Nob Hill, Colorado Springs.

The Genie Art of Cooking at Its Highest in America

Europeans must admit now they have nothing to teach us about good living—Chefs who have graduated from the palaces of royalty and the famous resorts of the continent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—It was once said by a European wit that the art of dining could not flourish in a republic. He supposed that only in Old World countries, with their large leisure classes, could the real artist in the cunning craft of the cuisine be trained and supported. Yet today the best equipped kitchens in the world are found in America, and they are in charge of men who receive salaries far beyond what even royalty could pay for their services.

It is in American hotels that the modern art of cookery has been developed more highly than anywhere else in the wide world, probably. Hardly a generation ago they were a by-word among travelers, all but a few shining exceptions among the old-time hostelries of the larger cities, but today there are scores of the minore splendid and luxurious than anything "The Continent" can show. And this development in the national living has passed the stage of extravagant exclusiveness, though its magnificence has increased year by year.

Perhaps as good an example as any of how the republic has disproved the European epigram, because it is "the last word" in its art, is to be found in the St. Regis, already one of the famous among New York's giant inns. The kitchens here are a veritable wonderland, far below the hurry and rumble of the streets, but always bright as day in the shining of thousands of electric lights. The floors are of marble. The walls and ceilings are of glistening white tiles, and the tables and counters are of heavy plate glass. Even the air here is better than that of the outside world. It rises through openings so devised that before all the ranges there is always a curtain of clean, pure air. If you stand behind this invisible screen you do not feel the heat of the glowing charcoal fire in the broiler or the warmth from the bubbling caldrons, and the ventilating apparatus not only affords an abundance of fresh air but also so distributes it that there are no annoying draughts to change the even temperature of the fires or to affect ever so slightly the result of the labors of the cooks.

Connected with these marble kitchens are a grocery, larger than that which supplies many a suburban neighborhood, a vegetable shop, what seems to be a veritable fish market, and even a complete delicatessen store. Down an isle 150 feet long are the meat rooms, in one of which, perhaps 15 feet square, two expert butchers are busy day and night. As fast as they are carved the meats are taken to an adjoining cold storage room where on the shelves are always steaks and chops and roasts enough to feed a good-sized village for a week. In another cold room nearby are kept hundreds of domestic fowl, together with imported pheasants and grouse and woodcock, brought from wherever they are to be found in their prime at each particular season. There are seemingly innumerable refrigerators, one as large as a spacious room, completely filled with dairy products, another containing fruits and a third replenished with vegetables.

Not the least surprising thing about the St. Regis kitchen to the housekeeper of even a luxurious private establishment is the arrangement of ranges and ovens. Each kind of food has its own special fire. The first as you go down the room is devoted to vegetables, those mysterious delicacies which require the greatest care in their preparation and may be spoiled in cooking however well they may have been cooked. There are ranges and steam tables for vegetables and there are countless broilers. One section is given up entirely to cooking meats, another to sauces, and nearby are the steams and boilers for the fish.

In a place by itself is the cold meat and game, and further along the bakery, the ice cream department and the section where the pastry is made. The ices are frozen in an electrical machine and electrical machinery is also used in the bakery, where there are also brick ovens. The confectionery, sugar boxes, candy baskets and mounted pieces are all made by hand in a place by themselves, which has its own heater, freezers and mechanical equipments.

Though it is true that cookery has attained its highest development in this country, it is also true that Americans still go abroad to find the men who preside over such wonderful kitchens as these. The chef of the St. Regis, for example, is Emile Bailly, who a few years ago was assistant to the chef of the Russian ambassador at Berlin. Good dinners play an important part in even international diplomacy and no one better understands the cunning of the modern diplomat than the Russians. So perhaps no training in the culinary art could be more perfect than that to be gained at one of the Czar's embassies. M. Bailly, who was afterward chef in the Grand Central hotel at Monte Carlo, then at the Pavillion Royale in Paris and later at the Carlton in London, is a real cosmopolitan in his profession, if ever there was one.

In the St. Regis kitchens there are 150 men, of whom 53 are the chef's lieutenants in charge of the various departments. Many of these men are specialists, for the specialist is as necessary among twentieth century cooks as in other fields of professional and business life. Some devote themselves to the preparation of meats, others are expert confectioners, while others are pastry cooks. There is even a "chef saucier," for sauces are an important feature of modern cookery. Vatel, the chief of all cooks, would not have killed himself from disappointment if his duties had been so specialized.

With all the mechanical devices that ingenuity has contrived at his command, M. Bailly still employs them only with discretion. It is his theory—and certainly it sounds most reasonable—that in cookery, as in all else, that which is handmade is most satisfactory. There is no cooking by wholesale here, each order receives the attention of one of his trained assistants; the needs of the individual diner are looked after as carefully as the requirements of the most elaborate banquet.

It might be thought that such an elaborate equipment, in charge of a high salaried force, would require the expenditure of a fortune by one who would dine in one of these great hotels. At the St. Regis, however, which has been given the reputation of being a "millionaires' hotel," prices do not differ from those charged in other first-class hotels and restaurants. Doubtless hundreds of dollars are spent on some of the big banquets given in the magnificent private dining rooms, but the man who wants a modest repast finds his place here, too, and finds it well within his means.

IN THE KITCHENS OF THE HOTEL.

A Corner of the Chef's Domain in the St. Regis.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

FEMININE AMENITIES.

Miss Passaye—Papa always gives me a book for my birthday.

Miss Cutting—You must have quite a large library by this time.

A MISTAKE.

Mr. Knowsitt—Well, another political rumor was killed today.

Mr. Boardem—I hope it wasn't one of my political lodgers.

LUCK.

Mr. Henpex—Maria, marriage is a lottery!

Mrs. Henpex—Yes, I know it, and you are going to draw one of the prizes just as soon as I get this screaming baby strapped into the go-cart.

WANTED
Help.

AGENTS on salary or commission. The greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $520 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 232 La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS.

$5 to $10 day selling "Novelty Sign Cards" and "Window Display Signs." Merchants buy 25 to 100 on sight. 1,000 varieties, catalogue free.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING CO.
502 E. 70th St. New York.

WANTED—Lady or gentleman of fair education to travel for a firm of $250,000 capital. Salary $1,072 per year and expenses; paid weekly. Address, with stamp, J. A. Alexander, Colorado Springs, Colo.

WE WANT your next job printing. Nothing too small, nothing too large. The Telegraph Job Rooms, same old stand, 119 East Pike's Peak, next to postoffice block. 'Phone 79 for our man.

COPYISTS wanted, writing at home; $25 per 100 letters sent us; stamped addressed envelope. Continental Supply House, Publicity Bldg., St. Louis.

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to take signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc., no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

CIRCULAR and sample distributers wanted everywhere; permanent position; good pay. American Union, Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

MAN TO TRAVEL. References required; salary $21 per week; expenses advanced. J. S. Ziegler & Co., 323 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CIRCULARS and sample distributors wanted everywhere. No canvassing. Good pay. Cooperative Adv. Co., N. Y.

INVESTIGATE prices and equipment at the Central Business college before entering elsewhere. Phone, Red-961.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the Night School at Henager's Business college is the best in the city.

WANTED—You to know that Henager's Business college guarantees positions to its graduates.

HALF SOLES 50 cents, rubber heels 35 cents at 25 East Huerfano.

WANTED—Woman to take charge of house. 323 E. Pike's Peak.

BOY for general work; chance of learning trade. 512 Pike's Peak.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, with good references. 618 N. Weber st.

WANTED—
Situations.

WE CAN'T HELP but give you satisfaction on any kind of printing, in price, quality and promptness. Try us, anyhow. The Telegraph Job Rooms, same old place, 119 East Pike's Peak. 'Phone 79.

FIRST class Japanese cook wishes situation, family, hotel, boarding. 12 W. Rio Grande street. K. Matsuo.

WANTED—Brick work. All work strictly first class. Call phone Black 76. Wilson.

BIG boy. Work at anything. 520 E. Bijou.

WANTED
To Rent Houses

WANTED—By family of two, a four to 6-room house or flat, thoroughly modern, with furnace or steam heat; must be close in. Address, J 305, Telegraph.

WANTED—To rent a small, furnished house; must be modern with bath; permanent and reliable party. P 191, Telegraph.

WANTED
Miscellaneous

WHEN IT COMES to printing, we are "Johnny on the Spot." We are always busy. Good printing does it. The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak. 'Phone 79.

WANTED—The people to know that M. K. Myers has the only licensed loan office in the county. 29 E. Huerfano.

REPAIRS for any stove or range, water fronts furnished and put in stove. W. S. Russell, 106 E. Huerfano. Phone 1252-B.

WANTED—The people to know that M. K. Myers buys and loans money on all valuables. 29 E. Huerfano.

WANTED—Cheap horse, city broke. 417 West Platte ave.

HAVE you gents' clothing to sell? Send postal 13½ E. Huerfano.

WANTED—People to try our home-cooked meals, 20c. Chicago Bakery, 109 S. Tejon.

FOR RENT—
Houses—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished, No. 28 East Uintah st., 8 rooms, hot water heat; very cheap. See The Davis Realty Co., 25 E. Pike's Peak avenue.

WHY WILL YOU PAY RENT when you can buy a home of The Hastings Realty and Building Co. on small monthly payments.

FOR RENT—Neat 4-room cottage, close in, on west side, $8.00. H. S. Lockwood, 112 E. Pike's Peak avenue.

SEVEN-room house for rent, or will rent part of it; 1½ blocks east of postoffice. 323 E. Pike's Peak ave.

NICE modern house, five rooms, barn and lawn. Inquire 25 E. Kiowa.

FOR RENT—Barn and carriage room, 109 South Wahsatch.

FOR RENT—
Houses—Furnished

NEW housekeeping tent. Mrs. Clark, Nob Hill car line.

FOR RENT—3-Room cottage, furnished, all new; lights, water. 423 W. Bijou St.

FOR RENT—
Rooms—Furnished.

LARGE, pleasant rooms, reasonable for the winter, close to business; bath, steam heat; opposite main entrance to new court house. 218 South Tejon st.

FOR RENT—Four nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping, furnace heat furnished. Apply 830 E. High street.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, close in. Apply 422 E. Bijou street.

THREE rooms, nicely furnished for light housekeeping; reasonable. 712 Tejon st.

FURNISHED housekeeping room, 3 or 2, cheap. 904 S. Cascade ave.

FOR RENT—
Officers.

FOR RENT—We have a good office room for rent at 126 E. Pike's Peak ave.

MONEY TO LOAN—

THE STAR LOAN COMPANY,
Phone Main 578. 21 Bank Bldg.

SALARY LOANS.

After investigating the cheap money of other concerns, get our rates and easy system of loans extended to salaried employes that gets you out of debt instead of plunging you in deeper. Payments suspended in case of sickness and out of employment. Most liberal terms offered in the city. Chattel loans, 1 per cent and up.

TO LOAN

Money at 6 and 7 per cent on Real Estate. No delay.

W. W. WILLIAMSON.
Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.
Tel. 476-A. 27 N. Tejon St.

THE Weekly Payment Loan Co.—Salary and chattel loans at low rates and on easy weekly or monthly payments. Room 406 DeGraff Bldg. Phone Black 161.

CHATTEL LOANS—Lowest rates. A. L. Cardell, Room 1, Midland Block.

DAVIS & BARNEY, 55 Bank Bldg., will make you any kind of a loan upon good chattel security or on your note if you have a position. No commission.

PLENTY of money to loan on real estate at 6, 7, and 8 per cent. Johnson Bros., 23 N. Tejon. Phone 684-B.

CLAIRVOYANT—

PROF. STARR, Astrologer and Palmist, has removed to 507 Colorado ave., Colorado City, where he will remain for a short time only.

MADAME EMERSON, the world's greatest clairvoyant and trance medium, gives readings daily. 14 S. Tejon. Hours: 9 to 9.

MRS. SAMPSON—Psychic readings. Daily meetings Thursday and Sunday evenings. 26 E. Pikes Peak. Hours 9 to 9.

MRS. ABBOTT, clairvoyant. Life and business reading daily. 128 W. Mill st., Colorado Springs.

MRS. THOMPSON, Clairvoyant. Ladies 50c. Gents $1.00. Hours 9 to 9. 108 S. Nevada.

FREE short readings of ladies' palms for one week. Corner Tejon and Huerfano.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SEE Wm. Scott, practical plumber, 18 Exchange Place. Phone Red-1541.

SPECIAL SALE ON SWITCHES. Mrs. Bethman, 27 E. Kiowa.

HORSES AND VEHICLES—

WE HAVE two rubber-tire runabouts, second hand, good condition; two good top buggies, good condition, newly painted; several second-hand wagon gears and one second-hand top buggy. These vehicles are to be sold at once at a very low price. Hemenway & Co., 31 So. Cascade.

FOR SALE—Large gray mules and new wagon. 835 Washington, Colorado City.

FOR SALE—
Ranches.

RANCH LANDS.

145-acre ranch, 12 miles north of Colorado Springs; this is well improved, has good house and one of the best barns in the county, is ¼ mile from railway station and school, is well watered and has fine hay land. Price is $35.00.

220-acre ranch, 2 miles east of Monument, well improved and well watered, timothy and clover meadow and plenty of timber and protection for stock. This is one of the best bargains in the country at $30.00. Will make terms that are easy.

[illegible]-acre ranch 5 miles from Colorado Springs, well improved and irrigated. This, too, is a bargain at $3,000.

400-acre ranch 16 miles northeast of Colorado Springs. This is A-No. 1 and can be traded for property in town or for a good stock of goods and the price of this is $5,000.

[illegible] fine-bred Angora goats and a ranch leased, for sale or to trade for good city property; will sell ½ interest or all at market price and invoice.

$4,000 stock of new groceries in a good town and doing a good business and making money like smoke, for sale or trade for good land, must be good.

Also, a new, up-to-date stock of groceries. Will invoice about $2,500. This is in the city of Colorado Springs, in a fine location and has a fine trade. Will sell or trade for good clear residence property in this city.

8-room fully modern residence, close in, to rent, or will sell on very easy terms with small payment down.

And also a 7-room fully modern house or car line north, to rent or will sell on easy monthly payments.

Also a large, new and elegantly appointed 8-room modern house on car line, and finely located; a fine view of the city, to rent, $20 per month.

160-acre ranch in Phillips county, Kansas, to trade for residence here.

2,800 shares of stock in one of the best bakeries in the city of Colorado Springs for sale or will trade for good city property, and with this goes a two dollar a day job, and you don't have to be an expert either. If interested see us about it.

A patented and partially developed mining claim right in the gold belt in Cripple Creek. Has already produced over $40,000 in gold. Will lease and bond or trade for a good ranch and cattle, at a fair price.

½ interest in a patented mining claim near Ouray and well located, to trade for an equity in a residence in this city. If interested come and see us.

320-acre farm in eastern Kansas to trade for good residence property in Colorado Springs. Has to be good.

160-acre ranch in Kansas, in the wheat belt, to trade for residence in Colorado Springs.

We have ranches near Colorado Springs and residence property in Colorado Springs for sale, to trade and to rent. When ready to do business come in and see us. It is no trouble to show property.

GWILLIM & JACKSON,
21 POST OFFICE BLDG.

RANCHES.

12 acres adjoining town of Fowler. Full water right in Oxford ditch, ready to plat $1500

16 acres 2 miles west of Manzanola, good two room house, 1 share of High Line water $3000

[illegible] acres under Catlin canal, 2 acres in cherries, 1½ in asparagus, every acre of this tract paid $160 last year, price $150 per acre.

5 acre cherry orchard, close to town, 4 room brick house $3000

FOR RENT.

7 room house, 800 block west side, modern except heat, lot 50x150, stable etc.

WANTED.

A ranch in the Fountain valley near city, price must be right.

J. F. HARSCH & CO.
Phone 525-A. 55 P. O. building

RANCHES.

1280 acres river bottom land, heavy native grass, well timbered, fenced, $10 per acre.

55 acres under Oxford ditch, 34 acres in alfalfa, balance plow land, 3-room house $3,000

Also 100 head of cattle $1,400

We have the largest list of ranch property in the city, and will be pleased to have you call and go over them if interested.

J. F. Harsch & Co.,
55 P. O. Building.

TWO BARGAINS.

160 acres south of Rocky Ford, 5-room adobe house, cistern, barn, chicken house, tool house, buggy house, fenced and cross-fenced, 90 acres in alfalfa, 25 acres pasture, balance plow land, living creek across corner, under Otero canal.
Price $2,500.

40-acre ranch southeast of Rocky Ford, under Otero canal, $1,000.

We make ranch property a specialty.

J. F. HARSCH & CO.,
Phone 525-A. 55 P. O. BLDG.

RANCH FOR RENT.

Mathews ranch, on Cheyenne road, just south of town. 156 acres splendid land, mostly in alfalfa. Ample water. Call at the Stratton office, 117 East Pike's Peak avenue.

POULTRY
And Pet Stock.

POULTRYMEN and pet stock fanciers will find it advantageous to advertise under the above heading in the Telegraph. Rates only 5 cents per line. Ask about free tickets to the Empire.

WHITE Plymouth Rock and Leghorn eggs, per setting $1. 607 S. Nevada.

FOR SALE—A few fine Rhode Island Reds cockerels. 1221 N. Tejon.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels and pullets for sale. 218 S. Tejon st.

PERSONAL—

MRS. HAYDEN, who had the Florence Restaurant at 330 South Tejon, has moved to 127 E. Bijou, where she has a nice house and will be pleased to see her old boarders.

LADIES—when in need, send for free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief quick and safe. Paris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

SWITCHES and pompadour, made to order. Mrs. Bethman, 27 E. Kiowa.

BOARD AND ROOMS

ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board. Mrs. Walter A. Dunne, 117 North Nevada.

THE WILLIAMS, new management, room and board $5, 107 S. Nevada.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

YATES & McCLAIN,
Sellers and Exchangers of Real Estate in all Parts of the United States.

A well-built business block in a good Colorado town, clear, and valued at $7,000, with a $3,000 first mortgage, well secured, to exchange for merchandise.

120-acre improved ranch, twenty miles east of Colorado Springs, to rent for $60 per year.

160-acre ranch, well improved, close to Peyton; good potato land. Will sell for $850 on payments.

A 2,000-acre ranch, well watered, near Fountain, to exchange for city property. Will exchange at low valuations.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

Eastern Colorado lands are bound to double in value within the next year. We have options on 500,000 acres of good macaroni wheat and potato land that will grow big crops, that we can sell from $2 per acre up. This land has tripled in value recently, and as an investment offers an opportunity that will not come soon again.

We have a beautiful little cottage in Ivywild, well furnished, to sell at a big bargain for cash. This is in a choice location and is positively one of the biggest bargains we have ever advertised.

The owner of a six-acre garden tract on the edge of a good Ohio town wishes to exchange his place for an equity in city property or a Colorado ranch. This place is well improved, rented and is clear of incumbrance. Value, $3,500. Will consider any reasonable offer.

We have two 10-acre tracts in the Fountain Valley just south of Colorado Springs, with good water rights, that we can sell for $1,500 each, on payments. Land just adjoining sells for $200 per acre.

Some good equities to sell very cheap.

A 20-acre garden tract close to St. Joseph, Mo., to exchange for property here. Will assume some incumbrance.

YATES & McCLAIN,
THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM,
15, 16, 17, 18, 18½ El Paso Bldg.
Phone 774-A.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

A fine small grocery business to a good location, fine trade, low rent. Price, including fixtures will invoice about $1,100.

A fine residence of 10 rooms in Beloit, Wis., to exchange for a good residence property in Colorado Springs.

A good ranch of 320 acres in eastern Kansas to exchange for Colorado Springs property.

We have a good quarter section of land in Oklahoma, close to three railroads, fair improvements. Price $4500. Can exchange for Colorado Springs property. What have you to offer in exchange?

Twelve acres of land adjoining the corporate limits of Fountain, good buildings and water right, to sell cheap. Might consider exchange.

A small grocery building and fixtures in good location to sell cheap.

A 4-room house, north end, good location. Price $1,000. Can sell on straight monthly payments of $10 per month.

We have a fine 5-room residence property in north end with porcelain bath, toilet, electric lights, good cellar, for $2,200. Will make reasonable terms of monthly payments.

HOOVER & MARTIN,
Phone Black 615. 126 E. Pike's Peak.

GET A GOOD FRUIT FARM FOR YOUR CITY PROPERTY.

We have for exchange for town property one of the best fruit ranches at Grand Junction; 30 acres, close to town; all in bearing fruit; apples, peaches and plums; fine neighborhood; fine large 10-room modern house; first class water right. All for $30,000

What have you to offer for it?

ADAMS & WILLIAMS,
113½ N. Tejon.

SMALL east side home, on very easy payments, for $750

ADAMS & WILLIAMS,
113½ N. Tejon.

$12,500 WORTH of good real estate in Colorado City, unincumbered, to exchange for good equities in Colorado City or Colorado Springs. Will also consider first class ranch property. See Martin Drake or Chas. L. Cunningham, at Colorado City.

MINES AND MINING

WANTED—We will buy Gould and Echo stock. Also want prices on Kentucky Belle, Twin Sisters, Mobile and many other non-listed stocks. Write us and tell us what stocks you have, or call at our office before 10 a. m. or 2 to 4 p. m.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.,
26 and 27, Exchange Bank Block.

CAN give special information on Texas Girl. See us about other stocks. L. L. Aitken & Co., 112 E. Pikes' Peak Ave.

LOST—

DON'T GET LOST in the shuffle when you have printing to give out. 'Phone 79 for our job man. He will lose no time in giving you estimates. The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak; the same old spot—next to the postoffice.

LOST—Dark gray overcoat from dressing room Alamo hotel, Thursday evening. Return to owner and get reward. J 997, Telegraph.

LOST—Brindle Bull Terror pup, male, about three months old. Reward. Mrs. R. D. Weir 9 East Cache la Poudre.

LOCKET, charm, diamond set. Liberal reward. Return to this office.

ONE veil. Return to this office and receive reward.

SEWING MACHINES—

SEWING machines repaired; your old machine made as good as new; work guaranteed. J. H. Adams, 117 S. Huerfano St. Phone 705 Black.

OSTEOPATHY

DR. G. W. EAILY and wife, graduates Still's College, Kirksville, Mo., 303-4 De Graff Bldg. 118 N. Tejon. Phone Red-1272. Best equipped office. Best services.

FOR SALE—
Real Estate.

J. L. SCHAEFER,
Real Estate, Investments, Rents, Loans and Insurance.—Rooms 11 & 12, No. 110 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Phone Red 1542, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

$1,450—7-room, strictly-modern, nearly-new house, 1 block from the court house.

$2,300—7-room, strictly-modern, nearly-new house, on Colorado ave. $800 cash, balance 3 to 5 years.

$2,000—6-room, modern house on Cascade ave.; all rooms on the first floor; barn; lot 50x130.

$1,300—6 rooms, bath, pantry, lot 50x125, in the 900ban end.

$16,000—750 acres, 7 rooms and bath; 100 acres of meadow, 120 acres of bottom land in cultivation, 60 acres of alfalfa, 2 large good barns, 50 head of cattle, 7 horses, and 50 stands of bees, 12 miles from town.

$8,000—10-room, strictly-modern house, 4 blocks from new Methodist church, lot 50x190.

$25,000—26 acres of patented ground in the Cripple Creek district, suitable for organizing mining company, to exchange for land east of Colorado Springs.

$5,000—10 lots west of the Mormon temple, Salt Lake, Utah, to exchange for land.

Arkansas valley alfalfa, stock and fruit ranches to exchange.

$250 equity 2-room house, lot 50x150, to exchange for furniture, south end.

$1,350—8-room house, bath, lot 40x92; $100 down, balance monthly payments; west side.

$850—4-room house, west side.

$750—3-room house, west side.

$500—Corner lot, on the west side; $25 down, balance $5 per month.

$400—Lot 30x100, on N. El Paso street, east of college.

Orange and walnut groves in California to exchange.

SPECIALS! SPECIALS! SPECIALS!
4-room cottage, on west side, large lot, barn, trees. Last sale $1,300. We can sell it for $1,000

Also have a special price on a vacant lot, west side $350

6-room fully modern house, northeast. Terms $1,800

4-room cottage, south, $100 cash, balance payments $1,000

Several thousand acres of Kansas wheat and alfalfa land, unimproved, under irrigation, $5.00 to $10.00 per acre.

McCLEARY BROS.,
INSURANCE. LOANS.
30 S. TEJON ST.

$50.00 CASH, $10.00 PER MONTH buys a cottage of four rooms, cellar, electric lights, water inside, sewer connections. Lot 50x150, lawn, trees, chicken house and yards. The Hastings Realty and Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

WEST SIDE SNAP
Close in.
OWNER HAS LEFT TOWN.
7-Room house, fully modern, including stationary laundry and furnace.
$2300.
THEY ARE FORCED TO SELL.
NEED THE MONEY.
House is new and close to car.

ADAMS & WILLIAMS,
113½ N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE.
$1,600

Two houses of 3 rooms each, chicken house, cow shed, stable for 4 horses, etc. Nice lawn, hydrant water in yard; also two lots in another block, with plenty of small fruit and rhubarb on them. Will also include a couple of dozen chickens, a Jersey cow, horse, wagon, top buggy and household furniture. Five cent car fare to center of city. Would exchange for property worth $1,000 near Los Angeles, California.

COTTEN & TERRILL,
23½ North Tejon Street.

$100 CASH AND $10.00 A MONTH for a cottage of four rooms, bath, cellar, electric lights, range, shades, fine place; bookcase, polished floors, best open nickel plumbing, etc., etc. The Hastings Realty and Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH US FOR RESULTS. FARMS, RANCHES OR CITY PROPERTY.

HEWITT & RAMSEY,
15 N. TEJON.

FOR SALE—New four room house and bath, modern except heat; cellar, stable, large lot, within three blocks of Columbia school price $1,600 any terms. Call owner 520 N. Miles avenue.

FOR SALE—A strictly modern 5-room cottage, nicely furnished, north on car line at a sacrifice if taken soon. J. A. Butts, Room 7, El Paso Bank Bldg.

WE WILL TAKE your old house, no matter how battered and worn, in trade for a new, modern cottage. The Hastings Realty and Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

THE SIMPLE WAY, EH?
Our invalids house provides
The simple way
for consumptive patients to recover
LIVE INDOORS, OUTDOORS.
Our invalids house has one dry and warm room and one OUT DOOR room. Recommended by (the) leading physicians. Send for catalogue, or call and see one.

CHICAGO PORTABLE HOUSE CO.
Tel. 600-B. 504 W. Huerfano St.

PRINTING of any description, reasonable prices, good work, right treatment. Can we sell you the next job? The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak, next to postoffice. 'Phone 79.

FOR SALE—Fresh cow. Inquire 1101 S. Nevada.

FOR SALE—Good violin, cheap. Call 726 East Platte ave.

20-ACRE garden lease, close in. For particulars write Box 1115, City.

INSURANCE

Fire Insurance
Written in Strong Companies.
ANCHOR.
NORTH RIVER.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL.
Can cover any risks, quickly and safely.
YATES & McCLAIN,
THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM,
15, 16, 17, 18, 18½ El Paso Bldg. Phone 774-A

TRY US on printing drafts, checks and receipts—not exactly our specialty, but they're dead easy for rush orders. The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak (upstairs for a short time, but we give downstairs prices).

TO TRADE

TO TRADE—An entire block, 4½ acres, and beautiful house in Redlands to trade for high grade Colorado Springs property. Built corner lot and 8-room house on Colorado avenue to trade for a farm. The Morath Investment Co., 26 and 27 Exchange Bank Block.

WANTED—To trade lady's wheel for pony, cart and harness; will pay difference if any, or will trade painting, paper hanging or carpenter work for cart and harness. E. E. Quinby, 615 Colorado ave., Colorado City.

PRINTING for good money. We can please you. Let's make a trade. The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak, upstairs for a short time. Climb up and see us or 'phone 79.

TO TRADE—Day and night fieldglass for wheel. J 1119 Telegraph.

SHOE REPAIRING

HALF SOLES 50 cents, rubber heels 35 cents at the Shoe hospital.

AUCTION—

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS
REAL ESTATE AND AUCTION CO.,
110 EAST HUERFANO ST.

Have decided to close out their entire stock of Furniture, and engage exclusively in the Commission business. So on January 31, at 10 o'clock a. m. we will commence to offer at public auction our big stock of furniture, etc., consisting of all kinds of home furnishings, and continue each day at the same hour until all is sold. Don't forget this place and No. January 31, 110 E. Huerfano, 10 o'clock a. m. J. W. COFFEY & CO., Auctioneers.

FOUND

IF YOU FIND your stationery is getting low, find time to 'phone 79 and we will find time to find you. The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak avenue.

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH, Spanish. Chatelain school, 109 North Tejon. Terms moderate.

OPTICIANS

DR. C. M. HUTTS, the well-known optician, now located Room 7, E. Paso Bank Bldg. Hours, 1 to 5 p. m.

MUSICAL—

UP-TO-DATE SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
Pupils given a new instrument free—mandolin, violin or guitar. Room 8, Exchange Bank Block. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

RESTAURANTS

MEALS, 20c; HOME-COOKED FOOD. Chicago Bakery, 109 S. Tejon street.

BUSINESS CHANCES—

100 LOTS FREE.

Applicants sending stamp will receive deed of lot, size 25x100. Suburb, New York. 20th Century Realty Co., 8 Wall Street, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 23, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Central Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 11 Bank Building, in the City of Colorado Springs, Colo., on Saturday, February 4th, 1905, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and any other business coming properly before such meeting. The books of the company for transfer of stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, February 2nd, 1905, and will re-open upon the final adjournment of the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Attest: H. H. BARBEE,
E. S. DE GOLIER, President.
Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of ISABELLA MINES COMPANY, for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of C. W. Burdick, Room 11, Kent Block, in the City of Cheyenne, State of Wyoming, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, February 6th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on the 27th day of January, 1905, and will re-open on the day after the final adjournment of the meeting.

F. M. M'MAHON,
Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colo.,
Jan. 7, 1905.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Title and Trust Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 129 East Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, at 3 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, February 9th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on the 28th day of January, 1905, and will re-open on the day after the final adjournment of the meeting.

F. W. STEHR,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Work Mining and Milling company, held Wednesday, January 18, 1905, it was voted to pay a dividend of one-half cent per share on February 15, 1905, to the stockholders of record as of February 3, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed at noon on February 3, and will be reopened at the same hour February 16, 1905.

E. W. STEHR, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 27, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hayman Mining and Tunnel Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 116 East Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 9th day of February, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., being a deferred meeting from the 2nd Tuesday in January the regular date provided by the By-Laws of said company.

Besides the election of Directors for the ensuing year and other business that may properly come before it, a resolution to increase the capital stock of said company 250,000 shares to be placed in the treasury, and to be known as treasury stock, to provide for the further development of said property, will be voted upon.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. H. BOOKER, Secretary.

BICYCLE REPAIRING—

EXPERT bicycle repairing, skates and scissors sharpened, tinware and umbrellas mending. Novelty Works, A. L. Smith, 7½ W. Huerfano.

MUSICAL—
Instruments

PARTY leaving town will dispose of their piano at one-third cost value; best make; upright. Inquire at 15 E. Bijou.

The Way to Points

SANTA FE.

East Bound and California.

Kansas City and Chicago	6:40 am
Denver to Pueblo	10:40 am
Denver to Pueblo	2:30 pm
Calif. Lim, Kan. City & Chicago	6:35 pm
Chicago, vestibuled, elec. lighted	10:30 pm
Denver to Colorado Springs	11:20 pm

North Bound for Denver.

From Chicago, Kas. City & Calif.	6:55 am
Kansas City to Denver	10:55 am
Pueblo to Denver	1:00 pm
Limited from California	3:35 pm
Pueblo to Denver	6:45 pm
From Colorado Midland Ry	7:30 pm

C. C. HOYT,
City Passenger Agt., 18 N. Tejon St.
A. E. FORD, Depot Agent.

THE SHORT LINE.

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RAILWAY CO.

West Bound.

No.		
5—Lv.	Colorado Springs	10:35 am
Ar.	Cripple Creek	1:15 pm
7—Lv.	Colorado Springs	6:20 pm
Ar.	Cripple Creek	9:05 pm

East Bound.

8—Lv.	Cripple Creek	7:55 pm
Ar.	Colorado Springs	10:30 am
14—Lv.	Cripple Creek	3:45 pm
Ar.	Colorado Springs	6:20 pm

Through trains of day coaches and observation cars between Denver, Cripple Creek and Victor are run over the D. & R. G. railroad to, and from Colorado Springs.

The Short Line trains arrive at and depart from D. & R. G. Station, Antlers park, Colorado Springs. City Ticket Office, 16 N. Tejon St.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

West Bound.

No.		Leaves.
3—Colo., Utah and Pacific Coast Limited		11:30 pm
9—Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express		10:45 am
5—Colo., Utah and Pacific Coast Limited		11:05 am
11—Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express		6:45 pm

East Bound.

No.		Arrives.
6—From Pacific Coast, Utah and Colorado		6:35 am
8—From Cripple Creek and Ute Pass points		10:35 am
12—From Cripple Creek and Ute Pass points		6:40 pm
4—From Pacific Coast, Utah and Colorado		7:15 pm

East Side union station, East Pike's Peak avenue.

Ticket office, No. 3 East Pike's Peak avenue.

R. T. DUNAWAY, C. F. & P. A.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

Leave Colorado Springs.

No.		
42—Rocky Mountain Limited to Chicago		11:45 am
6—Vestibuled Limited for Chicago and St. Louis		10:00 pm
10—Colorado Flyer, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis		2:30 pm
9—Limited to Pueblo		11:50 am
5—Limited to Pueblo		8:30 m

Arrive Colorado Springs.

5—Vestibuled Limited from Chicago and St. Louis		7:50 am
9—Colorado Flyer from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and St. Louis		11:25 am
41—Rocky Mountain Limited		9:35 pm

Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains; dining cars for all meals.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD.

Midland Terminal Railway.

Via Colorado Midland out of Colo. Spgs.

West Bound.

No.		
109—Lv.	Colorado Springs	10:45 am
Ar.	Cripple Creek	1:25 pm
111—Lv.	Colorado Springs	6:45 pm
Ar.	Cripple Creek	9:25 pm

East Bound.

108—Lv.	Cripple Creek	8:00 am
Ar.	Colorado Springs	10:35 am
112—Lv.	Cripple Creek	4:00 pm
Ar.	Colorado Springs	6:40 pm

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

North Bound for Denver.

16—From Ouray and Gunnison	4:32 am
6—From Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	9:30 am
12—From Kansas City and St. Louis	10:25 am
8—From Pueblo & Cripple Ck.	9:07 am
2—From St. Louis and Pacific Coast	1:47 pm
10—From Pueblo and Canon City	3:35 pm
14—From Trinidad and Pueblo	6:25 pm
4—From Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	7:37 pm

South and West from Denver.

15—For Ouray and Gunnison	12:13 am
5—For Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	10:20 am
1—For Salt Lake and St. Louis	12:06 pm
13—For Pueblo	2:37 pm
7—For Pueblo	6:00 pm
9—For Canon City and Pueblo	3:58 pm
11—For Kansas City & St. Louis	7:05 pm
3—For Salt Lake and Pacific	11:07 pm

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

Arrive Colorado Springs.

St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita, Coffeyville, Hot Spgs., Ark., daily	10:25 am
"Fast Mail." St. Louis, Hot Springs, Ark.; Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe; Atchison, Leavenworth, daily	1:42 pm

Leave Colorado Springs.

"Fast Mail," St. Louis, Hot Springs, Ark.; Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, daily	12 noon
St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita, Coffeyville, Hot Spgs., Ark., daily	7:05 pm

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

Sunday at the Churches

Woods Memorial Sunday school—Corner Tejon and Cucharras streets, 3 p. m.

All Souls Unitarian—Corner Dale and Tejon. Service at 4 p. m. Rev. David Utter of Denver will preach. Subject, "The City of Hope." Sunday school at 3 p. m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Dale and North Tejon street. Service, 10:30 a. m. Subject, "Spirit." Sunday school 11:45 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting, 7:45 p. m.

First Lutheran church—Corner North Weber and Platte avenue. J. W. Finkbiner, pastor. Services: 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Luther League 6:45.

At the Assembly of God—Corner Kiowa and Nevada avenue. Sunday school 9:30. Morning service 10:30. 2:30 Divine Healing service. Evening service 7:30. G. Frederick Fink, pastor.

Hillside Congregational—South Prospect street and East Moreno avenue. S. H. Cheadle, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching 7:30 p. m. Subject, "Nicodemus and the New Birth."

First Cumberland Presbyterian—Corner Cucharras and Weber. William G. Templeton, pastor. Services morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

German Evangelical Lutheran—Corner Wahsatch avenue and Boulder street. O. Luessenhop, pastor. Church study. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Welcome.

Latter Day Saints—745 East Willamette avenue. Elder W. C. Duncan pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. By Elder J. F. Curtis. Sunday school at 9:45. Prayer meeting at 6 p. m. Religio Thursday nights, 7:30.

Mt. Olive Baptist church—217 South Weber. J. A. Hayerite, pastor. Services: Protracted meeting, 11 a. m., 3 p. m., 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Special music in the evening. B. Y. P. U. meeting 6:30 p. m.

Universalist services at Caledonian Hall, Sunday, January 29, at 11 a. m. conducted by Rev. L. J. Spencer. Subject, "For as in Adam All Die Even So in Christ Shall All Be Made Alive." The public is cordially invited to attend.

First Baptist—Kiowa and Weber streets. Edward Braislin pastor. Services 11 and 7:30. Morning subject, "Neighborliness." Evening, "William McKinley as He Illustrates the Manliness of Jesus." Boys of the Y. M. C. A. conference will attend in a body.

Asbury M. E. church—Corner Fifth street and Colorado avenue. R. H. Avery, pastor. Sunday school 9:45; preaching 11 a. m., subject "Running to Win"; Epworth League 6:30; preaching 7:30, subject "A Patch, or a New Garment, Which?"

First Congregational—Corner of Tejon and St. Vrain streets. James B. Gregg pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:15. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. The subject of the sermon in the evening will be "The Hills of Help."

United Presbyterian church—Corner Nevada avenue and Huerfano street. Rev. W. Chas. Wallace, pastor. Public worship, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by Prof. E. S. Parsons. Sabbath school 9:45 a. m. Junior Society 3 p. m. Young People's meeting 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All are welcome.

Grace Episcopal church—Corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street. Benjamin Brewster, rector. Services: 8 a. m., Holy communion; 11 a. m., morning service and sermon; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Epiphany Mission at 3 p. m., conducted by Mr. Bryant G. Harman.

St. Stephen's church—Corner North Tejon and Monument. The Rev. A. N. Taft, rector. Holy communion, 8:00 a. m.; Sunday school and kindergarten, 9:45; morning prayer and sermon, 11:00; evensong (choral) and short address, 5:00 p. m. Anthem "How Lovely Are the Messengers" from Mendelssohn's St. Paul.

First Christian church—Crayton S. Brooks, minister. Bible school, 9:45. Preaching by the pastor, 11:00; subject, "Words and Their Influence." Junior Endeavor, 3:00. An intermediate society will be organized Sunday afternoon. Senior endeavor, 6:30. Preaching 7:30. Subject, "Making the Most of Yourself." Strangers cordially invited. The members are expected.

Emanuel Presbyterian church—Corner Spruce street and Mesa Road. I. J. Helzer, pastor. Services: 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Junior Endeavor 3:00 p. m. Senior Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Subjects of sermons: morning, "Fishing," Aftermath of the Colorado Springs revival. Evening: "A Father and His Daughters."

Friends church—417 South Cascade avenue. Jno. Riley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. At 7:30 p. m. the regular evangelistic service. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Next Wednesday, February 1, at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Riley will take up the Bible training class again. The class will be held in the church. Bring your Bible and note books. A cordial invitation to all of the services.

Calvary church of the Evangelical association—Corner Wahsatch avenue and Uintah street. Rev. C. S. Steinmetz, pastor. Sunday school at 10:00 a. m. Preaching at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Junior Alliance at 3:45 p. m. Young People's Alliance at 6:15 p. m. Rev. J. D. Christey will conduct the Sunday services. Meetings to be continued throughout the week commencing Monday evening.

First Presbyterian church—Edgar W. Work, pastor. Morning, "The Shadow of a Great Rock in a Weary Land." Evening, "Character in American Political Life, an Estimate of Legacy of William McKinley to the American Nation, and a Discussion of the Needs of National and Local Politics." Attendants are requested to wear the

gregation at both services as a silent memorial to the martyred President.

First M. E. church South—Corner North Weber street and Cheyenne avenue. James G. Hastings, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Subject, 11:00 a. m., "Looking Forward"; 7:30 p. m., "In the Presence of the Ark." Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Special services will be held each evening during next week, conducted by Rev. T. S. Wheeler, presiding elder of the Denver district. Everybody welcome.

The Original.

Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered as no other preparation will give the same satisfaction. It is mildly laxative. It contains no opiates and is safest for children and delicate persons. For sale by Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

POPULAR WANTS

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—500 people to buy all kinds of unredeemed watches, diamond rings, musical instruments and overcoats. Myers Loan Office, 29 E. Huerfano.

WANTED—Leader for a chorus choir. Must be competent to train and take full charge of a church choir. Apply P. 170, Gazette.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the Night School at Henager's Business college is the best in the city.

WANTED—You to know that Henager's Business college graduates positions to its graduates.

SEE Mrs. Rhind for positions, the Employment Agent, 23 Bank building. Phone black 943.

WOMAN to do washing, sweeping, etc.; day work. Phone [illegible], or call at 23½ N. Tejon St.

WANTED—Attendant for invalid lady. Give references with answer. P. 169, Gazette.

A BUGGY man of experience. Write X. Y. Z., Gazette, giving name and address.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework. Apply 821 North Weber St.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS. Mrs. Anna Bethman 27 E. Kiowa st.

GOOD DOMESTIC AND HOTEL HELP. MRS. FARRAR, De GRAFF BLDG.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be good cook; [illegible] N. Nevada.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be good cook; 835 N. Weber.

A BUSINESS woman for paying position outside of city. P. 149, Gazette.

CALL and see The Hastings Realty & Building Co's. perfect cottages.

GIRL—13 to 14, light morning work. Apply forenoon; 309 South Cascade.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

EXPERIENCED lady bookkeeper, with references, desires position. Address P. 165, Gazette.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

EXPERIENCED man desires situation with private barn; can give references. P. 138, Gazette.

COMPETENT bookkeeper, regularly employed, desires extra work nights. P. 161, Gazette.

A THOROUGHLY competent seamstress wishes chamber work and sewing. P. 1[illegible], Gazette.

A TRAINED nurse wishes a position; can give reference. Goux Hotel. Phone 474-A.

WANTED—By young lady, position in store. Address P. 157, Gazette.

GOOD second hand trunk, cheap. P. 148, Gazette.

WANTED TO RENT HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT.

We have customers for the following furnished houses and house-keeping rooms. All of these people are very desirable tenants and would be permanent.

Wanted to rent—Six or seven room fully modern house, furnished, in a good location, within walking distance north. No small children in family.

Wanted to rent—Six rooms, fully modern, furnished or unfurnished, good location, within walking distance north.

Wanted, to rent—A nicely furnished four room cottage, modern except heat, or four housekeeping rooms, in a modern house. Must be a desirable location, north.

Wanted to rent—Three rooms for light housekeeping in a modern house on the street car line. Place must have a porch that could be use for sleeping, and would like to take some meals in the house. No small children in family.

If you have anything that will fill these requirements we can rent them quick.

YATES & M'CLAIN,
The Hustling Real Estate Firm,
15, 16, 17, 18, 18½ El Paso Bldg.
Phone 771-A.

WANTED—By family of two, 6 to 8 room house, thoroughly modern, within eight blocks of Bijou; immediate occupancy or can wait until April 1. Permanent. Best of references. Address B, Gazette.

WANTED—By man and wife, 4 to 6-room house or flat, thoroughly modern with furnace or steam heat, within 6 blocks of Pike's Peak and Tejon. Best of references. Address J-[illegible], Gazette.

WANTED—To rent, a four or five room house; furnished; must be modern, with bath. Permanent. P. 191, Gazette.

OUR cottages are the finest in the city. The Hastings Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon.

HAVE you seen the cottages built by The Hastings Realty & Building Co?

POPULAR WANTS

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Cast off clothing, shoes and hand furniture, or fuel [illegible]. Telephone 541 A, or send postal. People's Mission Poor Relief Dept., 125 East Kiowa.

I WANT TO BUY [illegible] [illegible]

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

OUR [illegible] The Hastings Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

YOU will be delighted with our homes. The Hastings Realty & Building Co.

WANTED—Horses to winter, [illegible] per month. [illegible], 8 Nevada [illegible]

WE BUY cast off clothing and shoes. Phone Red 984. [illegible] Huerfano.

DIAMONDS to [illegible], 12 N. Tejon St. Also old gold and silver.

MANUSCRIPTS revised and typewritten by experienced party; 27 E. Kiowa St.

BEST prices paid for cut hair and combings. Mrs. Bethman, 27 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

WE have the largest list of furnished and unfurnished houses for rent; all prices. We have photos in our office of all these houses, and will take pleasure in showing them to anyone.

YATES & M'CLAIN.
THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM.
15, 16, 17 EL PASO BLDG. PHONE 771-A.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished: No. 218 East Uintah St., 8 rooms, hot water heat, very cheap. See The Davis Realty Co., 25 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

OUR cottages can't be duplicated for the price we are asking. The Hastings Building & Realty Co.

FOR RENT—Two houses of four rooms and bath, $12.00 and $15.00 per month. The Hastings Realty & Building Co.

DON'T RENT—Buy a home of The Hastings Realty & Building Co. on small monthly payments.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

WELL located, north, close in, eight-room new modern house for rent. P. O. Box 166.

SIX room house, 718 North Cascade, barn; right party $8.00. O. D. Olney.

4 ROOMS and bath, electric light; 221 East Jefferson.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

BE your own landlord. Buy a home of The Hastings Realty & Building Co. on easy payments.

LARGE front room, nicely furnished, open grate, suitable for two gentlemen. 27 West Bijou.

NICELY furnished rooms, rent moderate, privileges of kitchen if necessary. 25 West Bijou street.

NICELY furnished room, [illegible] breakfasts if desired, reference required. [illegible] Gazette.

THE LA CLEDE, modern, $2.50 to $4.50 week. Transients. 22½ E. Pike's Peak.

THE Hastings Realty & Building Co. sell homes on payments no larger than rent.

OWN your own home. Buy of The Hastings Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, one block from the Alamo, 216 S. Cascade.

ONE ROOM, furnished for housekeeping, 2 mos. for $19.00; 216 S. Cascade.

LARGE front room, privilege of kitchen and bath, $1.00; call 720 Franklin.

TWO furnished rooms for light housekeeping, 722 N. Tejon St.

PLEASANT rooms, modern; 226 East Monument.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

OUR cottages are planned and built for comfort. The Hastings Realty & Building Co.

POPULAR WANTS

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

[illegible]

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES.

FOR RENT—Desk room, [illegible] N. Tejon St., with heat, light and [illegible], $[illegible] per month. Hastings Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon.

OUR locations are the finest in the city. The Hastings Realty & Building Co.

TO RENT—UNFUR. ROOMS.

WHY pay rent when you can [illegible] a home of The Hastings Realty & Building Co. on easy payments?

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

BUY a home of The Hastings Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

FLORENCE Restaurant, new management, home cooking, [illegible] 25 South Tejon street.

TO RENT—Rooms with or without board. Sleeping porches if required. Mrs. Hill, [illegible] N. [illegible]

ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board. Mrs. Walter A. Dunan, 117 N. Nevada.

MISS S. H. ABELL, rooms and board, 425 North Tejon street.

LARGE sunny rooms; table board; 829 North Nevada.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

OSTEOPATHS.

DR. G. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo. 703-4 De Graff Bldg., 115 N. Tejon. Phone Red-1272. Best equipped office. Best services.

WE build to your order. The Hastings Realty & Building Co.

LOST.

WE STILL HAVE a few good second-hand bicycles which we will sell for [illegible] of material and workmanship [illegible] why not order. W. I. Lucas, 129 N. Tejon.

NATIONAL bicycle No. [illegible] taken from [illegible] bowling alley. Reward. [illegible]

DARK gray [illegible] from [illegible] Alamo, [illegible] Reward; 429 N. Tejon.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

LOST—Boston bull terrier pup, [illegible] about 7 months old, brindle, [illegible] Reward [illegible]

LOST—A pair of lady's gray [illegible] Reward if returned to 5 East Bijou.

ONE vest. Return to this office and receive reward.

LOCKET CHARM, diamond set. Liberal reward. Return to this office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

YOU will never know the meaning of home until you have lived in a cottage built by The Hastings Realty & Building Co.

DOG KENNELS.

A MODEL home for dogs, "The Park Kennels," one block west of Boulevard parks. Dogs boarded and cared for by an experienced dogman from New York. Please call and inspect. Phone Main 860.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Red [illegible] Secret [illegible]

[illegible] The Hastings Realty & Building Co.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

FOR SALE—Coupon in Home Co-operative [illegible] For particulars [illegible] P. [illegible], Gazette.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] N. Nevada.

FOR SALE—Show case [illegible] 17 North Tejon St.

TO LOAN.

THE STAR LOAN COMPANY.
Phone Main 78. 21 Bank Bldg.
SALARY LOANS.

After investigating the cheap money of other lenders get our rates and easy system of loans extended to salaried employees that gets you out of debt instead of keeping you in deeper. Payments suspended in case of sickness and out of employment. Most liberal terms offered in the city. Chattel loans, 1 per cent and up.

TO LOAN.
Money at 6 and 7 per cent on real estate; no delay.
W. W. WILLIAMSON,
Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.
Tel. 475-A. 27 N. Tejon St.

MONEY TO LOAN.
On chattels at reasonable rate of interest. Call and see me.
S. T. JOHNSON,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,
21 South Tejon St.

THE Weekly Payment Loan Co.—Salary and chattel loans at low rates and on easy weekly or monthly payments. Room 406 DeGraff Bldg. Phone Black 161.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHATTELS. TERMS TO SUIT BORROWER.
WOLFE & BELL.
ROOM 7, P. O. BLDG.

COSY homes built by The Hastings Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon.

MONEY to loan on listed mining stocks, reasonable rates. P. 10, Gazette.

GOOD city property for good ranch or farm land. Owner, Box 321, City.

CHATTEL LOANS—Lowest rates. A. L. CARDELL, Room 1, Midland Block.

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—Chicago real estate for improved property in Colorado Springs, north. Box 8[illegible], City.

FOR EXCHANGE—117 and 119 E. Kiowa St. for California orange or walnut grove. Dr. Draper, Pasadena, California.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] station wagon, [illegible] Price $[illegible]. F. W. [illegible], 1[illegible] St., Denver, Colo.

CARRIAGES and wagons repaired at lowest prices. Rubber tires a specialty. All work guaranteed. Hemenway's Carriage and Repair Shop, [illegible] S. Cascade.

HEADQUARTERS for second-hand [illegible], [illegible], blankets and harness; [illegible] S. W. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Express, draft horses and young mules. Will trade for cattle. Address or call, 510 Cheyenne Road.

FOR SALE—Good saddle pony, about 1[illegible]. Apply Box 754. Telephone 353.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH, Spanish. Chatelain school, 109 North Tejon. Terms moderate.

AUCTIONEERS.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

MACFADDEN FOODS.

MACFADDEN'S uncooked foods for sale. Max Kahn, 1 Exchange Bank Bldg.

This is Your Opportunity

The Gazette Want Page is read by all the people in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou.

5 Cents a Line a Day

If you have money to loan the Want Page is it.

If you have a house to rent the Want Page is it.

If you want a situation or need help the Want Page is it.

If you have lost anything the Want Page will find it for you.

If you need anything, no matter what, a little ad on this page will surely bring it to you.

5 CENTS A LINE A DAY

POPULAR WANTS

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] large lot, [illegible] walks [illegible] PRICE ONLY $1,500.

Five room modern house, [illegible] lot [illegible], five blocks from [illegible]. PRICE $2,500.

New six-room house, [illegible] yard and barn. [illegible] PRICE $[illegible].

Three room cottage, good [illegible], lots of fruit, trees, south, $[illegible]. Can be bought [illegible] $[illegible].

[illegible] down and $10 per month. PRICE $[illegible].

Eight room modern house, west side, close to Colorado avenue. PRICE $1,600.

Four room modern house, east side, near to Santa Fe depot. PRICE $1,250.

Six-room house, good location, close to street car. PRICE $1,600, $[illegible] down and balance $[illegible] per month.

S. T. JOHNSON,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,
21 South Tejon St.

WE HAVE MANY DESIRABLE NORTH END HOMES.

7 rooms, new, fully modern, well built, south front lot $4,500
6 rooms, modern, close in $4,000
7 rooms, close in, corner lot $4,250
8 rooms, fully modern, full lot, N. Nevada $6,000
Fine new 10-room house, very finely built and most completely arranged, full lot, N. Nevada $10,500

MANY BARGAINS IN GOOD HOMES.

ADAMS & WILLIAMS,
113½ North Tejon St.

SCHISLER-SPICER REALTY CO.
Phone 818-B. 16 S. Tejon.
WE LOAN MONEY.
WE RENT HOUSES.
WE SELL RANCHES.
WE SELL BUSINESSES.
WE SELL REAL ESTATE.
We solicit your property for sale.
WATCH OUR LARGE BLACKBOARD FOR BARGAINS.

FOR SALE.

$3,000, possibly less, will buy a fully modern 6 room cottage with reception hall; house partly finished in quarter-sawed oak, full basement, excellent furnace, everything good, with lot 50x150 feet, well located, northeast. Make an offer on this. C. E. TYLER & CO.,
17 N. Tejon. Phone 455-A.

NO cottages finished as well as those built by The Hastings Realty & Building Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OUR cottages are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. The Hastings Realty & Building Co.

FOR RENT—Alta Vista hotel barber shop and billiard room.

PERSONAL.

HERBAL COMPOUND, a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.

SUITS, skirts and cloaks, household goods, easy payments. J. Polant's, 9 E. Kiowa St.

MINES AND MINING.

I CAN sell very cheap, the control of a Cripple Creek mining company, 38 acres patented; capitalization 500,000 shares; 11 acres on Bull hill and 27 on Cow mountain. H. Hutchinson, room 25, First National Bank Bldg.

CAN give special information on Texas Girl. See us about other stocks. L. L. Aiken & Co., 117 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

FOUND.

A PLACE to buy three of the best-made wheels, the COLUMBIA, TRIBUNE and RAMBLER. If you want tires, come and see us before you buy elsewhere. We have them all prices. W. I. Lucas, 129 N. Tejon.

FOUND—A wheel. Call at 424 South Tejon.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PORTLAND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 4, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Portland Gold Mining company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, with D. L. Ross, attorney, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, at twelve (12) o'clock, noon, on Monday, February 6, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed at noon, February 1, 1905, and re-opened on the morning after the final adjournment of said meeting.

FRANK G. PECK, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE VOLCANO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Volcano Gold Mining company will be held at the office of the company in Colorado Springs on the 7th day of February, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock of this company from 1,250,000 shares of $1 each to 1,500,000 shares of $1 each. And for such other business as may properly come before said meeting. E. M. PURDY, Secretary.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1905.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Lupita Mines company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of William A. Otis & Co., 127 E. Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, February 6th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on the 27th day of January, 1905, and will re-open on the day after the final adjournment of the meeting.

CLARENCE E. TITUS, Secretary.

POPULAR WANTS

FOR SALE—RANCHES.

LAND—LAND—LAND.

Union Pacific ranch lands at $1.75 the acre, one-tenth down, 10 years credit. The scientific soil culture makes the fortune. A. W. BARBOUR, 923 Gill St., Denver.

CATTLE ranch for sale or trade. A bargain; 122 S. Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

IF you are interested in handsome, cozy residences see The Hastings Realty & Building Co.

IF you have a house to move or raise, see Swisher & Ord. Phone 450-A or Red-1281.

SAVE MONEY—See Wm. Scott, plumber, 116 Exchange place. Phone Red 1511.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

Corrected December 4.

NORTH BOUND FOR DENVER.

No.		Leaves.
16	From Ouray, Gunnison and Salida and Leadville	1:22 a.m.
6	From Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	8:30 a.m.
8	From Pueblo	9:07 a.m.
12	From St. Louis, Kansas City and Pueblo	10:20 a.m.
2	From St. Louis and Pacific Coast	1:47 p.m.
10	From Pueblo and Canon City	3:25 p.m.
14	From Trinidad and Pueblo	6:25 p.m.
4	From Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	7:37 p.m.

SOUTH AND WEST FROM DENVER.

No.		Leaves.
15	For Ouray, Gunnison, Salida and Leadville	12:13 a.m.
5	For Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	10:30 a.m.
1	For Salt Lake, St. Louis and Pacific Coast	12:06 p.m.
13	For Pueblo	2:37 p.m.
9	For Canon City and Pueblo	3:53 p.m.
7	For Pueblo	6:00 p.m.
11	For Kansas City and St. Louis	7:05 p.m.
3	For Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	11:07 p.m.

MANITOU BRANCH TRAINS.

No.	Lv. Colo. Spgs.	No.	Lv. Manitou.
43	7:50 a.m.	44	8:30 a.m.
45	10:45 a.m.	46	11:20 a.m.
47	5:00 p.m.	48	5:25 p.m.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD. MIDLAND TERMINAL RY.

Via Colorado Midland Out of Colorado Springs.
EFFECTIVE JULY 3d, 1904.

WEST BOUND.

Daily.
No. 109—Lv. Colorado Springs.....10:45 a.m.
Ar. Cripple Creek.....1:25 p.m.
No. 111—Lv. Colorado Springs.....6:45 p.m.
Ar. Cripple Creek.....9:25 p.m.

EAST BOUND.

No. 108—Lv. Cripple Creek.....8:00 a.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs.....10:35 a.m.
No. 112—Lv. Cripple Creek.....4:00 p.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs.....6:40 p.m.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WEST BOUND.

No.		Leaves.
9	Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express	10:45 a.m.
5	Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast Limited	11:05 a.m.
11	Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express	6:45 p.m.
3	Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast Limited	11:30 p.m.

EAST BOUND.

No.		Arrives.
6	From Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast	6:35 a.m.
8	From Cripple Creek and Ute Pass	10:35 a.m.
12	From Cripple Creek and Ute Pass	6:40 p.m.
4	From Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast	7:15 p.m.

East Side Union Station, East Pike's Peak avenue.
Ticket office, No. 7 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
R. T. DUNAWAY, C. P. and F. A.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.

No.		
42	Rocky Mountain Limited to Chicago	11:45 am
6	Vestibuled Limited for Chicago and St. Louis	10:00 pm
10	Colorado Flyer, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis	2:30 pm
9	Limited to Pueblo	11:50 am
5	Limited to Pueblo	8:30 am

ARRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS.

No.		
5	Vestibuled Limited from Chicago and St. Louis	7:50 am
9	Colorado Flyer from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and St. Louis	11:25 am
41	Rocky Mountain Limited	3:35 pm

Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains; dining cars for all meals.

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RAILWAY. (THE SHORT LINE.)

Daily. WEST BOUND.
No. 5—Lv. Colorado Springs.....10:35 a.m.
Ar. Cripple Creek.....1:15 p.m.
No. 7—Lv. Colorado Springs.....6:20 p.m.
Ar. Cripple Creek.....9:05 p.m.

Daily. EAST BOUND.
No. 8—Lv. Cripple Creek.....7:50 a.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs.....10:20 a.m.
No. 14—Lv. Cripple Creek.....3:45 p.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs.....6:20 p.m.

Through trains of day coaches and observation cars between Denver, Cripple Creek and Victor are run over the D. & R. G. railroad to and from Colorado Springs.

Short Line trains arrive and depart from D. & R. G. station, Antlers park, Colorado Springs. City ticket office, 16 N. Tejon St.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Union Station, E. Pike's Peak Ave.
November 13, 1904.

EAST BOUND AND CALIFORNIA.

Kansas City and Chicago	6:40 a.m.
Denver to Pueblo	10:10 a.m.
Denver to Pueblo	2:30 p.m.
California Ltd., Kan. City, Chicago	6:35 p.m.
Chicago, vestibuled	10:30 p.m.
Denver to Colorado Springs	11:2[illegible] p.m.

NORTH BOUND TO DENVER.

Chicago, K. C. and California	6:55 a.m.
Kansas City to Denver	10:55 a.m.
Pueblo to Denver	1:00 p.m.
Limited from California	2:35 p.m.
Pueblo to Denver	6:15 p.m.
From C. M. Ry.	7:30 p.m.

C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agent, 11 North Tejon street. A. H. Ford, Depot Agent, Colorado Springs.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive. Depart.
10:25 a.m.—St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita, Coffeyville, Hot Springs, Ark., daily ..... 7:06 p.m.
1:45 p.m.—"Fast Mail," St. Louis, Hot Springs, Ark., Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Jo, Atchison, Leavenworth, daily [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado College weather bureau for 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

Temperature at 6 a. m. ... [illegible]
Temperature at 12 m. ... 40
Temperature at 6 p. m. ... 42
Maximum temperature ... 51
Minimum temperature ... 22
Mean temperature ... 37
Max. bar. press. inches, 6 a. m. ... 21.[illegible]
Min. bar. press. inches, 6 p. m. ... 21.63
Mean vel. of wind per hour ... [illegible]
Max. vel. of wind per hour ... 12
Relative humidity at 6 a. m. ... 16
Mean dew point ... 17
Precipitation in inches ... 0

Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles.

SEE Hemenway's Saturday ad, page 5.

FINELY furnished rooms at Y. M. C. A.

Y. M. C. A. night school for men. Telephone 734-B.

ST. JOHN & BARNES. Prompt Plumbers. Phone 13.

ALAMO CAFE, special turkey dinner 50c, Sunday, 5 to 7:30 p. m.

PYTHIANS—The H. C. Casner company No. 2 K. P. will hold a business meeting Tuesday evening.

DANCE tonight. Windsor club will hold their regular dance at Redman hall tonight. Admission 40c. Ladies free.

INSTALLATION—Golden Rod camp of the Royal Neighbors will install officers for the ensuing term tonight at the hall in the DeGraff building. Visiting neighbors welcome.

EXECUTIVE MEETING—The executive board of the Wing Settlement association will hold its monthly meeting at "The Pines," in Cheyenne canon, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DEBATE—The Adelphi literary society of the High school has postponed its preliminary debate to choose the three representatives for the Era-Adelphi debate until next Friday evening.

FIREMEN BANQUET—The Sinton Hose company held its annual banquet at its house on Sinton hill Thursday evening. Covers were laid for 75. Chief Baty and Assistant Chief McReynolds, of the fire department, were guests of honor.

KNABE SIGNED—Tom Burns has signed Otto Knabe, of Pittsburg, for work with the Millionaires this year. Knabe has been playing with the Independent league in Pennsylvania and is said to be a good infielder.

ENTERTAINMENT—An entertainment is being planned for the evening of February 16 by the members of Syracuse lode No. 111, K. P. The committee of arrangements is composed of J. G. Scott, R. Voight and A. Reibscheid.

DIED—Suddenly, of heart failure, at her residence, No. 2 East 87th street, New York, on January 17, 1905, Gertrude Prince, wife of Lewis Cass Ledyard, and daughter of the late Colonel William E. Prince, U. S. army.

DIED—Mrs. Catherine Dixon, aged 65 years, died at her home on the old Cripple Creek road, near Stratton park, yesterday morning of heart failure. Mrs. Dixon was the wife of William L. Dixon and has lived in El Paso county for thirty-three years.

PERFECTION ITSELF is The Short Line passenger service between Colorado Springs and the Cripple Creek district. Trains leave Colorado Springs daily at 10:35 a. m. and 6:20 p. m., and to each train is attached one of those palace observation cars, affording an unobstructed view of the incomparable scenery and perfect roadway.

FORESTRY MOVEMENT — The members of the Pike's Peak Polytechnic society will listen to an illustrated talk on "The Forestry Movement" by Clyde Leavitt, U. S. government forester of Colorado, in Coburn library on the evening of January 28 at 8 o'clock.

SEEK DAMAGES—Those who lost members of their families in the Eden wreck on the D. & R. G. last summer will meet at 1828 Champa street, Denver, Monday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing all interested to make a concentrated effort to obtain damages from the railroad company.

GEOLOGY—The university extension lectures at Colorado college will be continued next Tuesday evening with the first of a series of five lectures on the geology of the Pike's Peak region by Dr. George I. Finlay. The lecture will be given in the physics lecture room in Palmer hall.

COLORADOANS are fast realizing the fact that they have, right here, the greatest scenic attraction and most marvelously constructed railroad in the world—the famous Short Line. It is the subject of more favorable magazine and newspaper comment than any other proposition in the west, and is better advertised throughout the country than any other Colorado attraction. The general passenger department has in preparation a beautifully illustrated descriptive booklet which will supplement the present attractive literature, and will be extensively circulated east and west to stimulate travel to Colorado.

THIS TELEPHONE NO. IS
Main 9[illegible]

The Easiest Way

Is to walk over to the telephone and tell us what you want. Save car fare. Save time. Save trouble and get what you want quick.

The [illegible] Drug Co.

The People who sell Kokaks in winter. NO LIQUORS. Cor. Opp. P. O.

Better Bakery Brains

A noted painter was asked with what he mixed his paints; and he promptly replied, "Brains."

That's the chief thing that makes our bakery products better than other bakers make.

Anybody can buy good materials, but there's no one else in this city who can get the same lightness, exquisite flavor and satisfying excellence with baked eatables that our bakers can.

W. H. BURGESS,
Fancy Groceries and Bakery Goods.
Telephone 83 and 85.
112 N. Tejon St.

WE MAKE 'EM

That certainly is a sufficient recommendation.

You know our motto is THE PUREST DRUGS OR NONE.

We started out to tell you about our HEADACHE TABLETS. We say they will cure any case of HEADACHE or NEURALGIA if taken according to directions. They positively will not affect the heart, nor do they contain any opiates.

You can buy them in any quantity and return them if not entirely satisfactory.

D. E. Monroe & Co.
The Temperance Drug Store.
Corner TEJON and BIJOU STS.
Phones 311 and 331.

ABOUT FANCY COMBS.

(Clipped from the London Mail.)

The newest material for combs is tinted horn in opal shades of sea shell, pink and faint blue.

Horn looks as well as tortoise shell and possesses a great advantage over it, being much stronger, hence not easily broken.

The latest Parisian fancy is white combs for the brunette and jet or other dark color for the blonde.

The well dressed head is not complete without a comb which both ornaments and retains the hair.

We have the new colors.

R. ASHBY.
The Optical Jeweler, 21 N. Tejon.

E. D. DUNSCOMB, M. D.
University of New York, 1863.
SPECIALIST.
Diseases peculiar to women and men; stomach, nervous and skin diseases; nasal catarrh; cancer, goitre and uterine tumors removed by medicine alone. Rooms 305 and 306 DeGraff Block, 118 North Tejon St.

SOME RIO GRANDE FLYERS.

Colorado Springs.	Arrive Denver
9:07 a. m.	11:05 a. m.
10:25 a. m.	12:30 noon
6:25 p. m.*	8:30 p. m.

*Dining car. Service a la carte.
All trains daily.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
16 North Tejon. Fone 96.

In life's struggles is the man who is always prepared for any emergency.

How can you protect your family, house, etc., better than by taking an Insurance Policy in one of our old line companies.

Chas. T. Fertig,
29 N. Tejon St.
Telephone Main 897.

2 for 1 — 2 for 1

FEATHERBELL GROCERY

128 North Tejon St. — Phone 491-A

SATURDAY

Home Rendered Lard, by the pail, lb ... 10c	Olivette Soap ... 8 bars 25c
Pork Chops or Roast, lb ... 10c	Swift's Pride Soap ... 8 bars 25c
Mutton Legs ... 11c	6 lbs Prunes ... 25c
Dr. Price's Celery Food ... 10c	2 cans Table Peaches ... 25c
	2 cans Table Apricots ... 25c

TWO BLUE TRADING STAMPS FOR ONE.

DELLINGER & HARRISON,

Dealers in All Leading Coals

FREIGHT AND TRANSFER.

Telephone 89. — Office 23½ N. Tejon St

Golden Rule

Grocery and Market
Phone 904-A
128-130 S. Nevada

2 BLUE STAMPS FOR 1 SATURDAY

4 lbs Choice Shoulder Steak ... 25c
4 lbs Choice Pot Roasts ... 25c
Mutton Shoulders, lb ... 6c
Fancy Pig Pork, lb ... 8 to 10c
All other cuts at bed rock prices.
Fancy corn-fed, fresh killed pigs and beef by the quarter, or one-half quarter, very cheap.

C. E. FURSMAN.

2 cans Table Peaches ... 25c
2 cans Table Apricots ... 25c
2 cans, 3 lbs, Booth Baked Beans ... 25c
2 cans Underwood Lobster ... 25c

FRANK KOKE, Grocer.

2 FOR 1 — 2 FOR 1

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

The Chicago Special

is a luxurious solid through daily train from Denver.

Only one Night to Chicago

over the double-track railway between the Missouri River and Chicago. Two fast trains daily via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Every modern convenience for the safety and comfort of patrons.

The Best of Everything.

For tickets, sleeping car reservations and full information apply to
D. H. HOOPS, Gen'l Agt., C. & N.-W. Ry.
801 Seventeenth Street,
DENVER, COLO.

NW451

22 S. Tejon — **The Keystone** — Phone 135

We Undersell Them All.

Compare Our Prices With Others.

Raw Leaf Lard, 12 lbs	$1.00
Loin Pork Roasts, per lb	8 1-3c
Loin Pork Chops, 3 lbs	25c
Spare Ribs, 3 lbs	25c
Veal Stew, per lb	10c
Veal Roasts, Shoulder, per lb	12½c
Veal Rib Chops, per lb	15c
Stewing Roosters, lb	10c
Home-dressed Hens, lb	15c
Fancy Springs, lb	17½c

Home Rendered Lard

Save your pails. We buy them back.

3-lb. pail	33c
5-lb. pail	55c
10-lb. pail	$1.10

Cottolene

2-lb. pail	23c
4-lb. pail	47c
10-lb. pail	$1.17

Fancy Navel Oranges

Sweet and juicy	15c to 40c per dozen
Florida Russets, dozen	22c
Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, 3 cans	25c
Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, can	15c
Jack Rabbits, dressed	20c
Good Cooking Butter, per lb	20c
Ben Davis Apples, per box	65c

F. J. PLIMPTON & CO.

GIDDINGS BROS.

Today, Saturday

The last day to buy Men's Furnishings and Knit Underwear at these prices.

Vests and Pants

One line of ladies' all-wool Vests and Pants, grey or white, selling regularly for $1.50; garment **$1.25**

Knit Corset Covers

Ladies' 50c quality Knit Corset Covers; on sale for ... **35c**

Vests and Pants

Ladies' all-wool Vests and Pants, selling regularly for $1.50; sale price, garment ... **$1.00**

Wool Union Suits

Ladies' $3.00 all-wool Union Suits, on sale for **$1.95**

Union Suits $1.35

Ladies' part-wool Union Suits, selling regularly for $1.75; sale price ... **$1.35**

Union Suits $1.65

Ladies' $2.00 part-wool Union Suits, on sale, **$1.65**

Children's Underwear

Boys' and girls' heavy wool underwear reduced according to size—

Regular 45c garments reduced to ... **30c**
Regular 50c garments reduced to ... **35c**
Regular 55c garments reduced to ... **40c**
Regular 60c garments reduced to ... **45c**
Regular 70c garments reduced to ... **50c**
Regular 85c garments reduced to ... **65c**
Regular $1.00 garments reduced to ... **80c**

Knit Corset Covers

Ladies' 75c quality Knit Corset Covers, for ... **60c**

Ladies' Wool Tights

In black or tan, selling regularly for $2.50; sale price these two days ... **$1.75**

All Underwear Not Mentioned in This Ad on Sale at 12 1-2 Per Cent or 1-8 Off

Notable Specials From the Men's Department

One special line of men's outing flannel night shirts, splendid quality, well made and neatly trimmed. As a special for these two days we have made a price of ... **65c**

Men's all-wool, double or single breasted shirts, double or single seated drawers, $1.50 quality, sale price ... **$1.25**

Men's $1.00 part-wool shirts and drawers; on sale, at garment ... **85c**

Men's colored negligee and stiff-bosom shirts, $1.00 Monarch brand, on sale for ... **75c**

Men's $1.50 quality Monarch brand stiff-bosom and negligee shirts, colored; on sale for ... **$1.25**

An odd lot of men's shirts and drawers. Some sizes are missing. These are all-wool, selling regularly for $1.50; sale price ... **$1.00**

Entire Line of Men's Union Suits on Sale These Two Days at 20 Per Cent Discount

CHAS. SCHIELE.

ATADORA

MANUFACTURER. — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

"Your Purse"

will be benefited if you burn good, clean coal. You will find at the end of the season that you have saved money by using Curtis coal, as it lasts longer, gives more general satisfaction and less ashes than any other kind on the market.

"CURTIS,"
132 N. TEJON ST. — TEL. 91.

Residence Telephones

Actually saves you their cost in car fares. Saves time as well. Low rates.

THE COLORADO TELEPHONE CO.

R. F. MORRIS, Mgr. Tele. Main No. 2. 120 E. Kiowa Street

CHEAPEST LIGHT

and best. The Welsbach.

THE GAS CO.

AMUSEMENTS

Opera House

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28

THE ARTISTIC COMEDIENNE

ROSE MELVILLE

IN THE CHARACTERISTIC PLAY

Sis Hopkins

The Pastoral Comedy Hit. Best Company Yet. New Music. New Specialties.

LAST TIME! LAST CHANCE! To see the famous "SNAKENTINE DANCE."

Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00. Reserved Seats on Sale at the Santa Fe Ticket Office.

Opera House

Monday, January 30

FLORENCE GALE

And Company. Under the auspices of the Woman's Club. In the Comedy of

"As You Like It"

By William Shakespeare.

Exceptional cast includes George Sylvester as "Orlando," Mark Price as "Jaques," Paul Taylor as "Touchstone." Airs and English glees by the Woodland Quartet.

PRICES ... 50c, $1.00, $1.50

Reserved seats on sale at the Santa Fe Ticket office.

THE EMPIRE

MODERN VAUDEVILLE
Prices 10c and 20c.
Preformances 3:00, 7:30, 8:45 p. m.

$4,400.00 BUYS IT.

A Two Story, Modern House, [illegible] Rooms, Choice Location, North End.

Chas. T. Fertig

Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

5 EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVE

Established (with the town) 1871.

HENRY LeB. WILLS.
ELLIS L. SPACKMAN.
HERBERT SKINNER.
EDWARD W. KENT.

Out West Building

HENRY LeB. WILLS & CO.

Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.

FOR SALE

North Weber street residence, nearly new, two and a half stories, 11 rooms, sleeping porch, barn, full lot. $5000 which is less than cost.

FOR RENT

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Story of a Royal Tragedy

The Romantic Career of Ludwig II, King of Bavaria, Who Built the Most Splendid Palaces in Europe to House His Priceless Collections of Pictures and Statuary---A Patron of Every Form of Art, Whose Aid Enabled Wagner to Compose His Music Dramas.

A Life Which Transcends in Romantic Interest the Wildest Product of the Imagination---Betrothal to a Princess Broken on the Eve of Marriage---A Royal Lohengrin---Murder and Suicide the Fitting End of a Stormy Career---Genius, Eccentric or Madman?

KING LUDWIG II OF BAVARIA.
Courtesy of Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann.

The first of a series of personal reminiscences written for The Sunday Gazette and Telegraph by

HERMAN BERNARD SPENCER

ON THE 18th day of January, 1886, Berlin, the capital city of Germany, presented a gay appearance. Flags were flying in the wintry air, festooned garlands were strung across the streets, Venetian masts, adorned with multicolored ribbons, standards and devices of ancient heraldry, were rearing their slender heights into the sky. The populace, good natured at all times, seemed still more so on this crisp and sunny winter's morning, and one could see steady and ever-increasing multitudes winding their way towards the palace of the old King William, who on that day was celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the ancient throne of the kingdom of Prussia. He had then reached the patriarchial age of 89 years, and from far and near princes, kings and emperors had journeyed to Berlin to do homage to this grand old man, who, to most of them, appeared, no doubt, as the sacred memory of the spirit of a glorious past linked to the spirit of a still more glorious present. And so thousands upon thousands of loyal Germans had gathered along that broad thoroughfare, known as Unter den Linden, to view the gorgeous spectacle of numberless royal personages paying honor to the chief and the dean of their order.

A GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.

A WONDERFUL sight it was, indeed, as their carriages of state would come into view, half a dozen outriders preceding in costumes of a hundred years ago: short cue and powdered hair, long red frockcoats, gaily bedecked with costly ornaments, tight fitting white breeches and patent leather boots. Then came the heavy cumbrous royal equipage drawn by six gaily-caparisoned horses, all alike in height, shape, color and appearance, while aside that coach could be seen the ruler of some neighboring or distant nation in gorgeous uniform, his breast glittering with orders and decorations of distinction. The crowd would cheer lustily and good naturedly, without discrimination, except when the carriage with the French ambassador drew in sight, whom a unanimous silence greeted.

France was the only European country which was not represented by either the head of its government or by a prince of royal blood; firstly, because it was the only republic in Europe, except Switzerland, but mainly because the French and Germans were still at daggers' points. Though seventeen years had elapsed since their armies had opposed each other in deadly struggle, yet the feeling of hereditary enmity was still glowing in the breasts of German and Frenchman alike. It was only natural that each of these exalted personages, as they were passing in slow procession in review, so to speak, acknowledged courteously and smilingly the exuberant cheers of the emperor's faithful subjects, and were continuously bowing and saluting in response to the vociferous and sometimes boisterous hurrahs and exclamations of the spectators.

KING LUDWIG OF BAVARIA.

I SAID all—yet, I must except one who, with uncovered head, was sitting in one of these carriages, and who seemed to neither hear nor see the turbulent multitudes gathered along the route of the procession. He was a man yet in the prime of life; tall, well built, with immense forehead, unusually black eyes, and black, curly hair and beard. What struck you at once as peculiar about him was the fact that he was intensely pale, so pale as to almost frighten you. This effect was still more heightened by the extreme blackness of his eyes, set deep into his head, staring straight before him as if searching for something in the far-off distance. Passionless and motionless he passed, who, notwithstanding his indifferent demeanor when they laid eyes on him, worked themselves into a perfect frenzy of excitement, as if they were endeavoring to arouse him from his trance and cause him to recognize the people who loved him so devotedly.

This was King Ludwig II of Bavaria. It was the first and only time that I ever saw him. To us Germans, notwithstanding all his reported peculiarities, he seemed a hero who, laying aside all prejudices, had been the first to offer the crown of Germany to the king of Prussia. In Castan's Panopticum on "The Passage," in Berlin, is a representation in wax of Anton von Werner's celebrated heroic painting of the acclamation of King William as emperor of Germany in the great hall of the Napoleonic palace at Versailles. In front, with flashing eyes and high-lifted sword, stands the youthful king of Bavaria, who was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the complete union of all the German principalities under the broad Aegis of the German eagle.

THE CHANGE WROUGHT BY YEARS.

ONE who had seen this picture could not help but wonder and feel shocked at the grevious change which had taken place in the face of this once so enthusiastic young man. What had caused this expression of despair and intense longing, what secret agency had wrought havoc with the life of one who seemed so blessed, so happy, so endowed with every physical charm, and possessed of such a far-reaching power to do good and elevate the condition of his loving subjects? For seldom was king so adored, almost, as Ludwig of Bavaria; never was the love of a people more freely given to a ruler than these sturdy Bavarian peasants and mountaineers bore their king.

And seldom was love more deserved. His was a very artistic nature, and if such a thing as so-called artistic temperament really existed, he was the embodiment of it. His soul was as a harp, upon whose strings the muses played with mystic touch, and to its sound his heart made quick response in vibrant chords. He had an intense, yes, I might say a fanatical love for art in every shape and form. The palaces he built surpassed in beauty and sometimes in barbaric splendor the wildest dreams of imagination. The works of art stored in them would buy the ransom of a dozen kings. He built one palace after another; a feverish anxiety seemed to devour him to create these wondrous temples and stately halls as fitting shrines for his untold treasures in sculpture, paintings and rarest work. Bavaria, that is, its capitol, Munich, and the different palaces in the country contain undoubtedly a greater selection of fine art than any palace in the world.

A FRIEND AND PATRON OF ART.

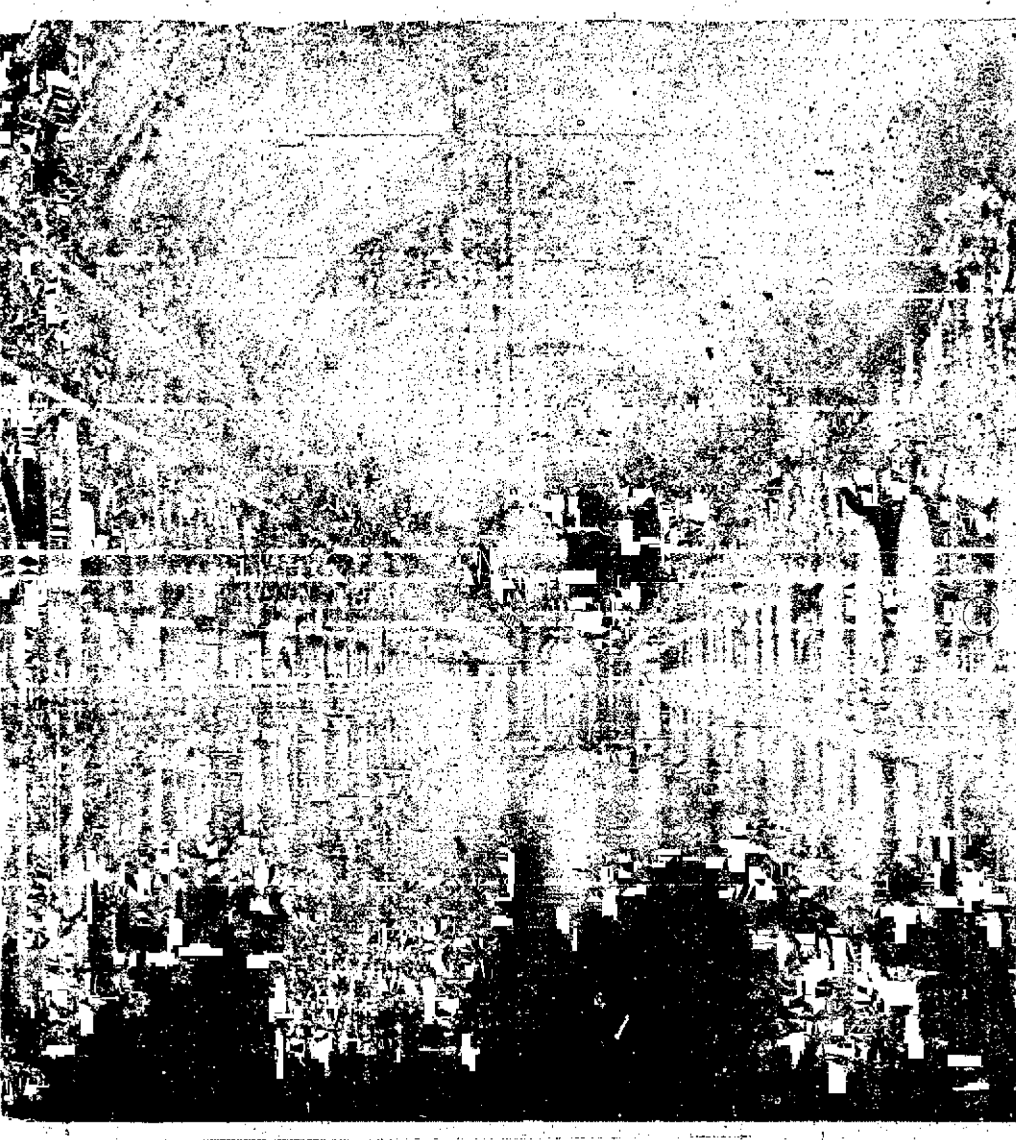
KING LUDWIG surrounded himself with a galaxy of painters, sculptors, musicians, singers and actors, many of whom he made independently wealthy. He befriended Richard Wagner, and made it possible for him to create that splendid temple of art at Baireuth, which has the finest stage on earth. He took a very particular fancy to a young actor, Joseph Kainiz, a Hungarian Jew by birth, undoubtedly one of nature's favorites, endowed with beauty, grace and genius; one of the greatest trageuians the world has ever known. He showered costly presents upon him, among others a casket full of jewels valued at half a million, which Kainiz, after the death of his noble protector, returned to the royal family.

The king had never married. When a little over twenty years of age he was betrothed to one of the most beautiful princesses of Europe. It was a love match pure and simple. The handsome young king was congratulated on all sides, and the future seemed to hold for him all happiness and blissful joy. He was sincerely and very deeply in love and urged that the wedding take place immediately. According to European custom relating to royal marriages, the bride and her suite traveled to Munich, where she was met by her ardent lover. No doubt he was as happy as any young man of his age, being head over ears in love, could possibly be, and he impatiently hurried the preparations for the elaborate wedding. Princes and princesses, kings and queens, arrived in state a few days previous, and banquets and state dinners were the order of the day. Public prayers were offered in all the churches invoking the Divine blessing on this happy union about to be consummated.

ROMANCE ENDS IN RUDE AWAKENING.

SUDDENLY all preparations were stopped. The royalty very precipitately left for their respective countries. All public decorations were taken down, and the queen-to-be turned her back upon the merry capital and left for her own home. The public stood aghast—what had happened, what occurred? None seemed to be able to solve the perplexing problem. The official news was given out the same day that the contemplated marriage would not take place, and that the king expressed his thanks to his subjects for their loyalty, and although circumstances had arisen which had made the marriage impossible, yet he was deeply grateful for the unanimous expressions of good will. And this seemed to be the beginning of the end, although his peculiarities and eccentricities did not commence to manifest themselves until a few years afterwards.

The war between France and Germany, which occurred shortly after, served for a time to divert the young monarch's mind, and, as stated before, he, being the ruler of the most populous German kingdom next to Prussia, was the prime power in restoring the German empire to its former glory. But after the war he seemed to retire entirely within himself, and although he fulfilled the outward duties of his high office with studied care, he traveled his own way as he pleased, and none dared to say him nay. Some years after the war, the inside history of the rupture with his royal fiancee commenced to be whispered about, and then it was found that the impulsive young king himself had broken the bond, which, had it been consummated, would have in all probability added another chapter to the tragedy of the house of Wittelsbach. How much truth there is in that story it is not for me to say; it only remains for me to chronicle it, as it came to my knowledge.



BALL ROOM IN THE CASTLE OF HERRENCHIEMSEE.

This castle is built on a small island in the middle of a lake. The island is sinking at the rate of five or six inches a year, which must inevitably result in the destruction of the castle.
Courtesy of Mr. Hoebel.

CAUSE OF THE RUPTURE.

ON THE very day, then, before the wedding, the impatient bridegroom hastened to the apartments set aside for the use of the princess bride-elect, when, upon traversing one of those long corridors he very suddenly came upon a young lady who, half concealed in one of the numerous niches, was weeping bitterly. Being naturally of a cavalier and a very gallant nature, he went to her and asked if he might be allowed to share the cause of her grief. Imagine his surprise when he recognized in her one of the ladies in waiting of the princess, and one descended from one of the most noble families of his kingdom. She at first resolutely refused to acquaint him with the cause of her weeping, but, as he insisted and expressed his ardent desire and finally his command that she make known to him the source of her trouble, she confessed.

This noble lady had only a few minutes previous been called into the presence of the princess, who for some cause or other flew into a rage and slapped the face of her lady-in-waiting—indeed a deadly insult. Ludwig turned pale as death, and then, on the spur of the moment he rushed into the apartments of the princess and there confronted her with her outrageous, unqueenly and unladylike behavior. What passed between these two will, of course, never be known, but the result we have described above.

THE KING'S ECCENTRICITIES.

AFTER the war he passed his time exclusively with only a few intimate friends, mostly artists. Many are the tales told of his eccentricity. Oftentimes the peasants would wake of a night to hear the baying of hounds, the tramp of horses' hoofs, and hastening to the window they would see a cavalcade of huntsmen led by the king, sweep past in a mad rush as if pursued by furies [illegible] this ghostly cavalcade would plunge and vanish, would see a cavalcade of huntsmen, led by the king, stories of mad knights driven forever onward by remorse and despair.

On one of his estates he had an immense grotto in the mountains fixed up with an artificial lake. Papier mache stalactites were hanging down from the roof. Lights were distributed in such a manner as to produce a most weird effect, and to give the illusion of a splendid troglodytic cave. The light was reflected in innumerable colors and threw most fantastic contrasts of shadows, and so artistically was everything executed, that one had, of course, at once the idea that the stalactites were not the handicraft of nature but the masterful imitations of the human brain and hand.

Presently the soft strains of music were heard nearer and nearer they came, and then from out of the darkness emerged a wonderful boat covered with precious metals and stones, which glistened and radiated in multifold reflections. Purple cloths were draped over the seat in the back and were trailing in the still waters of the lake. The boat was drawn by pure white swans, who gracefully curved their necks in the shining waters as if conscious of the fact that they were serving royalty.

A ROYAL LOHENGRIN.

BUT upright in the boat was standing the majestic figure of a man, pale as death, with dreaming eyes, black beard and hair, clad in golden armor, and all sandals on his feet. The rays were playing a thousand symphonies in color on the scales of his breast plates, and from his helmet a mysterious bird was extending his wings in sculptured flight. It was the king—the king acting Lohengrin. Drawn by the swans the boat proceeded to the accompanying strains of the harp which he held to his breast, and now his voice broke forth into the music of the Swan song, which would re-echo and reverberate within that grotto and finally die away in faintest whispers.

Such and many more were the instances of what some people called his artistic nature, some his eccentricities and some again his madness. Sometimes he would [illegible] for days, [illegible] or some mountaineer would give shelter to a pale guest with an attendant. Here he would live their lives for a few days, partake of their frugal meals, enter into the spirit of their conversation and be a man among men. But these peasants and mountaineers revered him as a demigod, and were ready to sacrifice their lives at any moment for their beloved king, whom they perhaps understood better than anyone else.

KIDNAPED AND IMPRISONED.

LIKE a thunderbolt, then, from a clear sky came the news of his removal from the throne and his capture and imprisonment, the result of a conspiracy at the head of which were Prince Luitpold, the uncle of the king, and head of the army, and a coterie of army officers, pledged to the fortunes of their commander. The king had been taken prisoner during the night, and had been hurried off to a very inaccessible castle in the mountains, the name of which was withheld, while the conspirators stated at a session of the Landtag—legislature—at [illegible] Prince Luitpold informed the members that according to the judgment of the most renowned alienists the mind of the king was unbalanced; that he was not fit to occupy the throne of Bavaria, and that for the good of the country he had been put under restraint, and, since the king's brother, Otto, was hopelessly insane, he, Luitpold as the nearest in blood relation had taken the reins of the government into his own hands and would administer the affairs of the country under the title of Prince Regent. The legislature was overawed by the presence of the troops and accepted the change of government—but feeling ran very high and civil war was predicted.

APPEALED TO HIS PEOPLE.

THEN, all of a sudden, a manifesto of the kidnaped king appeared on the streets and in the houses, in which the king in most impassioned terms called upon his faithful peasants and mountaineers to rise and rescue him from the mountain fortress in which he was kept a prisoner. He reminded them of all he had ever done for them; he justified every act he had ever committed and denounced in scathing terms the conspirators and usurpers. Intense excitement prevailed throughout Bavaria, and as usual in such cases the then existing and de facto government denounced this manifesto as a forgery and as a pretext to plunge the country into the throes of a civil war.

What might have happened is hard to tell, but there was one thing lacking to consummate a successful rising against the new government, that one thing being a leader. Had a man been found then, who could have commanded the confidence and enthusiasm of the common people, one able to cause them to rally around him, perchance the unfortunate king could have been saved. Imagine the astonishment of the staid German people, when on the afternoon of June 13, 1886, scarce five months after they had seen Ludwig of Bavaria, in Berlin taking part in old William's jubilee, the newsboys were shouting "Extra" through the streets of Berlin. This was in those times something unheard of—at least, I personally don't remember ever having heard that before, although extra editions became afterwards plentiful.

"All about the suicide of the king of Bavaria!"

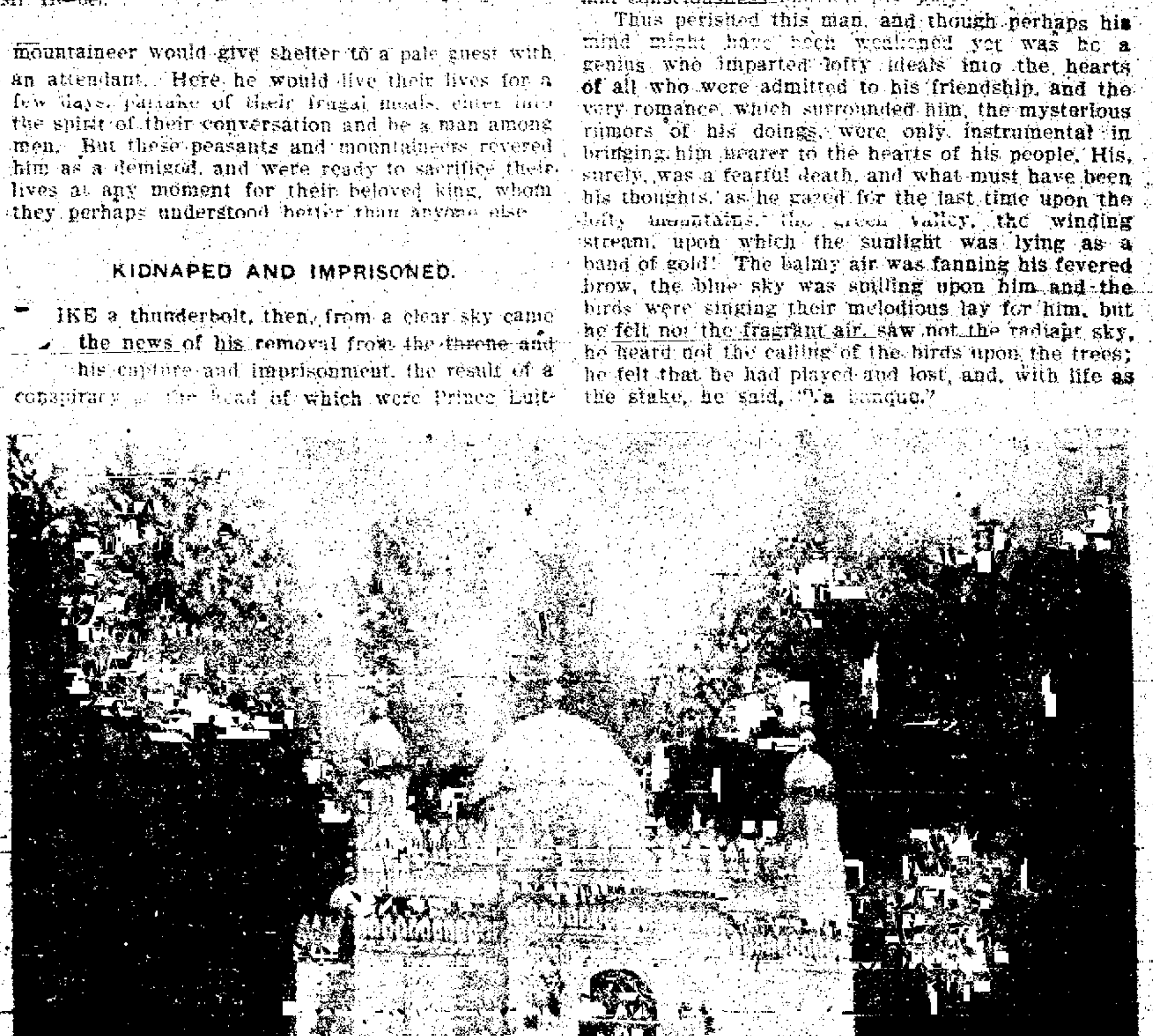
FITTING END TO STRANGE CAREER.

IT was only too true, and many an old burgher I noticed be seen with tears streaming down his face scanning the sad news. The truth, of course, will never be known, but the details as given out make the suicide one of the most sensational in history. According to the story, as given out officially, the king and his doctor—he who had been placed in authority, and whose constant surveillance the king was compelled to suffer, were walking along the shores of the little artificial lake, scarce five feet deep, when all of a sudden the king, for the moment perhaps endowed with almost supernatural strength, grasped the astonished doctor and before the latter could surmise his intention he was dragged into the lake and there, under scarce three feet of water, the frenzied king held the head of the frantically struggling doctor until his struggles grew weaker and weaker and finally ceased altogether, then the king dropped the lifeless body of the unfortunate jailer and walked deliberately as far as he could, and when he found that the water would hardly reach any higher than to his chest, he knelt down and kept his head submerged until all breath and consciousness had left his body.

Thus perished this man, and though perhaps his mind might have been weakened yet was he a genius who imparted lofty ideals into the hearts of all who were admitted to his friendship, and the very romance which surrounded him, the mysterious rumors of his doings, were only instrumental in bringing him nearer to the hearts of his people. His, surely, was a fearful death, and what must have been his thoughts, as he gazed for the last time upon the lofty mountains, the green valley, the winding stream, upon which the sunlight was lying as a band of gold! The balmy air was fanning his fevered brow, the blue sky was smiling upon him and the birds were singing their melodious lay for him, but he felt not the fragrant air, saw not the radiant sky, he heard not the calling of the birds upon the trees; he felt that he had played and lost, and, with life as the stake, he said, "Va banque."

CASTLE OF STAHREMBERG.

In which King Ludwig was imprisoned until his death. The statue of the Angel of Peace stands on the exact spot from which he walked into the lake to commit suicide.
Courtesy of Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann.



MAUSOLEUM OF KING LUDWIG II.

At Stahremberg. The placard on the door reads: "Es darf nichts berührt werden" (Do not touch anything).
Courtesy of Mr. Hoebel.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOCKEY TALK

How American Players Compare With the Canadians

The Amateur Standing Of Our Men Is Unusually High

HOCKEY has now become in [illegible] respect one of the national games of the United States. So as not to seem to detract from the time honored recognition of baseball as the real national game of the country, we may well term hockey the national winter pastime.

American methods of playing hockey are imitations of the tactics of Canadian experts, for the Canucks first developed the game scientifically, and we soon evidenced that we were willing to take lessons from our temporary superiors, temporary because Americans pride themselves on rapidly learning to excel other nations in their own pet sports.

It is surprising to note the great progress the lads of Uncle Sam's dominions have made in hockey and how closely they approach the Canadians in knowledge of the peerless ice sport. I can safely state that in the last five years we have advanced 50 per cent in methods of play and that the coming five years will show still more marked improvement.

Canadians in "the States."

Comparisons are frequently made between the sevens of the United States and the teams of the Dominion. In some instances it is difficult to decide in favor of either side. Still the situation can best be summed up by stating that in contests in Canadian rinks the subjects of King Edward excel, but that in rinks this side of the St. Lawrence the Americans have held their own. Of course we must remember that many Canadians are members of American teams and that therefore we should not take the credit of the performances of some of these sevens entirely to ourselves. For instance, on the Wanderers of New York, champions of the American Amateur Hockey league, two of the ablest players are natives of the Dominion.

Then, again, Canadians are at somewhat of a disadvantage in playing in "the States." The climate and rinks are different, and the men do not train so rigidly as they would for games in their own land. There is so much to see in our cities necessarily new and strange to them that much of their time is spent in "taking in the sights." also when a team from Montreal, Toronto or Quebec goes to New York, for instance, it cannot always carry its best men owing to the length of time they would have to remain away from business or college.

"Canucks Superior, But"—

Many able critics state unhesitatingly that Canadian teams are far superior to the Americans, "but," they add, "our amateur requirements are much more strict, and consequently we cannot use a large number of players that would greatly strengthen our sevens.

"In Canada," they continue, "most teams are really semiprofessional. Players receive shares of the gate receipts, and some men derive comfortable livings from a sport that down here is more purely amateur than almost any other. So long as Canadians are lax in their eligibility rules just so long will their sevens prove superior to ours."

Those statements certainly reveal a state of affairs that illustrates the futility of taking seriously comparisons of the respective playing abilities of the teams of the two countries.

American Officials.

The officials of the American Amateur Hockey league pride themselves on their severity, and certainly the members are above reproach so far as their amateur standing is concerned.

Howard Drakely of the Crescent Athletic club of Brooklyn is president of the Amateur Hockey league, and he is well known throughout the ice sport world as a disciplinarian of the most rigid sort.

One handicap to the growth of hockey in the United States is the lack of good, roomy rinks. The Duquesne garden, in Pittsburg, is practically the only rink that compares favorably with those of Canada. The game is taking on new impetus in Chicago, and it is to be hoped that the Windy Cityites will soon erect a rink of suitable size.

Hockey to be well played requires a floor space 200 feet long. None of the first class Canadian rinks measures less than that from end to end. The St. Nicholas rink, in New York, is about 180 feet long, while the Clermont, in Brooklyn, is only 160 feet, but much wider than the St. Nicholas. The Duquesne garden measures 200 feet.

Value of Length and Width.

Long rinks are required for the development of effective team work, while able goal shooters depend more on width than on length to aid them. The wider the playing space the more favorable are the angles of approach to the space between the goal flags.

Natural Ice Is Best.

Men who have played in Canada say that the ice used in America is inferior. American rinks depend on artificial ice, while in the Dominion the coldness of the climate enables rink managers to freeze the surface naturally. The artificial ice is soft and consequently makes progress and especially rapid change of direction comparatively difficult. A man accustomed to natural ice, says my informant, speedily tires on artificial ice.

A Canadian's View.

A well known Canadian cover point now playing in the States was asked recently what he considered the most notable difference between hockey in Canada and in the United States.

"You may be surprised," said he, "but the greatest difference is in the spectators.

"In the Dominion onlookers are far more charitable than down here. For instance, when I am ruled out of a game in New York or Brooklyn the spectators yell at me, accuse me of 'dirty work' and hoot when I go back into play. In Canada the people take 'ruling off' as a matter of course, simply because nine out of ten so called fouls are purely accidental, and they know it. Hockey is so fast that no man can control himself absolutely at all times.

List to This.

"In a recent game in Montreal every player was ruled off at least once, one man five times and another seven times, yet there was little or no adverse comment by the audience. If such a game were to be played in the States the police would have to be called in to suppress a riot.

"Americans should learn to take ruling off calmly and to realize that a man on skates going 'full speed ahead' in a small rink has his troubles, and plenty of them too."

CHARLES E. EDWARDES.

THE FORWARD CHANCERY AND BAR HOLD.

One of the most powerful combination holds in wrestling is the forward chancery and bar hold. Obtain the chancery by encircling an opponent's neck with one arm and thrust the other under his near arm and across his back, as shown in the accompanying photo. Pull your opponent's head firmly in against your ribs and under your armpit. Then with the bar hold force his near arm back away from yourself, gradually turning him so that your weight will force him backward to the floor. You can secure a pin fall by dropping heavily on his chest, forcing his shoulders to the mat.

BELDAME, CHAMPION THREE-YEAR-OLD.

Beldame, the champion three-year-old thoroughbred of 1904, is wintering splendidly, and turf critics opine that the great mare will be in winning shape for the coming campaign.

Beldame won more than a dozen races last summer and netted her owner, Newton Bennington, a handsome fortune.

Beldame is a daughter of Octagon and Bella Donna. August Belmont bred her, and he is chagrined at the thought that he sold her to Bennington for a "mere song."

There has been much talk of late of sending Beldame to England to race Pretty Polly, the champion three-year-old of the British turf.

CONCERNING FIGHTING WEIGHTS

One of the sensational features of the Jimmy Britt-Battling Nelson fight was the fact that it was rather ludicrously advertised as being for the "featherweight championship of the world," this in spite of the fact that the men weighed in at 132 pounds at 6 o'clock and entered the ring at nearly 140 pounds. No wonder the newspaper critics are beginning to refer to the absurdity of having any recognized weights, a phase of the situation which has been persistently referred to ever since Young Corbett defeated Terry McGovern at 126 pounds "for the featherweight championship." Young Corbett claimed the right to the title, and when Jimmy Britt defeated him at 130 pounds the Californian assumed the right to wear the title and has now found it convenient to boost the limit to 132 pounds to suit the exigencies of the moment.

The featherweight limit is 122 pounds ring side and Terry McGovern was the last man to win the title at that weight. Any fighter above 122 pounds and under 133 is a lightweight.

Here are some interesting facts about the weights: The featherweight limit of 122 is accepted only because the title has been fought for at that figure on many occasions.

The old fighting rules acknowledged three weights. They were featherweight, 112 pounds ring side; lightweight, 133 pounds; middleweight, 154 pounds. The lightweight limit alone is still observed. Many great fighters fought at the weight, McAuliffe and Lavigne, for instance, without running over it, and so the figure stuck.

A few years ago a party of American sporting men, composing the American Boxing league, met and adopted a standard weight schedule. However, they did their work without authorization, and the weights did not come into general use. It was: Bantam, 110; feather, 120; special, 130; light, 140; welter, 150; middle, 160; light heavy, 170; all over that heavyweight.

Their division of the weights, with one exception, however, was a good one—the light heavyweight class. Jeffries, the giant, so outclasses all the other fighters that none of the ordinary heavyweights seems to have a chance with him. It would be better to make the light heavyweight limit 180 pounds, leaving a margin of twenty pounds in the light heavyweight class. The heavyweights are usually near the 200 mark or above it. Take Jeffries, who weighs 230 in condition, and even if the light heavyweight limit was 180 he would outclass the champion of that class by at least fifty pounds. Corbett, Sharkey, Ruhlin, Hart and all of the other heavyweight fighters would still be above the light heavyweight mark. This is a subject which the managers of fights would do well to take under consideration. If some amicable understanding of the weights cannot be reached it would be better to throw weights out of the matter entirely and class fighters on past performances and comparative pugilistic ability.

BILL REID AND HARVARD.

Now that William Reid, the famous Harvard football player and coach of the winning 1901 crimson team, has actually left California for the east Harvard undergraduates are practically sure that next summer will see him at the head of football affairs at Harvard.

It is well known that vigorous efforts have been made since the close of the past football season to get Reid to go to Harvard as the head coach of the eleven for a term of years. His departure from California, although it is not known what his plans are, is taken to mean that those negotiations have at least been so successful that Reid is coming for a final conference with the football authorities to make definite terms for an engagement to cover several years.

Hurley's re-election to the captaincy last fall was regarded at the time it was announced as the first move toward securing Reid as head coach. Reid is one of the most independent men who ever coached Harvard, and the knowledge that he was to have a man of the caliber of Captain Hurley to work with was thought to greatly increase the chances of his coming.

OLDFIELD'S NEW RECORDS.

Barney Oldfield, the motor wizard, recently lowered all motor records from two to nine miles at Agricultural park track, Los Angeles, Cal. The new records are as follows Two miles, 1:46 2-5; three miles, 2:39 4-5; four miles, 3:35; five miles, 4:29; six miles, 5:22 2-5; seven miles, 6.15 4-5; eight miles, 7:09 1-5; nine miles, 8:04.

DR. A. G. KEANE, FORMER FIGURE SKATING CHAMPION.

One of America's greatest figure skaters, ex-Champion Dr. Arthur G. Keane, of New York, will be an interesting competitor in the coming cham-

pionship contest to be held in the St. Nicholas rink, New York.

Dr. Keane, it is said, would still be champion had he not become very ill two years ago and retired from active participation in affairs of the ice world. Like Duffey, the present champion, he is a member of the New York Athletic club.

YOUNG MULDOON'S CHALLENGE.

Young Muldoon, the crack featherweight wrestler of New York and the champion in that division, has for the past two years been studying jiu jitsu, the Japanese art of wrestling, at which he is now proficient and wants to meet any Jap or American.

WALTER CLARKSON.

Walter Clarkson has been spending the winter so far on Clark Griffith's ranch in Montana. Clarkson, according to a letter, has taken on weight and will begin the season next April in more formidable shape than ever before.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS NO EASY MARK WITH THE GLOVES

Fresh from a series of sparring contests with President Roosevelt, Prof. Mike Donovan, dean of boxers, recently told of the strenuous mixups he had in the White house and in which, he says, the chief executive of the United States handed out as good as he got and urged his instructor to hit hard.

"Don't get the notion that Theodore Roosevelt is an easy mark," said Donovan. "And don't get the idea that I am his teacher. He can hand them out as good as anybody I know outside of the prize ring. There isn't an amateur in any of the New York clubs who could put it over him.

"I hadn't boxed with Mr. Roosevelt since he was governor. He is stouter now than then, but he is still strong and every bit as active. We boxed four times from 5:30 until 6:30 for four days. The bouts took place in the president's study. Young Theodore was there and occasionally we were interrupted by official callers. You know the president is the most democratic man in the country. He is also versatile and can run the ship of state while handing out a left hook.

"At first we worked on a wrestling mat, but it was too thick, so we threw that aside and boxed on the carpet. Mr. Roosevelt wore riding breeches, canvas shoes and a thin undershirt.

"Now, very naturally, I went at him easy. We sparred around sort of diplomatically for a while when he suddenly got to my jaw. It sort of dawned on me that it was more strenuous than diplomatic and I opened my eyes.

"'Why don't you hit me hard?' the president asked laughing. 'I want you to hit me as hard as you can and as often.' Well, things began to fly around that study. Uppercuts, right and left swings, hooks, jabs, ducks and sidesteps came in rapid succession, punctuated by the president's laughter. The hotter it got the better he liked it. He kept laughing and joking all the time. He didn't try to knock me out, but every time he landed I knew it and sometimes I almost felt as if I wanted to take the count. He knows how to hit and where to hit. We boxed with pillows—seven-ounce gloves.

"While we were boxing one day a man from Texas came in to arrange for the president's coming hunting trip. He said he was sorry he could not start right off because he wanted to get to the open air. Young Theodore's cousins, who are football players, saw us box, too. They are husky young fellows.

"'I've got to hurry today, because I must go to a diplomatic reception,' the president said to me one day. He tried to crowd an hour's work into fifteen minutes. He was laughing all the time. 'I'd much rather do this than shake hands with a thousand people,' he said.

"I am going back again next week. Young Theodore boxed with me every day, too. He is 17 now and weighs 135 pounds. He will be as tall as his father. Once I thought he was going to be delicate, but he is far from it now. He takes after his father in many respects.

"They could not have treated me better. The president never does anything by halves."

Donovan, who enjoys the honor of being the boxing teacher of President Roosevelt, was in a manner responsible for Jim Corbett becoming the champion pugilist of the world. It was Donovan who secured backing for Corbett to fight Sullivan at New Orleans and then had the pleasure of seeing Corbett come away with $45,000, which was the winner's share in that memorable fight.

Donovan is not only a competent boxer, but is conscientious about his work, and Roosevelt knew what he was about when he selected him to spar with him. Donovan has been boxing instructor at the New York Athletic club ever since 1885, and how he came to get that position is an interesting story. Just about the time the New York Athletic club made known that the organization would appoint a boxing instructor, Walter Watson arrived in this country from England, with the reputation of being a very clever boxer. Donovan was a candidate for the New York Athletic club position and so was Watson. Considerable feeling was manifested by the friends of the two men, and as a result a ring contest was arranged. Donovan and Watson came together, and the Englishman had to lower his colors to Mike, who was then a slashing good middle weight. That's how Donovan got the job, and he has held it down with credit ever since.

BOWLING IS THE POPULAR WINTER GAME

The game of bowling, which at the present time is one of the most popular winter sports of the country, is also one of the oldest games known to the civilized world. Our ancestors hundreds of years ago indulged in a pastime which, excepting a few radical changes during the last century or so, was materially the same as our present game of bowling, and seems to have been just as popular.

Bowling seems to have originated early in the middle ages. It was at that time a purely outdoor game, as was the rule with everything of that period. The sport was known by a variety of names. It was called "bowles." French "boules" and "carreau." These three names seem to have been the most common, but there are others, quite a number purely local. As played at that time, the game was very different from the present sport, but there was much similarity.

The game was played with sides or teams, as today. The balls or bowls were made of stone, one half spherical, the other half oval shaped. This gave the ball a curve, which appears to have been very desirable, as it sped down the bowling green. At each end was placed a cone, which was the mark for the bowlers. The cones were bowled from one end of the rink and then from the other. As in the game of quoits or "horseshoes," the object of the game was for one side to place their ball nearer the cone than their adversaries. The side bowling last would, of course, try to knock the opponent's ball away from the cone, supplanting it with their own, the one nearest the cone scoring a point for his side.

HYLAND HAS GOOD CHANCE TO WIN [illegible] AS PROFESSIONAL

"Fighting" Dick Hyland of San Francisco will take his first plunge into the troubled waters of professional pugilism when he meets Frankie Neil in a 20-round go before the San Francisco Athletic club next Tuesday night.

San Francisco hasn't developed any particular promising heavyweights since Jim Corbett and Joe Choynski joined the ranks of the professionals, but the scroll of fame will bear witness that quite a number of little fellows now sailing the pugilistic seas have San Francisco entered in their log books as the port of departure.

Principally among them are Jimmy Britt, Eddie Hanlon and Frankie Neil. They were precocious as amateurs and once they made up their minds that fighting for profit was not an ignoble undertaking they jumped right into the swirl of things in their native town and began to rise rapidly in their chosen profession.

There are hundreds of sports saying today that what Britt and Neil have done young Dick Hyland is capable of doing. It is claimed, indeed, that Hyland's record as an amateur is far better than Britt's or Neil's.

Without waiting to compare notes on this particular point it can truthfully be said that Hyland's record is a remarkable one. Fancy a lad not yet 18 years of age who has figured in 43 bouts and lost but two, and these, as the San Francisco Athletic club's pugilistic prospectus says, "by shade decisions to men many pounds heavier than himself."

But these two little dinky reverses are forgotten when the frequency and brilliancy of Hyland's winning performances are considered.

Of the 43 contests Hyland has boxed he has won 41. To better appreciate the work he has accomplished it is necessary to bear in mind that so-called amateur bouts in this city are of four rounds' duration. This means that a fighter who is bent on winning must crowd a whole lot of action into a small space of time. Of Hyland's 41 victories only eight went the limit of four rounds. He therefore scored 33 knockouts. He knocked out six of his opponents in the first round, 13 in the second round, nine in the third round and five in the fourth round. As the race track clockers say, "this is going some."

As a rule the matching of a brand new professional against one who has traveled and fought in strange lands is something to be deprecated, but in this particular instance no one seems to regard Hyland's lack of experience in the matter of fighting for big money as a handicap. There is nothing in the talk around town to remind one that it is a novice against a youngster who has won the world's championship of his class. The match is being discussed as though Hyland and Neil were an evenly matched pair, and it is very evident that Hyland stands very high in the estimation of the sports of the city.

For Hyland is claimed a record of 43 battles and 33 knockouts in 21 months. It is also asserted that Hyland, who is not yet 18 years of age, has never been put off his feet in competition. Here is the record of his fights with weights of opponents: Henry Sheehan, 115, won, 4; Manuel Torres, 115, knockout, 2; Manuel Torres, 115, knockout, 3; H. Fields, 123, knockout, 3; Jim Kane, 128, won, 4; Charlie Welch, 120, knockout, 2; Pete Carroll, 120, knockout, 2; Jim Liniger, 135, knockout, 2; Dick Cullen, 118, knockout, 4; Kid Parker, 122, knockout, 2; Jim Kane, 128, knockout, 4; Charlie Dunn, 135, won, 4; H. Brown, 130, knockout, 4; Jim Kane, 128, won, 4; Charlie Dunn, 135, knockout, 3; Frank McDonald, 135, won, 4; Charlie Dunn, 135, won, 4; Henry Brown, 130, knockout, 4; Frank Walsh, 130, knockout, 3; Jack Burke, 133, won, 4; Jack Burke, 133, knockout, 4; Kid Williams, 130, knockout, 2; Joe Hall, 125, knockout, 2; Joe Donovan, 128, knockout, 3; Young Jack Munroe, 128, knockout, 1; Ed Taylor, 124, knockout, 3; Ben Kirby, 126, knockout, 2; Billy Wetzel, 126, knockout, 2; Young Jack O'Brien, 128, knockout, 2; George White, 121, knockout, 3; Fred Wyatt, 128, knockout, 1; Jack Moriarity, 130, knockout, 3; Mickey Welch, 124, knockout, 1; Billy Baker, 126, knockout, 1; Frank Fields, 135, knockout, 3; Frank Fuller, 130, knockout, 2; Jack Roach, 130, knockout, 1; Tom Price, 130, knockout, 1; Kid Christie, 130, won, 4; Jimmy Ryan, 128, knockout, 2; Billy Payne, 126, knockout, 2; won the featherweight championship of the Pacific coast from Eddie Armstead in the Olympic club tournament in four rounds.

RYAN TALKS OF MEETING JACK O'BRIEN

Tommy Ryan declares that he has had an offer from a San Francisco club for a fight for the world's middleweight championship title in March, and that he would agree to take on Jack O'Brien at 154 pounds at the ringside.

"This is absolutely the last reply that I shall make to anything that O'Brien may have to say," said Ryan. "O'Brien has been talking a good deal about fighting me, and now it is strictly up to him to show whether he means business.

"Here is what I have to say to O'Brien: I will guarantee that the fight will be pulled off before the biggest club in San Francisco during the month of March, and that the inducements being for the championship of the world and 60 per cent of the gate receipts, will be the greatest that have ever been put before O'Brien. There will be no trouble about selecting a referee, nor about any of the other details.

"All that I shall insist upon is that the fight, being the world's championship, be at the proper middleweight limit, 154 pounds at ringside. I absolutely refuse to concede O'Brien a single ounce of weight, not that I am afraid of him however heavy he might be, but because I am unwilling to sign articles for a championship battle at a weight which is heavier than the legitimate middleweight limit."

MIDDLEWEIGHT TITLE IN NEED OF DEFENDER

One of the "old heads" sizes up the middleweight situation as follows:

Jack O'Brien is back from Bermuda, where he went several weeks ago on account of his health. As soon as he arrived in Philadelphia he sought the boxing scribes and once more challenged Bob Fitzsimmons, Tommy Ryan or any other man in the game to meet him for the middleweight championship.

The middleweight championship business is so mixed up that sports all over the country will welcome the coming of some new star who will put an end to the interminable mouthings of the whole bunch of claimants.

Fitz's fight talk is for theatrical advertising purposes. Tommy Ryan will not box unless his opponent agrees not to hit him in the stomach. O'Brien is a wholesale challenger who is making a pretty good living by meeting easy marks, and up to date has shown no disposition to take on any of the top-notchers in anything but Philadelphia six-round bouts, and in Slewtown he is a drawing card simply because the fans are all hoping that some day they will have the pleasure of seeing him properly beaten.

Some day there'll be a new and earnest middleweight who will go after that whole bunch of newspaper champions and trim them decisively. Then the middleweight title will have a fit holder.

W[illegible] SCRAPPERS IN [illegible]

"Mysterious Billy" Smith, once known the world over as a prize fighter, and now proprietor of a sailor boarding house in Portland, is accused of being responsible for the death of a hostler named Louis Landenburg. Smith, while under the influence of liquor, entered a stable where Landenburg was working, and began abusing a horse. The hostler objected, and Smith knocked him down, bruising his knee badly. Landenburg was taken to a hospital. Blood poisoning set in and caused his death.

Jack O'Brien is out with another challenge to Bob Fitzsimmons, and offers as an inducement a side bet of $1,000 of real money. These challenges and counter-challenges are beginning to have somewhat of a comic opera appearance. The men somehow never seem to get the challenging fever at the same time. Some of these days they may get the glare at the same time and then there may be something doing.

It looks like Jabez White is really coming across the big pond to pick up a few American dollars. There are plenty of the dollars here for the English scrapper—provided he can make good. On this point opinion is somewhat divided. Some men who are good judges say the Englishman can give any of the 135-pounders a good argument. Others, whose opinions are equally entitled to weight, say he would be easy picking for any one of a half dozen of the little men.

Willie Fitzgerald, the Brooklyn lightweight, is in great demand at present. The New Orleans club wants him to box Matty Mathews, and Colonel Mulligan, of Hot Springs, has offered him a bout with Jimmy Young. An Indianapolis club wants Fitz to fight Tommy Mowatt and Grand Rapids wants him to tackle Mike Ward. St. Louis wants him to box Willie Lewis, and the National Sporting club of London has offered him a fight with Jabez White or Bob Russell.

"Quit kidding and get down to business, wire at once under what terms you will meet Hart," is the way Alex Greggains fired "Jack" Root. Root answered that if satisfactory terms were made he would start for the coast at once, and sign articles with the Louisville slugger.

Parsons Davies recently said: "New Orleans is a dead city pugilistically, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fitzsimmons or Jeffries with some good man might draw a $1,000 house, but the best of the other fighters would battle to empty benches. My advice to fighters of class is to keep away from the town." San Francisco and Philadelphia seem to be the only place now that a respectable pug can earn an honest living at his profession. Horrible fate; work seems to be the only alternative.

Jack O'Brien has received an offer of a purse of $5,000 from the Lansing, Mich., Athletic club, with the privilege of 60 per cent of the gate receipts, to box Tommy Ryan for the middleweight championship of June 15.

In Philadelphia they seem to think that "Jim" Jeffries would have a hard time in putting "Joe" Grim, the human punching bag, to sleep.

Ah Wing, a Chinese boxer, challenges any 118-pound man in the country. He put Manuel Torres out in the second round at San Francisco recently.

Kid McCoy says he will do no more fighting until next fall, and the first man he meets will be either Jack O'Brien or Tommy Ryan.

Frankie Neil, the bantam-weight, is taking a long chance in fighting Dick Hyland, the sturdy young California amateur.

JEWS WHO ARE FAMOUS AS ATHLETES

The number of Jews occupying prominent places in athletics is surprising. It is only within the past few years that members of the race have assumed so many prominent places in this line. Many are pugilists, and the majority of these are hard men to whip.

"Tommy Ryan" is the recognized middleweight champion of the world. His real name is Joseph Youngs, and he is a Jew. Although preferring an Irish name to fight under, Tommy never denies his nationality. Tommy has saved a comfortable fortune from the money earned with his maulies, and besides owning considerable business property in Syracuse, N. Y., has a fine fruit farm in Michigan, where he spends most of his time.

Then there is Joe Choynski, who while barely tipping the scales at 160 pounds, has always been matched against heavier men, and has made the best of them step along. He has been one of the hardest men to whip in the country.

Abe Attell, for several years the legitimate featherweight champion Monte Attell, "Kid" Abell, all well known to the followers of the ring, are Jews who have stepped to the front in pugilism.

Minnesota boasts of Sig Harris, the greatest quarterback in the west last year. Harris is a Jew and is very popular.

GENTLEMAN JIM TALKS OF HIS NAMESAKE

James J. Corbett still has a good opinion of his namesake, "Young Corbett," despite his recent defeat by Battling Nelson.

Corbett believes that the Denver boy's sporty existence was responsible for his defeat more than the wallops of his opponent, and he says that with a few months' conscientious training he would be able to hold his own with any man of his weight. Following is Corbett's opinion of the former champion featherweight:

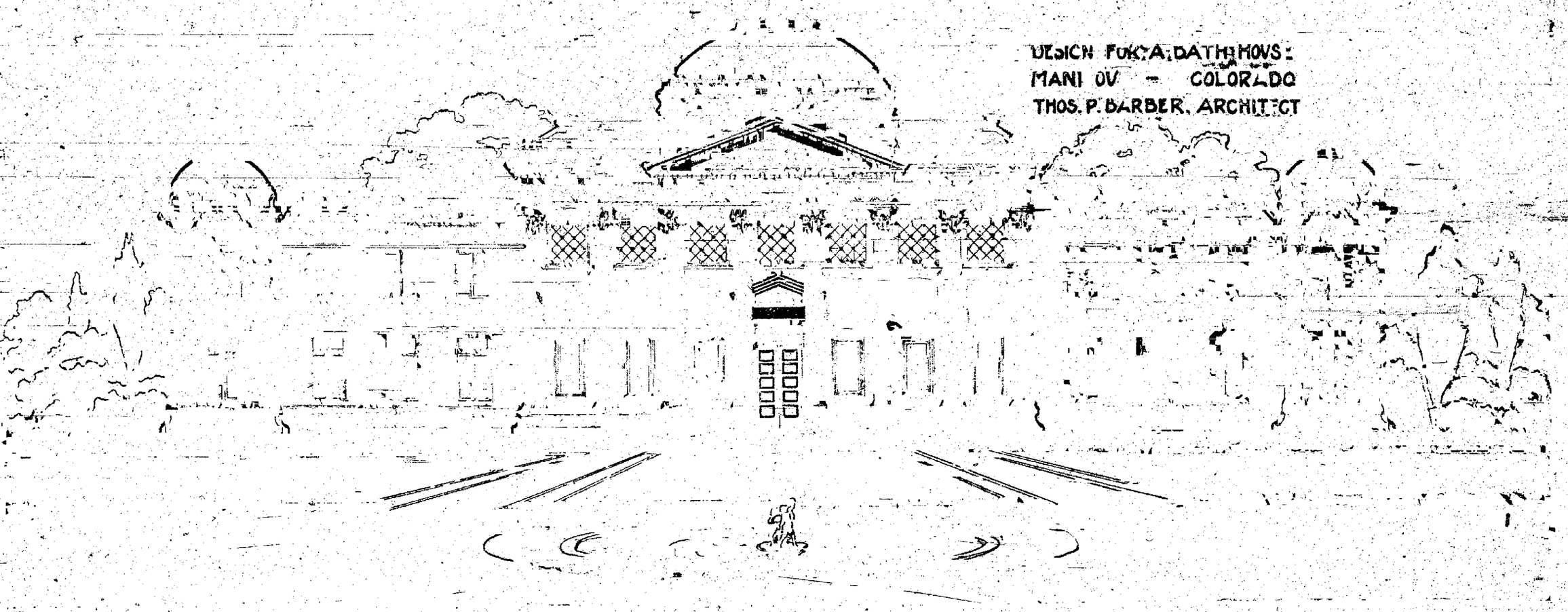
"The only way Young Corbett will ever get to the top again is to take to the tall timber, in some out-of-the-way place, and work hard for the next six months. Habits, contrary to the best interests of himself and his fighting ability, have sounded the death knell of his pugilistic career, rather than the wallops of Jimmy Britt and Battling Nelson.

"The life of the champion pugilist today is one continual round of pleasure, and this results in a steady constitutional undermining, which, carried to extreme, would terminate the career of any man, even with such wonderful physique as that possessed by Champion Jeffries.

"Ring followers who think Young Corbett's career as a fighter is over will find themselves mistaken, if he can make up his mind to buckle down to the rigors that must follow a siege of dissipation."

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

New Manitou Bath House Project Is Widely Endorsed



The enterprise, from a social standpoint, will be an important factor in the life of the Pike's Peak region. The tourist and summer visitors, who come here in thousands annually to enjoy the unsurpassed scenic beauties around Colorado Springs and Manitou, care but little for social attractions, for, as a rule, they remain here only a few days or a week. But the visitor who comes to take the baths will be here from one to four months. He will need other divertisements, and will seek the social attractions [illegible] that this Colorado Springs can give.

What Bankers Say

"Whatever benefits Manitou will also benefit Colorado Springs," said J. A. Hayes yesterday, in speaking of the proposed new bath house for Manitou. "The three cities are so closely joined in their interests that an improvement in one of them will reflect equally on the others. The Mineral Water company will not oppose the building of the bath house as it is to their interest to build up the town of Manitou and increase its reputation in every possible way. I see no reason why the venture should not be a success."

President Colorado Title and Trust Co.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I am informed that a project is in contemplation to erect extensive bath houses at Manitou, and have been asked whether or not I considered that an establishment of this kind would be a benefit to Colorado Springs and this community in general. I wish to say that it is my unqualified belief that Colorado Springs would greatly benefit by an undertaking of this kind, and can only wish that in addition to a bath house a large and modern hotel were built at Manitou. What helps one of the three sister cities undoubtedly helps the other two. Although the hotel accommodations at Manitou at present are excellent, I believe that a large, modern, thoroughly up-to-date hotel would be of the greatest benefit to the place, and would not interfere with the hotel business already established. A modern bath house in such a place as Manitou will be of the greatest value to the tourist business of that town and of Colorado Springs.

Yours, very truly,
J. ARTHUR CONNELL.

Exchange National Bank.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I have looked over the proposed plans for a new bath house at Manitou, as presented to me by Mr. Hitchcock, and am of the opinion that the erection of such a building, to be used as a bath house, and conducted along strictly first-class lines, would be of very great benefit not only to Manitou but to our whole community. That we need a good sanitary bath house for use of the public there can be no question, and I hope very much it can be completed in time for this summer's use.

Very truly yours,
A. G. SHARP, President.

Colorado Bank.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The proposed invalids' bath house at the Manitou Soda springs would be the cause of attracting many visitors from other states at all times of the year to Manitou, Colorado Springs, and vicinity.

The churches, superior hotel accommodations, many physicians of national reputation from which invalids might choose, clubs and social attractions, available to the visitors will, in my opinion, cause many of them to locate in this vicinity, while taking the baths at Manitou.

A large part of the money spent by the visitor with the people of Manitou will find its way to the merchants here.

We should encourage such an enterprise.

Very respectfully,
E. J. EATON, President.

President El Paso National Bank.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I think I can safely say an elegant bath house at Manitou, properly managed, will be greatly beneficial to our immediate section, as it will be an attractive feature to sojourners here and at Manitou.

Respectfully,
C. C. HEMMING.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The project now in hand for the erection of a first-class bath house at Manitou, utilizing the mineral waters of that locality, is, in my opinion, a most worthy one. It would be freely patronized by a large class of invalids, who would there find much needed relief. Such an enterprise would benefit not only the town of Manitou but would in many ways contribute to the prosperity of her sister cities, Colorado Springs and Colorado City.

I am very truly yours,
EDGAR T. ENSIGN,
Pres. First Nat'l. Bank,
Colorado City.

Nearly all the invalids coming here to take the baths at Manitou will have letters from their family physicians to some one of the 125 physicians in Colorado Springs.

THERE could be no better location for a modern invalids' bath house than at Manitou, but Colorado Springs, on account of social attractions, is the logical place for most of the bathers to room and board while they are taking their baths. The street cars can take people from the doors of the hotels or boarding houses in Colorado Springs or Colorado City to the bath house door in Manitou, and the ride will supply a much-needed recreation to the average patient.

IDEAL LOCATION.

The churches, the Young Men's Christian association, excellent clubs, theatres and other attractions, and with 125 physicians to select from, some of whom have a national reputation; also a large number of restaurants, rooming houses, boarding houses, and superior hotel accommodations to please all classes, will make Colorado Springs the natural home of visitors while they are taking baths at Manitou.

When the Manitou bath house is constructed, the owners will be compelled to expend from fifty to sixty thousand dollars the first year in advertising to establish a business, as they will depend on invalids from all parts of the United States for support. Of this amount, nine-tenths, at least, will be expended in paying for advertising space to advertise hotels, rooming houses, restaurants and boarding houses in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. It requires just as much space to advertise and make known the good qualities of one of our larger hotels as it does the bath house. To secure a part of this money expended in advertising the climatic and scenic advantages, and the accommodations that people will need in coming here to take the baths, the bath house management has asked the people of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou to subscribe $20,000, to be paid after the bath house is completed according to the dimensions and capacity which is stipulated in the subscription contracts.

SUBSCRIPTION PLAN.

Manitou has subscribed $4,000 of this $20,000, leaving $16,000 for Colorado Springs and Colorado City. Manitou has subscribed at the rate of $4,000 per 1,000 population. Basing the population of Colorado Springs and Colorado City at 32,000 inhabitants, if they subscribe $500 per 1,000 inhabitants, they will raise the required $16,000. We should surely do one-eighth as well as Manitou, when we consider that nine-tenths of the money paid to the hotels and rooming and boarding houses of Manitou by visitors will soon find its way into the pockets of the merchants of Colorado Springs. Remember, there is not a cent of this subscription money to be paid until the bath house is completed. The people behind this proposed bath house will not allow anyone to take a penny's risk but themselves.

Mr. Hitchcock says that the $20,000 in subscriptions required of the three cities, as near as can be estimated, will not pay for one-half of the advertising space required to advertise the hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and rooming houses of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, and the people that are behind him, furnishing the capital to put up this magnificent bath house, will not undertake to build it unless they have at least that much subscribed. It is impossible to induce people by advertisements to come here to take the baths, even if the climate, water, scenery and bath house are the finest and best in America, unless you at the same time convince them that you have hotels, rooming houses, boarding houses and restaurants to satisfy, in style and price, their needs.

WIDE EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Hitchcock has had long experience in the management of sanitariums and bath houses, being thoroughly familiar with the business, having spent nearly six years at the famous baths at Hot Springs, Arkansas, where there are twenty-four large bath houses constantly patronized to their full capacity with invalid visitors from all parts of the world. If Hot Springs can support twenty-four bath houses, this section should surely support one, considering that the mineral waters of Manitou are far superior in mineral qualities to those of Hot Springs, Ark. Besides, we have a great advantage of a superior winter and summer climate, as we are absolutely free from malaria, which prevails more than half the year at Hot Springs, and is a great detriment and interference with the successful treatment of invalids.

Mr. Hitchcock says that if the bath house is built, it will be conducted in strict conformity with the ethical rules of the medical society of Colorado Springs. No baths will be given invalids unless they have a prescription from a physician of repute. Where invalids are allowed to take baths haphazardly, to suit their own inexperienced notions, it invariably results detrimentally to patients, and they generally go home dissatisfied with the baths, and give a discouraging report to others.

When a physician prescribes the baths, the result to the patient is so much more satisfactory and more quickly secured, that they go home satisfied and happy with the results of their visit, and are a constant advertisement for the baths; so it is a good business policy to require all invalids taking baths to first secure a prescription from a reputable physician. Blanks for same will be furnished free by the bath house management. This, furthermore, relieves the bath house of the responsibility of death in the bath by heart failure, which is liable to happen to a person of a weak heart.

FINEST IN UNITED STATES.

While the proposed bath house unquestionably will be the finest in the United States, and the most complete in its equipment for treating invalids, yet the price for twenty-one baths will be only ten dollars, this to include attendance fees, etc.

At Hot Springs, Ark., the government maintains a free bath house, modern in every particular, to bathe the poor. Mr. Hitchcock will bathe free the poor invalids that may come to the proposed new bath house.

Ministers and their families, physicians and their families, and all subscribers to the $20,000 will be bathed free.

Subscription blanks are at every drug store in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, and at the Gazette office.

Mr. Hitchcock will call in person to explain any point not understood, if notified by letter or telephone. Address letters to P. O. box No. 1142, or telephone No. 602-A.

The proposed bath house will have a frontage of some one hundred and fifty feet. The central feature of the building is a large porch fourteen feet wide and sixty feet long, in the center of which is the main entrance. The roof of the porch is supported on eight columns running up the two stories, the columns will be made of glazed terra cotta and the building will be faced with white enamel brick, making it impervious to discoloration or stains of any sort, thus keeping the structure clean and white.

The style of architecture used is that of classic thereby making a building that will be monumental, dignified and imposing.

The interior arrangements will be on the most modern and up-to-date lines possible, being equipped with shower, needle, vapor, electric and violet electric light baths. Tile and marble will be used exclusively in the bathing departments. The cost of the building will not be less than $75,000.

The bath house will mean a great deal to Colorado Springs and Manitou from a financial point of view. Visitors coming to take the baths will spend considerable money here, as the following conservative estimates will show:

Baths for 21 days, including attendant and all expenses $10.00
Room and board for 21 days..$21.00 to $75.00
Doctor's services for 21 days..$21.00 to $50.00

The merchants, theaters, street cars and others will all come in for their share of patronage, thus greatly swelling the total.

Endorsed by Ministers

First Presbyterian Church.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Mr. Hitchcock's plan for a large bath house in Manitou for the benefit of invalids commends itself to me as eminently wise and humane. It is evident that we are called for the benefit of mankind to do what we can to take advantage of the gifts which nature has so abundantly bestowed upon us. Neither do I doubt that a disinterested and generous support of such a plan for the help of the needy ones would bring back an abundant reward in business lines.

I earnestly hope that the project will meet with the hearty support of all thoughtful citizens.

Cordially,
EDGAR W. WORK.

First Baptist Church.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Mr. D. N. Hitchcock's plan for bath houses in Manitou seems to me to have everything in its favor. It is as humane as it is wise to take every advantage of the natural resources placed at our disposal in this region, for the health and happiness of humanity. We should cordially welcome every such effort as this to provide the best things for the invalids who come to our healing climate. We have been all too tardy in our enterprises of this kind.

EDWARD BRAISLIN.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The many institutions throughout the length and breadth of our country, built for the purpose of caring for its sick are merely doing the work of Him, part of whose life was spent in healing the sick. In conducting a bath house along the lines proposed you will certainly be doing your share in looking after the welfare of "suffering humanity."

REV. E. CLARK,
Chaplain Glockner Sanitarium.

City Officials Favor Plan

Mayor Colorado Springs.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In relation to the bath house which it is proposed to construct at Manitou by D. N. Hitchcock, I believe it would be a great advantage to Colorado Springs as well as Manitou and unquestionably bring many invalids here to take its waters. I have no doubt Colorado Springs will get its proportion of such visitors. It seems to me it should commend itself to our people. I am,

Very respectfully,
IRA HARRIS.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

An opportunity has come to the people of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou to secure the finest and best bath house ever erected in the United States. Mr. D. N. Hitchcock, with other Denver capitalists propose to erect this building if a small part of its cost is donated by the people who will benefit by its construction and use.

Practically every property owner and business man in Manitou has given as freely as they believed their means would permit, but the inhabitants being few in number, the amount raised is too small to secure an enterprise of such magnitude.

This is to inform you that we have contributed all that we can and as there can be no doubt about the benefit to be derived by each of the three towns, we hope a sufficient amount will be raised to secure this most important addition to our attractions.

No pool will be connected with baths constructed for the use of invalids only.

In Manitou each individual was asked to estimate in his own mind the benefit he would receive from the erection of this bath house, and to govern the amount of his subscription accordingly. The success of this plan leads us to recommend it to the citizens of our sister cities.

Mayor Nichols and Alderman Sandford being out of town, is the reason their signatures do not appear.

A. S. BOYNTON,
Mayor Pro Tem
WM. LENNON,
A. M. WILSON,
W. A. NEELY,
A. M. DAGGETT,
Council.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The proposed new bath house at Manitou will be a great benefit to Colorado City. Invalids stopping in our city could take the street cars to and from the baths. The ride to Manitou, I believe, would be a benefit to the invalid visitor, who will find time a burden and be seeking recreation.

Respectfully,
H. ELLITHORPE,
Mayor Colorado City.

Business and Professional Men

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Referring to the Manitou bath house project, in solar as I am able to judge of the matter, I believe it would be beneficial to Colorado Springs to have such a building and business in Manitou as is proposed by Mr. D. N. Hitchcock.

Yours truly,
JOHN LENNON,
Pres. Fruit and Produce Exchange.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The bath house proposed to be erected in Manitou by Mr. D. N. Hitchcock upon the plans outlined, would, it seems to me, be a valuable addition, not to Manitou alone, but would be of peculiar and almost incalculable value to Colorado Springs. Everything which affords greater facilities for the comfort of our thousands of visitors from all over the world and who make their headquarters for the most part in this city, would certainly be a great advantage to Colorado Springs, because of the superiority of her facilities for taking care of them.

Very truly yours,
[illegible]

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Every up-to-date citizen of Manitou, Colorado Springs and Colorado City, as well as any citizen of our state, should do all in their power to secure institutions that are beneficial to the welfare of our cities and state. Mr. Hitchcock comes to us with an enterprise that will add much to our welfare. Therefore, we should lend a helping hand and do all we can to add another landmark that will attract people and money to our state and community. The bath house proposed, if erected, will do much to advertise and bring, perhaps, many people of means that may invest in property and build up other institutions.

J. L. SCHAEFER.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I shall be glad to see Manitou take the position she is so well fitted for, as the health resort of this country. The proposed elegant bath house would be a great attraction to health seekers, for this locality, and doubtless Colorado Springs would benefit equally with Manitou in the establishment of the enterprise.

FRED S. TUCKER,
Pres. Business Men's Association.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I believe the erection of the bath house proposed for Manitou by Mr. D. N. Hitchcock and its operation on the plan as outlined to me would be a great benefit, not only to the many invalids who require such service, but to the material prosperity of Manitou and Colorado Springs.

Very truly,
HENRY M'ALLISTER, Jr.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In my opinion a thoroughly up-to-date bath house for the treatment of invalids at Manitou would be a beneficent institution and of great benefit to this city and Manitou as well as to the sick from other parts of the country.

S. E. SOLLY, M. D.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

A first-class bath house at Manitou would add greatly to the many attractions we now have to offer tourists and invalids to Colorado Springs and vicinity.

F. L. ROUSE.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In my opinion the contemplated bath house at Manitou will be of incalculable value to that town and of just as much value to Colorado Springs.

Very truly,
HENRY M'ALLISTER.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I believe that a bath house, built and conducted on the plans outlined by Mr. Hitchcock, would be an excellent thing for both Manitou and Colorado Springs. The waters of the Manitou Springs possess medicinal properties of high value, and only a well equipped bath house is needed to induce thousands of invalids to come from all parts of the country to receive the benefits.

W. H. REED.

The amount of subscription for the new bath house is an individual matter that each one must decide for himself, according to the benefits to be gained from its location here.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

STRIKES ACCOUNT FOR RISE IN ANACONDA

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 28.—The cause for the sudden rise in Anaconda stock is very easily explained when it is considered that two wonderfully rich strikes of ore have been made on the property, both of which are of exceptional significance to the company and which mean everything to the future of the company as a great producer. The strikes have created great excitement throughout the district.

The most important strike made on this Gold hill territory was made in the bottom of a 100-foot winze that was extended from another winze from the tunnel level, making the new find approximately 1,000 feet below the surface, and a couple of hundred feet below the territory that proved so barren for this company, which is the greatest reason for its exceptional importance.

The lessees, Price and McDonough, have opened up 3½ feet of ore that carries extremely high grade values. The entire three and a half feet of rock will average at least $60 to the ton.

What is known as the flat vein of the Mary McKinney which should be encountered with almost any round of shots, now, will add greatly to the new find as these lessees are positive that they will encounter the junction of the two veins in their territory. The ore shoot which the operators are now working on is known as the Black vein of the Work company that is yielding quantities of high grade ore for Lessee John Sharp who is working on the vein in the Work territory.

The second big strike was only proven up last night and was encountered by H. M. Gilbert, manager of the Milwaukee Leasing company and operating on the south end of the property. The ore body was encountered in the tunnel level about 2,100 feet from the portal, giving it a depth of 700 feet from the surface, being located on the Superior claim of the Anaconda estate.

This strike is something entirely new to the property as this end of the territory has laid undeveloped since the property was first worked on company account. The streaks in the new finds measure five and four inches respectively, which shows a goodly quantity of sylvanite and is believed will run hundreds of dollars to the ton.

So with the two strikes just made it guarantees the future of this well known company.

GOOD INDICATIONS FOR LESSEES ON GOLD HILL

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 28.—The Magnet Rock company yesterday granted a lease on the Sherman claim located on Gold hill, and practically in the city limits.

The new operators have commenced repairing the shaft which has been sunk to a depth of eighty feet and expect to commence active mining operations from the bottom, as they have already opened up a 20-inch streak that their assays show will run in the neighborhood of $20 to the ton, so it is only a question of a short time before regular shipments will be going out.

On the adjoining claim, on the Mariposa property, conditions in the bottom level are improving and the lessees are feeling remarkably good over their future prospects.

The ore body has now widened to a width of three feet across and the grade is increasing with every foot of development work accomplished and the lessees believe that they will clean up a small fortune from their operations in the course of the next year.

On the Irene and Ajax claims, located in this same neighborhood, F. J. Hangs has secured a three-years lease and commenced active operations this morning.

However, the new operators commenced their work from the bottom of the Irene shaft, and are now drifting following up the small streak of ore.

Lessee Hangs has secured remarkably liberal terms, his royalties to be paid being as follows: 15 per cent first year, 20 per cent second year and 25 per cent the third year.

THE DAY ON THE CAMP EXCHANGE

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 28.—Today marked the close of the first week's business of the Cripple Creek mining stock exchange. Today's business amounted to 135,000 shares which shows an increase over each preceding day.

Considerable business was transacted today for local people. The sensation of the day was the remarkable jump of Anaconda. Closing at 18 last night it closed tonight at 20⅝. Several other stocks rising in a corresponding manner. Today's sales were as follows: Acacia, 1,000, 13; Anaconda, 1,000, 20⅝; Advance, 10,000, .009; Blanche, 1,000, 1⅞; Black Wonder, 5,000, 3; C. C. Cons., 1,000, 12⅞; Commercial Men, 5,000, .003; Doctor-Jack Pot, 3,000, 4½; Favorite, 10,000, 1; Golden Age, 10,000, 1⅛; German American, 2,000, 1; Keystone, 1,000, 9; Little Puck, 1,000, 5⅛; Lexington, 1,000, 8¾; Missouri, 1,000, 4; New Haven, 5,000, 5; Pointer, 1,000, 2¾; Rocky Mountain, 7,000, 3⅛; 1,000, 3⅞; Red Spruce, 10,000, 1½; Rose Maud, 1,000, 6¼; St. Thomas, 2,000, 3¾; Teutonic, 15,000, 4; 5,000, 4⅛; Twin Sisters, 6,000, 2½; Work, 2,000, 17½; 2,000, 17¾; Wazee, 5,000, .003; Isabella, 1,000, 36¾, making a total of 135,000 shares.

VERMONT'S VENERABLE WOMAN

Mrs. Sarah Burgess, one of the oldest inhabitants of Bennington, Vt., and the only daughter of a soldier who fought in the revolutionary war, was 90 years old December 22. Her father served in a Massachusetts regiment commanded by Col. Marshall, and after completing his enlistment in that served in one commanded by Col. Bell. He died in 1846. Mrs. Burgess is the mother of five children and has sixteen grandchildren and twenty-two great-grandchildren. Her husband Richmond Burgess, died five years ago, after they had lived together fifty-eight years.

Three stamps instead of one Monday and Tuesday. The last days of Robbins's big sale.

LEASING COMPANY TO WORK MOLLY KATHLEEN

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 28.—A strong leasing company which was recently formed in this city will commence active operations on the Molly Kathleen claim, located in Poverty gulch.

The property has produced some rich ore in the past and has been developed by a 700-foot shaft which is equipped for a cage. The new operators will develop their property and demonstrate whether the extensions, if there are any, of the Gold King ore shoots, traverse their territory.

The Molly Kathleen property was at one time bonded for $125,000 at which time the operators spent considerable money, which was all lost, never receiving any returns for their large amount of work but it may prove as many others have in this camp, that they performed this work and let somebody else step in, when by going a few feet further, opened up ore in paying quantities.

RUSSIA'S SUNKEN TREASURE.

An engineering publication states that the cost of one of our battleships, including armament, is, all told, nearly $8,000,000, and Russian battleships probably cost, ready for action, about the same. In view of this fact it would seem likely that Russia's loss of warships in the Far East since the war began totals about $125,000,000, and may amount to $150,000,000. This estimate includes not only the battleships, cruisers and destroyers of the Port Arthur fleet, but the two vessels sunk at Chemulpo and the Rurik of the Vladivostok squadron, sunk in the battle of August 14. If the Baltic fleet, now on its way to the east, is similarly destroyed, Russia's naval loss will in the aggregate double the figures given above. An expenditure of $300,000,000, or more, will have been as futile as if so much gold had been tossed into the sea. Enormous coal bills, costly repairs, provisioning, the training and wages of inefficient naval officers—all have been waste. If to this naval loss be added the cost of fortifying Port Arthur and building Dalny and other new Russian towns in Manchuria, half a billion will appear to have been thrown away so far on "brilliant diplomacy" in the Far East, to say nothing of the expenses of Kuropatkin's army.—Baltimore Sun.

Only Direct Line East

Train service unexcelled to all points east.

Winter tourist rates to the south and southeast.

Also passage tickets to Europe, via ALL PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES.

Make reservations and secure tickets through to destination at City Ticket Office.

W. W. WOOD, C. P. A.,
9 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

Rock Island System

C. B. SLOAT,
GENERAL AGENT,
DENVER.

EASTERN MARKETS

Stocks and Bonds $ $ Grain and Provisions

SILVER .... 61¼ LEAD .... $4.45@4.50

PYROTECHNICS AT LAST HOUR

GROUP SENSITIVE TO NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE ADVANCED NEAR CLOSE OF CALL AND TRADING WAS HEAVY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The sudden outbreak of pyrotechnics in a group of stocks which is sensitive to developments in the Northern Securities case was the feature of the stock market today and this occurred late in the last hour of the market. Union Pacific was the central figure and broke through the restraint which has held it below 120 and was rushed up to 121⅞. The transactions on the rise were in enormous volume. St. Paul responded vigorously and sensational advances were made by Great Northern preferred and the Chicago and Northwestern group. Northern Securities itself in the curb market was rushed up several points above its previous highest price to the neighborhood of 155. There were very large transactions in Erie throughout the session, but that stock encountered very heavy profit taking. It has been the professed expectation for several days past that the decision of the supreme court in the Northern Securities case would be handed down at Washington on Monday. Beyond this there was nothing to explain the excitement regarding these stocks. The tone of the general market showed strength but by no means in the same degree as in this special group. The greater activity which developed after the appearance of the bank statement was probably not due to its showing, although the gain in cash reserve was much larger than was promised and the loan expansion hardly as great as was expected. With gold going out in a stream because there was no adequate use to be found for it at this center, any accumulation of banking reserves here had little importance. The strength and activity of a large number of obscure industrials was still a feature today. Outside of the buoyancy in the transcontinental group the market closed slightly irregular.

Total sales of bonds, par value, $5,440,000.

WHEAT WAS EASY AT THE OPENING

LOWER PRICES ABROAD WERE REFLECTED IN CHICAGO. TRADING WAS LIGHT ALL DAY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Reflecting lower prices at Liverpool the wheat market here was easy at the opening. The decline abroad was said to be due to increased shipments from Australia. At the start there was considerable scattering selling, commission houses and pit traders being prominent on that side of the market. The slight decline brought out a fair demand from shorts. In consequence there was soon a firmer undertone, May advancing to 116. Receipts in the northwest today was quite small and news of the cash situation at Minneapolis was rather bullish. Trading was comparatively light throughout the entire session. The market closed firm with May at 115⅞.

Corn was weaker. May opened unchanged to ⅛ lower at 45⅝ to 45¾, sold off to 44⅝ and closed at 45.

Larger receipts than expected were partly responsible for a slight decline in the price of oats. May opened a shade to ⅛ lower at 31 to 31⅛, sold between 30¾ and 31⅛ and closed at 30⅞.

May pork closed at 12.82½, lard at 6.95 and ribs at 6.82½.

MISCELLANECUS—Continued.

	Bid.	Ask.
Bob Lee Cons.	01¼	01½
Bonzal	....	....
Cable	.85	01
Cadillac	009	01
C. C. Bullion	....	....
Easter Bell	0095	01⅛
Fauntleroy	....	....
Favorite	0085	01
Free Gold	006	....
Golden Age	0095	01⅛
Golden Eagle	01	01½
Golden Terry	....	....
Goldfield	002	01
Gold Hill	0075	01
Goldstone	006	008
Hayden	0055	008
Ironclad	....	015
Kaffirs	01½	01¾
Key West	0085	0095
Kimberly	01¾	02
Lucrative	0065	007
Madeline	007	01
Magic	004	005
Margaret	008	009
Marion	003	005
Matoa	....	....
M. J. T.	009	01½
Montreal	02	02¼
O. K.	02	02¼
Olive Branch	01¾	02
Palace	0095	....
Prin Seti	004	....
Sliver	007	008
Spar	007	0075
Tenderfoot	....	....
Texas Girl	....	01⅞
Union	....	....
Volcano	01¼	02
Wide Awake	01¾	02
Zenobia	....	....
Zoe	01¾	02
Grace	009	01

SEPARATE SALES.

MINES.—Acacia, 4000 at 13⅛, 3000 at 13¼; Anaconda, 5000 at 18, 2000 at 18½, 2000 at 19, 21,500 at 20; C. C. Cons., 2000 at 13½, 2000 at 13⅜; Dante, 3000 at 7; Doctor-J. P., 6000 at 4½; Elkton, 213 at 71½, 3000 at 72, 3500 at 72⅛, 2300 at 72¼; El Paso, 2000 at $1.70; Gold Dollar Cons., 1000 at 9⅛, 2000 at 9¼; Isabella, 4500 at 37; Lexington, 1000 at 7¾, 10,000 at 8, 5000 at 8⅛, 5000 at 8¼; Moon Anchor, 3500 at 8; Pharmacist, 4000 at 7¼; Prince Albert, 2000 at 4⅝, 6000 at 4½; Work, 1000 at 17⅝, 2000 at 17⅝, 2500 at 17½, 1000 at 17⅝, 4000 at 18.

UNLISTED.—Findley, 4000 at 38, 2000 at 38¼, 2000 at 38½, 2000 at 39; Jennie Sample, 10 at 6½, 4500 at 6¾.

PROSPECTS.—Agnes, 2300 at 3½; American Cons., 8000 at 4⅜, 5000 at 4¼, 15,000 at 4½; Anchor, 10,000 at 2¼; Banner Gold, 3000 at 3⅞; Ben Hur, 2000 at 2¼; Black Wonder, 5000 at 2⅞, 10,000 at 3, 1000 at 3⅛; Buckhorn, 12,000 at 2⅝, 5000 at 2½; C. C. and M., 3000 at 3, 3000 at 3⅛, 3000 at 3¼; Champion, 1000 at 3; Gold Sovereign, 1000 at 12⅞, 8000 at 13; Gold Bond, 2000 at 5¾, 1000 at 6; Hart, 2000 at 3; Jolly Jane, 1000 at 4; Ida May, 5000 at 8; Keystone, 8000 at 8⅞, 3000 at 9; Kimberly, 1000 at 2; Little Bessie, 9000 at 3½; Little Puck, 5500 at 5¼, 1000 at 5⅜; Maria A., 7000 at 2⅝; Mariposa, 6000 at 2⅞; Marquette, 4000 at 2⅞, 25,000 at 3; Mary Nevin, 1000 at 6; Merrimac, 3000 at 3¼; O. K., 1000 at 2¼; Pilgrim, 5000 at 5⅞, 23,500 at 6; Princess, 2000 at 2⅝, 11,000 at 2⅞; Progress, 8000 at 2¼; Pythias, 3000 at 2½; Rattler, 12,000 at 3½; Red Spruce, 22,000 at 1⅝, 11,000 at 1½; Rose Maud, 2000 at 6¼; St. Thomas, 6000 at 3⅛; Sunset-Eclipse, 500 at 2½, 1000 at 3⅜, 1000 at 3¾; Magnet Rock, 3000 at 2¾, 3000 at 2⅞, 1000 at 3; Rose Nicol, 2000 at 6¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Bob Lee, 6000 at 1½; Cadillac, 10,000 at 0095, 5000 at 1; Favorite, 1000 at 009, 10,000 at 1; Golden Age, 23,000 at 1; Goldstone, 100,000 at 007; Grace, 10,000 at 0095; Kaffirs, 1000 at 1⅝; Key West, 9000 at 009; Lucrative, 10,000 at 0065; Magic, 5000 at 005; Margaret, 5000 at 008; Olive Branch, 8000 at 2; Palace, 1000 at 009, 5000 at 1; Prin Seti, 5000 at 005, 40,000 at 008; Sliver, 10,000 at 007, 5000 at 0075, 3000 at 008; Spar, 5000 at 007, 5000 at 0075; Texas Girl, 1000 at 1⅞, 2000 at 1⅞; Volcano, 1000 at 1¼, 5000 at 1⅝; Wide Awake, 1000 at 1¾, [illegible], 1000 at 1⅝, 6000 at 1⅝, 14,000 at 1⅞.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market at the call on the Colorado Springs exchange yesterday showed that all the stocks were higher, with but two or three exceptions. Orders for stock were so heavy that on many of the stocks there were contests to secure the stock offered for sale.

Among the stocks that made the most marked advance was Anaconda, the last previous sale of which was at 16. It opened yesterday at 18 and advanced to 20, with sales of 25,000 shares. C. C. Consolidated gained a half-cent, selling at 13⅜. Dante was strong at 7. A considerable amount of Elkton sold, practically all in the neighborhood of 72. Gold Dollar was strong at 9¼. Lexington gained, selling at 8¼. Work opened strong at 18 and declined to 17⅝. Thirty thousand shares of American Consolidated sold from 4⅛ to 4½.

In the miscellaneous list there was greater activity than there has been at any time since the activity began. Prices were higher. A large block of Goldstone, 100,000 shares, changed hands at $7.

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	13	13¼
Anaconda	20	20½
Black Belle	08⅝	09
C. C. Cons.	13¼	13½
C. K. and N.	19	21½
Dante	07¼	07½
Doctor-Jack Pot	04½	04¾
Elkton	72	72¾
El Paso	1.69½	1.70
Fanny Rawlings	03¾	05
Gold Dollar	09	09¼
Isabella	36½	38
Jack Pot	09	....
Katinka	....	....
Last Dollar	....	25
Lexington	08⅛	08¼
Mollie Gibson	....	....
Moon-Anchor	08	08¼
Old Gold	09	09¾
Pharmacist	07½	07⅝
Pinnacle	04½	05
Portland	1.75	1.85
Prince Albert	04½	04⅝
Vindicator	....	91
Work	17⅝	17¾

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Ask.
Findley	38	38½
Golden Cycle	50	60
Jennie Sample	06¾	06⅞

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Agnes	03½	03¾
Alamo	05	10
American	04⅛	04½
Anchor	02⅛	02½
Aola	02	....
Banner	03⅞	04
B. H. Ajax	05⅞	06
Ben Hur	02¼	02⅜
Black Wonder	03	03⅛
Blue Bell	08	09¾
Buckhorn	02⅝	02½
C. C. and M.	01⅞	....
Champion	02⅞	03
Constantine	02⅛	02⅜
C. and C. C.	05½	07
Dead Shot	01	....
Des Moines	01	01¼
Dillon	07	11
Flower of the West	02⅜	02½
Forepaugh	....	....
Gold Bond	05½	05¾
Gold Knob	02	02½
Gold Sovereign	12¾	13
Greater G. Belt	01	01½
Hart	02¾	02¾
Ida May	....	08¼
Jolly Jane	04	....
Keystone	08¾	09
Kitty	01¾	02
Little Bessie	03½	03⅝
Little Nell	....	03½
Little Puck	05½	05⅝
Magnet	02¾	03
Maria A.	02⅜	02½
Mariposa	02⅞	03
Marquette	02⅞	03
Mary Nevin	06	06¼
Merrimac	03	03¼
Midway	04½	05
Missouri	03¾	04
Nellie V.	03¼	03⅝
New Haven	01¼	01½
Oriole	....	02½
Pilgrim	05⅞	06⅛
Pointer	02¼	02¾
Princess	02⅞	03
Progress	02¼	02⅜
Pythias	02⅜	02½
Rattler	03⅜	03⅝
Red Spruce	01⅝	01⅝
Republic	03⅛	03¼
Robert Burns	02	02¼
Rose Maud	05½	05¾
Rose Nicol	06⅛	06¼
St. Thomas	03	03¼
Sunset-Eclipse	03⅜	03⅝
Uncle Sam	01¼	02

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Antelope	007	01
Blanche	01⅝	02

REV. CARLISLE P. B. MARTIN, L. L. D.

Of Waverly, Texas, writes: "Of a morning, when first arising, I often find a troublesome collection of phlegm which produces a cough and is very hard to dislodge; but a small quantity of Ballard's Horehound Syrup will at once dislodge it, and the trouble is over. I know of no medicine that is equal to it, and it is so pleasant to take. I can most cordially recommend it to all persons needing a medicine for throat or lung trouble."

Sold by Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

[illegible] MALT

The kind that can rest on its own merits and win approval.

BLATZ [illegible] BEER
MILWAUKEE

All quality claims, for more than a half century, backed by public opinion. Always the same Good Old "Blatz."

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE
(Non-Intox.) Tonic

VAL. BLATZ BREW CO.
MILWAUKEE

ASK YOUR DEALER.

SOME RIO GRANDE FLYERS.

Colorado Springs.	Arrive Denver
9:07 a. m.	11:05 a. m.
10:25 a. m.	12:30 noon
6:25 p. m.*	8:30 p. m.

*Dining car. Service a la carte.
All trains daily.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
16 North Tejon. Fone 96.

THE GOLDFIELD (NEV.) NEWS

JAMES F. O'BRIEN, Editor, tells "all that's new and true of the greatest gold mining camp ever known." But eight months old, it has a national reputation for being alive and reliable. $5.00 per year; $1.25 for three months. Sample copy, 10 cents. Send Today.

THE NEWS, GOLDFIELD, NEV.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
COMMONLY CALLED "THE BIG BOARD"
GOLD FIELD AND TONOPAH MINING STOCK LISTED
COM. ½ of 1%
LIST OF MEMBERS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

THE [illegible] INVESTMENT CO.

Bonds, Mortgage Loans and Colorado Securities.

Offices: Bank Block. Colorado Springs, Colo., U. S. A.

SHOVE, ALDRICH & CO. BANKERS, BROKERS

Telephone No. 55. Cable Address: "Should."

Removed to New Mining Exchange Building. Entrance to Offices: Room 502

William P. Bonbright & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.	MEMBERS:
24 Broad Street, New York.	New York Stock Exchange.
15 George Street, London, E. C.	Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

Statement of the condition of

THE COLORADO SAVINGS BANK,

of Colorado Springs, Colorado, at the close of business January 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$147,347.15	Capital stock	$50,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,308.89	Surplus	10,000.00
Bonds and warrants	22,100.32	Undivided profits	137.16
Cash and due from banks	84,184.29	Deposits	196,703.59
	$256,840.75		$256,840.75

THE COLORADO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL $300,000. SURPLUS $50,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—President, J. Arthur Connell; Vice Presidents, H. G. Lunt, E. P. Shove, L. E. Curtis; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Stehr; Assistant Secretary, F. M. McMahon—J. G. Shields, C. M. MacNeill, F. G. Peck, P. B. Stewart, I. W. Bonbright, R. P. Davie, Henry Hine, Spencer Penrose, D. B. Fairley, H. C. Hall, E. J. Ullrich, C. P. Dodge.

EL PASO NATIONAL BANK.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital $200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 100,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS—William S. Jackson, Pres., C. C. Hemming, Vice Pres., C. L. Hemming, Cashier; Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, Asa T. Jones, E. P. Shove, H. M. Blackmer, C. H. White, O. L. Godfrey, E. J. Eaton, Henry LeB. Wills, Thos. J. Fisher, S. B. Mansfield, O. E. Hemenway, Geo. S. Elstun, Colorado Springs, Colo., B. F. Edwards, W. H. Thompson, J. C. Van Blarcom, St. Louis, Mo.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $475,000.00

Travelers' Checks and Letters of Credit. Safety Deposit.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
J. A. Hayes, President; Irving Howbert, Vice President; A. Sutton, Cashier; A. H. Hunt, Asst. Cashier; Wm. A. Otis, John G. Shields, H. G. Lunt, Chas. M. MacNeill.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital and Surplus .... $ 300,000.00
Deposits $3,100,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
A. G. SHARP, Prest. J. R. M'KINNIE, Vice Prest. W. R. BARNES, Vice Prest.
S. J. GILES, Cashier. C. G. GRAHAM, Assistant Cashier.
WILLIAM LENNOX. W. S. NICHOLS. D. H. RICE. E. W. GIDDINGS.
FRANK F. CASTELLO. A. S. HOLBROOK. VERNER Z. REED.

To Obtain the Best Results

SEND IN YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR

JOB PRINTING

TO THE

Telegraph Job Department

119 East Pike's Peak Avenue.
Telephone 79.

THEY ARE SPECIALISTS in their particular line and their exceptional facilities enable them to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Favor us with your next order.

Our equipment is COMPLETE.

THE ONLY JOB PRINTING PLANT CONNECTED WITH A COLORADO SPRINGS DAILY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO VISIT

Hot Springs, Arkansas

THE GREATEST HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT IN AMERICA. LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES, VIA

The "Hot Springs Special" leaves Kansas City daily at 12:01 noon, arrives Hot Springs 8:00 o'clock the next morning.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

Electric Lighted Pullman Sleepers and Dining Cars All the way through.

Descriptive and Illustrated Pamphlets FREE on Application.

Double daily train service from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, making connection with "Hot Springs Special," passing through the Great Oil Fields of Kansas and Indian Territory.

W. C. BARNES, T. P. A.
H. B. KOOSER, G. W. P. A.
1700 STOUT STREET
DENVER.

J. M. ELLISON,
CITY TICKET AGENT,
16 N. TEJON STREET
COLORADO SPRINGS.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The World of Books

"THE TIGER OF MUSCOVY."

"The Tiger of Muscovy," by Fred Whishaw. Longmans, Green & Co., Publishers, New York. Price $1.50 net.

"The Tiger of Muscovy" is a tale of love and adventure in the time of Queen Elizabeth, with the scene laid in Russia. The author, who is both a novelist and musician, will be recalled by some of his books, "The Emperor's Englishman," "Out of Doors in Tsarland," "The Romance of the Wood" and others. "The Tiger of Muscovy" is none other than that Czar John, or as it was written in the country over which he ruled, Ivan the Tsar, a gentleman of temper and somewhat hasty manners, known in history as Ivan the Terrible. This Czar had sent to England for a bride to cement the alliance between his Kingdom and that of the English Queen and to add to his consorts, which he had disposed of as he tired of their charms. His actions were not so shocking to the English Queen as they might have been had she not seen so much of it in her own family, her father having had a number of wives, as her mother could testify.

Elizabeth arranged to send a kinswoman, Lady Mary Hastings. But Lady Mary at the last moment could not be induced to go so Amy Romalyn volunteered to go in her place. This Amy Romalyn takes a prominent part in the story, and, as the writer says, "that is the name which has been the most familiar of all names upon my tongue—the name which I believe will be the last upon my lips when I die."

In a description of the Czar the author says: "As for the Czar himself, he seemed a thin, gaunt person of smallish size; his face bloodless and passion-worn, but with blazing eyes that rarely rested, but fixed themselves as he spoke now upon one subject, now upon another; unless indeed something in the conversation attracted his attention, when he would suddenly gaze very intently upon the speaker, and often in a manner which was most disconcerting to him who must meet the stare, if not actually terrifying."

"The Tiger of Muscovy" is a "hero tale" pleasantly told, with plenty of thrilling adventure and happy ending in the almost miraculous escape of the lovers from the claws of the tiger. Then comes the wedding and the "happy after."

"GUTHRIE OF THE TIMES."

"Guthrie of the Times," by Joseph A. Altsheler. Doubleday, Page & Co., Publishers, New York. Price $1.50 net.

Though there are many newspaper men who write books, it is a rare thing to find a really good novel with a journalist as the central figure. Mr. Altsheler is himself an ex-reporter, but he has some eight or ten good books to his credit. While the materials of "Guthrie of the Times" are drawn more from politics than from journalism, its leading character is a newspaper correspondent.

There is a conspiracy to impeach the speaker of a state legislature and ruin him because he has opposed the passage of a boodle franchise. Guthrie is the correspondent for a large newspaper, he is on the side of the speaker, fights for him and pulls every wire possible. They win, and Guthrie wins in the love affair that is woven into the story. The women are as well drawn as the men. The plot is managed with great skill and the closing scene leaves one in a glow of generous emotion.

J. A. ALTSHELER,
Author of "Guthrie of the Times."

Mr. Joseph A. Altsheler, whose new book, "Guthrie of the Times," a newspaper story, is a departure from his well-known field of the historical romance, is a widely known and successful New York newspaper man. He has been on the World for twelve years, and is now editor of the Twice-a-week edition. He served his newspaper apprenticeship on the Louisville Courier-Journal under Colonel Henry Watterson. Mr. Altsheler is a native of Hart county, Kentucky.

BOOK NOTES.

Charles Egbert Craddock's new novel, "The Storm Centre," is promised by The Macmillan company for issue early next month. It was originally announced for publication in December. It is a love story of the Tennessee mountains during the Civil war.

A child in Germany was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a fortress for reflecting on the kaiser. The Bobbs-Merrill company, publishers of "The Girl and the Kaiser," are wondering where they would land if Emperor William got hold of them.

Rudyard Kipling has sailed for South Africa to spend four months at his home at Rose Bank near Cape Town. This is the house presented to the author by his friend and admirer, Cecil Rhodes. He spends the months of January, February, March and April there every year.

It is a curious coincidence in titles and nicknames that just at the time when the news columns of the papers are full of "the million dollar baby" [illegible] columns are full of "The Millionaire Baby," the new detective story by Anna Katharine Green.

Appreciation of Mr. Tudor Jenks', "In the Days of Chaucer," is indicated by the fact that in the past week colleges in sections as widely separated as Pennsylvania and Kansas have adopted his book for class use, while the publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., report an increasing demand from general readers.

Mr. Burton E. Stevenson's "The Marathon Mystery" (Holt), a detective story with an astonishing ending, is making rapid strides in the public favor. Its publishers report that they have just had to reprint it for the fourth time, have received an offer for the German rights, and a third large order from a leading circulating library.

"Beyond Chance of Change" is the title finally decided on for the new book by Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer, which the Macmillan company will publish next month. Mrs. Shafer will be remembered as the author of "The Day Before Yesterday," which won many friends last year through its picture of village life in the middle west in the late sixties.

Messrs. Henry Holt and company have just arranged for the publication of "Fergy the Guide," in London. These very witty satires on some well-known stories of extraordinary animal intelligence have been highly praised by the American press, and apparently stand a good chance of being appreciated by our English cousins, despite their very emphatic American local color.

"The White and the Red," the important new novel of "inner Russia," which Mr. A. Cahan has been engaged upon for a long time, is to be published by A. S. Barnes & Co. early in February. Mr. Cahan has kept closely in touch with internal conditions in Russia since he was forced, as a member of the Revolutionary party to fly from the country and his dramatic romance is said to give a picture of actual Russia which has not been equalled.

Three plays by Henry Arthur Jones are announced for publication in separate volumes this month by the Macmillan company. "Mrs. Dane's Defence" has been one of the most successful of Mr. Jones' plays on the American stage, running two whole winters in New York. "The Case of Rebellious Susan" is now being played in that city; and "The Manoeuvers of Jane" is one of the brightest and most sparkling comedies of recent years.

The first novel of 1905 was "The Clansman" by Thomas Dixon, Jr., which was brought out by Doubleday, Page & Co., on January 14. This book is the second of the trilogy of southern novels, the first of which was "The Leopard's Spots." In the new novel Mr. Dixon interprets the real purpose and spirit of the Ku Klux Klan which brought law and order out of the chaos of Reconstruction. One of the leading figures is Abraham Lincoln who is portrayed as he really was the friend of the south.

Ellen Thorneycroft, the author of "Kate of Kate Hall," which D. Appleton & Co., put on the market this fall, is also the author of several other books including the famous "Concerning Isabel Carnaby."

"I have been writing a book a year ever since my first book was published," she said to a friend in a despondent mood the other day, "but when I look at my set of Dickens with fifty-three volumes in it, I confess that my heart fails me. When one considers the length of the novels of his days, the courage of the Victorian writers is positively appalling."

The death of Theodore Thomas on January 4, at Chicago, within a few weeks of the completion of the beautiful permanent building for his orchestra, lends unusual interest to the definite announcement from A. C. McClurg & Co., that they have decided to bring out their book on the great musician's life in April of this year instead of in the fall, as previously stated. This book, as already announced, is to be called "Theodore Thomas: A Musical Autobiography," and will consist of two large volumes—the first devoted to his life work, and the second almost entirely to programs.

Mrs. Clay of Alabama whose memoirs have been published under the title of "A Belle of the Fifties," (Doubleday, Page & Co.) was the most popular belle of her day in Washington. Notables vied in paying her compliments.

It is related that General Bull Nelson once declared enthusiastically "If I had met Mrs. Clay while she was still Miss Funstall she should never have become Mrs. Clay."

"Why," asked a friend, "What could you, a naval officer, do with such a wife?"

"Do?" retorted the general, "Do Why, take her to the court of St. James's where such a woman ought to be!"

A notable gathering of literary men will take place in London at the coming Don Quixote celebration to be held in the Whitehall rooms in January. The Duke de Mandas, Spanish ambassador, will take a prominent part, as also the Spanish Marquis de Villalobar, and most of the leading Englishmen of letters will attend. Sir Henry Irving will represent the dramatic profession. It is hoped that Lord Rosebery will take the chair. His prominence in political life causes a greater part of the public to lose sight of the fact that he is equally eminent as a man of letters. His book, "Napoleon: The Last Phase," has established his place in the front rank of living historians. The Harpers, who publish it on this side, testify to its unabating popularity.

It is doubtful if any book or any writer within recent years has achieved the widespread popularity in America that "The Simple Life" and Charles Wagner have. This little book and its doctrines have been taken up by the Americans with their characteristic enthusiasm. "Lead the Simple Life" seems to be the slogan everywhere; and the canny advertiser makes use of it dragging in, under it his announcement about furniture, hosiery, and even ale. Anent the great popularity of the book, a big bookseller in Boston writes to the publishers, McClure-Phillips, saying that he finds the craze for "The Simple Life" has affected even the mice in his place—he having recently discovered that the only books of his stock that the hungry rodents damaged were "The Simple Life" and the bible.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The demoralizing influence of street sights and sounds upon American youth is made the subject of an earnest protest by Marguerite Merington in a paper entitled "The Ethics of the Street," in the January Atlantic. Miss Merington states the case against the street signboards very roundly, and it is certain that she has put her finger on a public malady that has been too lightly considered.

Perhaps no American living has so intimate an acquaintance with the German emperor as the Hon. Andrew D. White. Certainly the impressions of so keen and sane an observer as Mr. White are interesting and valuable; and his further "Chapters from My Diplomatic Life" in the February Century will be for many readers the best of the series. Among the topics Mr. White will touch upon will be the emperor's maiden speech, the dismissal of Bismarck, American opinion of the emperor, the emperor's activity, his interest in music and the drama and his advanced views on education.

"The New West" is the main subject of pen and pencil in The World Today for February, for no less than eleven articles deal with its various characteristics and these are largely illustrated. James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National bank, of Chicago, treats of "The Financial Power of the New West," and John Farson, of "The Capital of the New West," while the editor, Shailer Mathews, has something to say about its culture. "The Westerner" is described by Frank H. Spearman, and the "Outposts of Empire," by W. B. Harwood. "How Railroads Build Up the West" is explained by Roger Irving Cuyler.

The Atlantic Monthly's Toastmaster opens the January number with "A Readable Proposition," a hearty greeting to its readers, spiced with pleasant comment on the program for the incoming year.

The long-promised extracts from Thoreau's Journal begin in this number, introduced and accompanied by a prefatory essay by Bradford Torrey, the editor of the Journal.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell, niece and literary executor, begins a series of papers on the late Charles G. Leland, poet, scholar and traveler, the first article being devoted to the world-famous Hans Breitmann poems.

Andrew D. White continues his series on "The Warfare of Humanity with Unreason," being the conclusion of his scholarly and entertaining paper on Grotius; and Charles C. Hyde writes of the needs and prospects of a permanent "Anglo-American Treaty."

The first number of Doubleday, Page & Company's new Garden Magazine is not only a beautiful periodical dealing with the most fascinating subjects for busy people, but it is the logical working out of a very real growing interest in flower, vegetable and fruit gardening in all its phases. The publishers assure the public that the advance orders for subscriptions and advertising have enabled them to do more than was originally planned. Among the leading features "The Gardeners Reminder" points out the things to be done during the month, even to minute details that the busy gardener is liable to forget; "The Best Irises," by Neltje Blanchan is a plea for the superb flowers that rival orchids and lilies, and at the same time are easily grown in small home gardens; "How to Plan a Vegetable Garden" is a complete exposition of the necessary forework with schemes for saving space and avoiding hand-labor.

The February number of Country Life in America has some fascinating studies of grouse, both in photographs and text. Blue grouse, sage grouse and ruffed grouse are treated of in the intimate accurate way for which Josef Brunner is famous, and his photographs reveal careful detail work on wings and feathers. E. C. Holtsoper gives the philosophy of interiors in a delightful article on "Living Rooms, Gala Rooms and Chambers," showing the possibilities of these rooms, if the designer and inhabitant combine scientifically and artistically. The series "Country Homes of Famous Americans" has proved so popular that that demands have been flooding the publishers' offices for a book on the subject. Mr. Oliver Bronson Capen deals with Bryant and his home in this issue and shows how exactly the house was adapted to the man.

The February McClure's gets right to the spot—we should say the three spots—on our national character:

"BUSINESS" GOVERNMENT
VIOLENCE AND LAWLESSNESS
THE SMOTHERING CORPORATION

In these conditions there are stirring events that make you think hard and cuss hard, interpreted and analyzed by experts, with practical suggestions or hope.

There is plenty of fiction in the number, both moving and exciting, but the most startling narratives of all is Lincoln Steffens's damning account of Rhode Island politics. How votes, legislation, the honor of the state, are pawned by those who should guard its interests, and how every American is keenly concerned in the story, through the prominence of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island in national politics, Mr. Steffens tells with astonishing directness.

The artistic reputation of the magazine is well sustained by the La Farge article on "Allegories" of paintings, with pictures, reproduced in tint, chosen from the One Hundred Masterpieces in his series.

Indeed, this is a good number, good to read and good to look at. The editors have even succeeded in getting short poems that are original and telling: Florence Wilkinson, Gelett Burgess, John Vance Cheney, each have something to say and say it with much art. The February McClure's is worthy of its illustrious predecessors.

DAVID TURPIE OF INDIANA.

David Turpie, Indiana's only living ex-senator, is alert at the age of 79 and takes a lively interest in public affairs. Mr. Turpie was retired from the senate in 1889, when Mr. Beveridge was elected. For several months his health was very poor, but during the past year it has improved and, aside from slight bodily afflictions, he is far more robust than a majority of men of his age. Mr. Turpie served three terms in the house and three terms in the senate. During the civil war he was a staunch friend of Abraham Lincoln.

NORWAY'S MILITARY SKATERS

The Norwegian corps of skaters is a body of soldiers armed with rifles, who can be maneuvered upon ice or on skis over the snowfields of the mountains with a rapidity equal to that of the best-trained cavalry.

Curse of DRINK

DRUNKENNESS CURED BY

White Ribbon Remedy

No taste. No odor. Any woman can give it in a glass of water, tea, coffee or food without patient's knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for all alcoholic drinks, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy. It has made many thousands of permanent cures, and in addition restores the victim to normal health, steadying the nerves, increasing the will power and determination to resist temptation. Write Dr. W. R. Brown, 218 Tremont St., Boston, for trial package and letter of advice free in plain sealed envelope. All letters confidential and destroyed soon as answered. White Ribbon Remedy sold by druggists everywhere, also sent by mail in plain package, price $1.00. Sold and recommended by special agent in Colorado Springs, MILLER-BUTCHER DRUG CO., Cor. Pike's Peak and Nevada Avenues.

A NOTABLE MISSOURI DUEL.

The Walker-Marmaduke duel of 1862, although fought outside the state, is listed among Missouri duels on account of the prominence of Gen. John S. Marmaduke, who afterward became governor. Mr. Smith, the historian, says that the duel was fought on the banks of the Arkansas, seven miles below Little Rock. The quarrel arose a few days before Price's evacuation of Little Rock.

General L. M. Walker and General Marmaduke each held the rank of brigadier general, but Walker outranked Marmaduke on account of seniority of commission. A cavalry engagement had taken place at Reed's bridge in which the federal forces were repulsed, but Marmaduke took exception to Walker's conduct on the field and practically accused him of cowardice. He refused longer to serve under Walker and the latter, fearing he would lose the respect of his soldiers, challenged Marmaduke to personal combat. The challenge was immediately accepted with Col. Robert H. Crockett and Major John C. King the seconds of Walker, and Capt. John C. Moore and Capt. William M. Price, of Marmaduke.

Colt's navy revolvers at fifteen paces were used. All chambers were to be loaded and the firing continued until empty or one party fell. At the word both fired simultaneously and missed. Marmaduke was the first to fire the second shot, at which Walker fell mortally wounded. Marmaduke was arrested, but since his services were needed, he was soon restored to his command.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

Seven Barks.

[illegible]

We want everybody suffering from any disorder of the Stomach, Bowels or Liver to get a full size bottle of "Seven Barks," the great German stomach and liver regulator. As an evidence of good faith, we ask a deposit of 50 cents, but if after taking it according to directions, the [illegible] does not accomplish all that is claimed, return the empty or partly used bottle and your money will be cheerfully handed back.

We could not afford to make a guarantee of this kind [illegible] of our position. "Seven Barks" is not an untried remedy. It has been on the market for thirty-five years with [illegible] success.

Olean, N. Y., June 7.

"Lyman Brown, Esq.

"Dear Sir—I have just finished a bottle of your 'Seven Barks' [illegible] unknown to me. I have derived wonderful benefit from the use of this medicine. You are at liberty to use this testimony [illegible] suffering humanity. Very truly yours, (Signed) W. N. Carter."

There is no remedy on earth that keeps its friends longer than "Seven Barks." [illegible] never without a bottle, nor have they been without for twenty years. Grandmothers, mothers and children are all [illegible] You will [illegible]

MILLER-BUTCHER DRUG CO., Corner Pike's Peak and Nevada Ave.

M. A. MORELAND,
FREIGHT & TICKET AGENT
OF THE BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Why Don't You Try It?

It never fails to cure.
You cannot buy anything its equal.
And the price is within your reach.
Simply ask your druggist for

Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) SYRUP PEPSIN

Pay 50c, or $1.00.
Do not accept substitute.
There is nothing "just as good."
Take it and your stomach troubles will disappear.

FOR ALL CLASSES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT ALL TIMES.

New Castle, Ind., July 23, 1903.

Pepsin Syrup Co., Monticello, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Last summer I was all run down from the ravages of asthma. My digestion was just about as bad as it could be, to digest at all, and in fact I was in such a condition that I was compelled to secure leave of absence from duty for two months, and "doctor up" and rest for a while. One of our passenger conductors spoke in glowing terms to me of your Syrup Pepsin. More to satisfy my folks than through any faith in the medicine, I agreed to try it.

I secured three bottles and took it according to directions faithfully. The result amazed me, as well as my local physician who seemingly had been unable to afford me any relief from the bloating after meals, terrible taste in my mouth almost constantly, constant constipation. In ten days time I began to eat food that I had been "scared of" for ten months; the bloating and labored breathing after meals began to subside and my sleep began to benefit me. I kept right on with the Pepsin and in six weeks time I ate whatever I craved and when I felt like it.

I keep a bottle in my house constantly and whenever I need it I tackle it, and I find prompt relief from the maladies it is made to cure.

Any letters of inquiry from sufferers from indigestion or bowel trouble will be cheerfully and promptly answered. Yours very truly,

M. A. MORELAND.

F. & T. A. "Big Four Route."

FOR SALE BY THE HEFLEY-ARCULARIUS DRUG COMPANY.

Electric Light--Hot Water

One of the most convenient articles to be had in this day and age is the Electric Water Heater. By the use of this device you can boil water in four and one-half minutes at the small cost of one-quarter of a cent. The operation is simple—place the plug attached to flexible cord in a lamp socket.

A card or phone call will give you further information.

The Colorado Springs Electric Co.
107 East Kiowa Street Phone Main 23

Smoke J & E

A high grade cigar for high grade smokers
JONSON & EDERLE, Makers.
331 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Colorado Springs, Colo.

BURN COKE

Saves expense.
Saves trouble.
Saves danger.

$[illegible].50 a Ton

GAS OFFICE.

THE ASSURANCE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Corner Tejon and Kiowa Streets. Four per cent. interest paid on deposits. Loans made upon most favorable terms.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: Edgar T. Ensign, President; Ira Harris, Vice President; Louis W. Cunningham; Wm. F. Richards, Treasurer; Willis R. Armstrong, Secretary.

NOW IS THE TIME TO VISIT

Hot Springs, Arkansas

THE GREATEST HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT IN AMERICA. LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES, VIA

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

The "Hot Springs Special" leaves Kansas City daily at 12:01 noon, arrives Hot Springs 8:00 o'clock the next morning.

Electric Lighted Pullman Sleepers and Dining Cars All the way through.

Descriptive and Illustrated Pamphlets Free on Application.

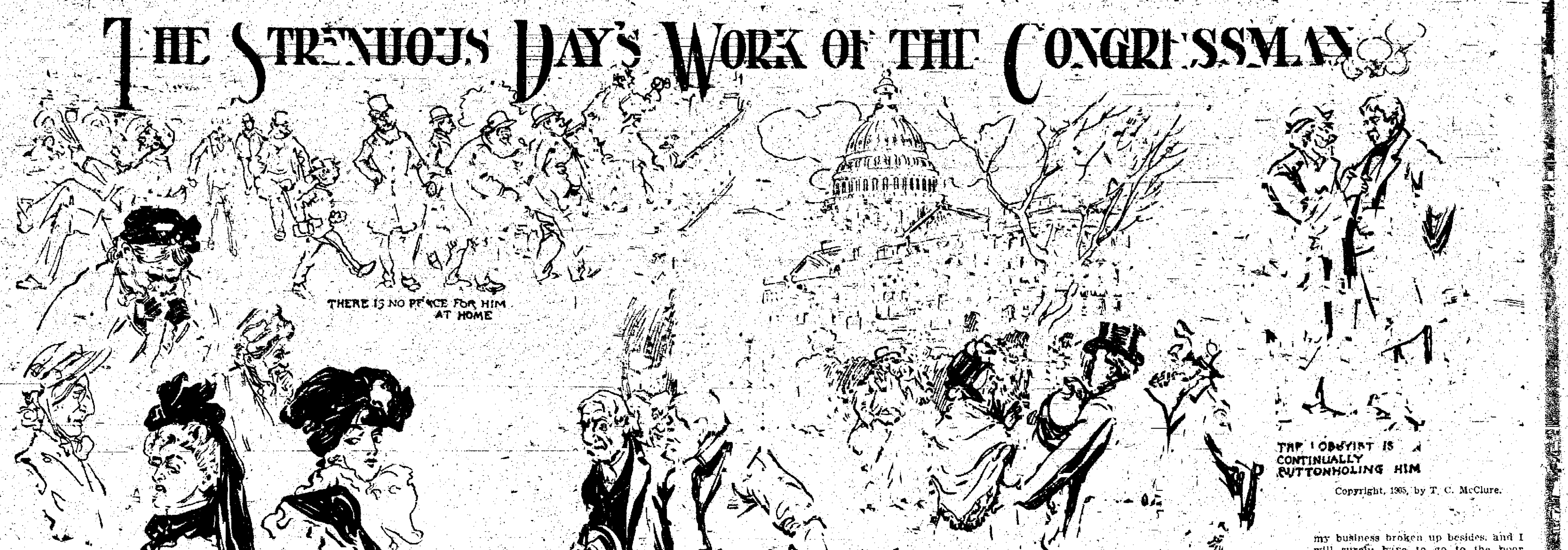
Double daily train service from Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, making connection with "Hot Springs Special;" passing through the Great Oil Fields of Kansas and Indian Territory.

W. C. BARNES, T. P. A.
H. B. KOOSER, G. W. P. A.
1700 STOUT STREET
DENVER.

J. M. ELLISON,
CITY TICKET AGENT,
16 N. TEJON STREET
COLORADO SPRINGS.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE STRENUOUS DAY'S WORK OF THE CONGRESSMAN



THERE IS NO PEACE FOR HIM AT HOME

A FEW APPLICANTS FOR CLERKSHIPS

THE LOBBYIST IS CONTINUALLY BUTTONHOLING HIM

Copyright, 1905, by T. C. McClure.

HE MUST SHOW THE HOME FOLKS THE SIGHTS

THE BEGINNING OF HIS DAY'S WORK

Don't Envy Your Representative in Congress His Life Is Not All Beer and Skittles It might be If He Only Had To Make Laws. But That Is the Least Part of His Work—He Is Errand Boy and Male "Slavery" For All Of His Constituents Who Have Any Business To Transact In Washington —He Has To Get Great Men's Autographs For the Daughters of the Men Who Vote For Him, Seeds For the Women Who Have Gardens, Cheap Board and Lodgings for Constituents Who Visit the Capital, and He Must Even See That There is a Crib in the Room and a Good Milk Supply For the Baby—The Congressman Has to Be a Diplomat and a Hustler If He Is Going to Satisfy All the People Who Voted For Him—His Troubles When Local Delegations Visit Washington —Even When He Goes to Bed at Night, He Is Liable to be Wakened By Some Breezy Visitor Who Insists On Telling Him All About the "Home Folks" Until 2 A. M.

BY G. V. THOMAS.

DON'T envy your representative in congress. Above all, don't try conclusions with him for the honor, if you value peace of mind and soul. If you do and you win, you will not be long kept in ignorance of the fact that a representative's life is not all beer and skittles, and that his day's work, like a woman's, is never done.

A representative's life would be truly idyllic and his day's work of the exceedingly simple variety if all he had to do was to help make laws for "the greatest, grandest and most glorious country on God's green footstool," as America is sometimes grandiloquently described in congress. But alas! and despite the good intentions of the forefathers, law-making forms but a small part of a representative's day's work. His 194,182 constituents have irrevocably decreed otherwise. They are the people, and the people rule. Only from eleven o'clock in the morning until four of the afternoon is he permitted to legislate—with interruptions. The rest of the time—by far the greater portion of his waking and working hours he is errand boy and a national lawyer for his constituents, and the humility which he displays in these roles and withal the alacrity, furnish much food for reflection as to the disirability of being able to write the letters "M. C." in all truthfulness after his name.

AS AN ERRAND BOY.

In his role of errand boy a representative finds the hardest and most picturesque part of his day's work which begins at the breakfast table with his mail and secretary, and ends with them somewhere in the wee small hours of the morning after. That is a rare day which does not bring a score of errands that must be run, if a like number of votes is to be saved to the representative at the next election. No matter what they are—how picayune or how easily they could have been attended to by the constituents themselves through the channels of properly directed correspondence—it is not the part of wisdom to ignore them for a minute after they come to hand. Sad experience has taught congressmen that it is best to run errands first and look after legislation later on.

SEARCHING FOR AUTOGRAPHS.

A common errand is that of securing autographs for the daughter of some well-known resident of the district, who writes that she is making a collection, and that she would dearly love to have the president's and each cabinet member's, and the leading senators', too, and the speaker's, and a few of the best known diplomats', and anybody's else that the representative thinks would delight the heart of the daughter of the well-known resident of the Twenty-second congressional district of Illinois or the Tenth of New York.

The representative has to get these autographs, and get them quickly, if he does not care to have his motives doubted, and a reproachful letter from the day it is received—the morning of the daughter, with a significant postscript by the well-known resident; so that day, to be exact—you will find Mr. [illegible] the secretary of state for his autograph, while his secretary, who shares all his superior's burdens, is likewise disturbing the musings of, say, the dean of the diplomatic corps, Count Cassini, the czar's Washington representative.

A DOCUMENT HUNT.

Another perennial errand that a representative must run is for public documents. The government, as is well known publishes millions of documents yearly, and there are millions of requests for them, nearly all being made through members of the lower house. Even public libraries and college professors and scientific men, all of whom ought to know better, bother their various representatives for all sorts of publications, when a line to the proper departments would get them the books as easily and quickly. But somehow everybody is imbued with the idea that his representative ought to and must get him the pamphlets he wants, and, hence, the deluge of requests, which would undoubtedly be considerably lessened were it not a well-known fact that there is no price marked on the inside cover of any of Uncle Sam's publications. Something for nothing—therein lies the constituent's joy, and the representative's misery, which finds no comfort in the knowledge that request after request is for a publication out of print or for one never intended for distribution. No matter. A copy of the book out of print must be diligently searched for till unearthed, even though hours are consumed thereby, as is usually the case; and the other one obtained by hook or crook; generally, the representative has to buy it out of his own pocket. For a constituent is a queer sort or human being—he thinks that his congressman is little short of all powerful and in a position to do anything he chooses, and no excuse, no matter how valid, goes with him, as many a national legislator has found out to his everlasting sorrow.

SEEDS AND BOOKS.

While the city representative has much more trouble with the book fiends, matters are evened up for his country colleague by the seed fiends. Much fun is made of congressmen who burden the mails with numerous sacks of seeds, the popular idea seeming to be that the thousands of packages are sent out promiscuously. But that is far from the fact, and you would soon realize it, too, if you were a congressman, and had about every wife and daughter and sweetheart in your district writing to you that she just dotes on flowers and such things and would you please send her by next mail three dozen slips of such and such a rose and half a hundred tulip bulbs, and, yes, she believes she would like several packages of verbena seed, for that is Mr. So-and-So's favorite flower, and she is just dying to plant the bed in the front yard with them. And once again, woe to that man who will not stoop to swap books for the necessary seeds with his city colleagues; for he will surely know the 'fury of a woman scorned.'

Annoying as are these errands, there is still another that causes a representative, no matter from what district he hails, infinitely more trouble and makes him wonder at times why he was ever crazy enough to want to go to congress, anyway. This is the errand of hunting up boarding places, for constituents who have written that they are going to do Washington for a week or are coming on for the inauguration individually or in a body, and would like the best rates possible, and as they don't know a tinker's dam about the capital, and their congressman does, would he be kind enough to arrange matters for them, and also tell them the best way to come and what is the fare, and how do they get from the depot to where they'll put up for their stay?

The law-maker and his assistant resignedly sally forth, pull countless door bells, hold as many parleys with all kinds and degrees of boarding-house keepers, haggle with them to the best of their joint ability, arrange to have an extra cot put in one room or a crib in another for the baby who can't be left at home, and then travel homeward, after congress has adjourned, and proceed to inform their constituents what they have done.

A few days later they hear from their letters. One man doesn't like the location of the boarding-house; it is too far from the center of town, and couldn't he be put in another one much nearer the White house and Washington's monument, because he wants to see them more than anything else in the capital. A delegation is of the unanimous opinion that the rate per head should be twenty-five cents a day lower, and the secretary trusts that their congressman will see that it is reduced.

She whose baby a crib was dickered for takes her agent to task for not telling her what he did about arranging for a fresh milk supply for the child; and so it goes on and on, and the poor man and his patient secretary once more go the round of boarding houses, write more letters home, and yet again interview landladies until the finicky constituents are at last fairly satisfied with the results of the efforts put forth free gratis in their behalf.

PASSES FOR EVERYTHING.

Unhappily for a representative, the demands of this class do not end here. He must secure them tickets to public receptions, choice seats on the reviewing stands when parades are on foot, send them engraved cards giving them admission to the congressional galleries, although such admission is free; frequently meet them at the trains and conduct them to their boarding houses, and then spend a large portion of the time they are in town showing them the sights and arranging interviews for them with the president, always, and several other noted persons, to boot. In brief, the representative, besides being their errand boy, is now their "guide, philosopher and friend"—especially friend, when it comes time for them to start homeward, and they find it will be necessary to raise money for the return ticket. Herein lies one of the reasons why the representative who depends solely on his salary finds it a hard task to make both ends meet, even though he is economical by nature or training.

UNUSUAL REQUESTS.

These are the regular day in and day out errands. Besides, all sorts of queer errands are bobbing up continually. Whenever a woman uses her stove as a savings bank, and forgets about it and burns up the money, she sends on the ashes to her congressman, and he has to carry on negotiations for their redemption with the treasury department. A former subject of the kaiser proposes making a visit to the Fatherland and wants a passport; he writes to his congressman for it, when it would have been just as easy for him to communicate direct with the state department. A wealthy citizen, who is going to tour Europe, thinks that his stay abroad will be more pleasant if he has letters of introduction to our diplomatic and consular officers in the countries in which he will travel; will the congressman please to get these letters for him? Somebody holds a half of a five-dollar bill; he hopes the congressman will be kind enough to find out whether or not the treasury has the other half, and if it has he will send on his half, and the congressman can get the bill redeemed for him. Or a contractor has bid on a certain lot of army supplies, and hasn't heard from the bid yet. What in thunder is the matter, and let him know at once! And so it goes errands without number or end.

MUST ACT AS LAWYER.

Equally as taxing, but not so exasperating, for the requests have more merit, is the representative's work as lawyer in behalf of his constituents.

This work covers a large field, and leads the representative and his secretary through every bureau of every department in Washington. Pension claims, both meritorious and otherwise, must be pushed, and he is a neglected legislator who is not called upon to look after ten or twelve new claims every day. A certain constituent has been indicted for his acts in connection with a defunct national bank; the official writes that he has been wrongfully accused, and the representative seeks an audience with the attorney general in an endeavor to straighten out the legal tangle. Another man wants to sell a piece of ground to the Lighthouse board, and straightway he notifies the congressman to look after his interests. A shipper of oleomargarine has been caught marking his packages contrary to law; "please take up my case with the solicitor of the treasury. You are on the ground and can do it better than I." A contractor has heard that a new public building is to be erected; he sends a letter post haste to the congressman asking that he be kept informed about the matter, and adding that he would appreciate a set of the plans. Somebody has a private claim against the government that has hung fire for years; the representative is confidently expected to take up the claim and push it through, and thereby save lawyer's fees.

Also, every business man, every manufacturer, every importer, every shipper, everybody engaged in gainful occupation, expects his congressman to have an eye single to his interests, to kill this bill for him, or put that one through, not one stopping for a moment to think out the logic of the situation, but each and every one advancing some such reason as this: "I'll have my savings wiped out if this tariff schedule is done away with, and my business broken up besides, and I will surely have to go to the poor house."

MEETING DELEGATIONS.

In addition to all these individuals, who have to be given the services free gratis for which a lawyer would charge round fees, there are numerous delegations to be handled with gloves. Delegations are like weeds. Give them the least excuse and they spring up luxuriantly, instantly let their representative know that they are coming on, drop the matter then and there and thenceforth hold him responsible for the success or failure of their mission. As a result the representative has frequently to sit up nights arranging special committee meetings to get the delegations the hearings they want, and the interviews demanded with president and cabinet members.

This is no easy task. It requires hours of running about the city to get hold of members of various committees and sub-committees and their to induce them to meet, and not a few hours are spent in ante-rooms waiting on the pleasure of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior or other important heads of government.

The delegations have all sorts of schemes and measures to further or frustrate. They make it plain that their representative is to be their mainstay in all their battles, and for his own protection he is compelled to spend many weary hours digesting statistics and absorbing the history of similar previous efforts and in every possible way equipping himself for the fray, both in committee and in the house. For example, if a New York city representative has been called upon by his constituents to get more money for improving the harbor, he perforce must study up the history of harbor improvement, from the beginning and in all its ramifications, in order that he may be able to cope intelligently with that bureau head who will undoubtedly be called on by the committee to combat more or less openly his fight for the appropriation.

WHAT A BUSY DAY IS.

All this knowledge is usually gained some time between eight o'clock at night and one or two o'clock in the morning. From eight till eleven in the morning the representative is busy looking after his correspondence, running errands and holding briefs for his constituents. Then he goes to his committee meetings, is not without his troubles there, takes his seat in congress at high noon, remains in it till four, and while trying to follow the business of the session is constantly being pestered by lobbyists and others who do not hesitate to send in their cards and to demand and—what is more to the point—obtain the sought for audiences. Frequently he makes a speech, on the preparation of which he has spent the nights of an entire week, and he has some lobbying to do himself, but taken all in all this is the most restful period of the day.

The moment the session adjourns the strenuous life begins again in grim earnest. There are more errands for both representative and secretary to run, fresh mail to answer, any number of men to deal with who are looking for positions in the departments, and twice as many women to placate who are on similar missions and camp on their victim's trail day and night, and give no heed to the Anglo-Saxon tradition, which holds that every man's house is his castle. They scorn shut doors, and that is why your representative and mine, when he is seated at dinner in the bosom of his family, is liable to behold a widowed applicant for a clerkship appear suddenly before him and make her long-winded and tearful plea. Many congressmen have endeavored in various ways to reserve a part of the day to themselves and their own, but they have invariably realized the futility of doing so. The late Amos J. Cummings would never set down his address in the congressional directory, yet every afternoon that he entered it he found his parlor crowded with visitors.

A PUBLIC SERVANT—NOTHING MORE.

Surely there is neither peace nor hope of peace for a representative worth his salt. He is the people's servant at all hours; he is ever at their beck and call; and when, after a nerve-racking day of sixteen hours, he has just sought his bedroom mayhap the door bell clangs brazenly and a voice announces, as the weary man's head appears at a second story window:

"Hello, Jim! Recognize my voice? That's right, by gum! Just got to town and thought you'd be glad to see me. My, you're a good sight for sore eyes, Jim! And now I'll tell you all about Mirandy and the home folks 'fore we turn in. Guess you don't get much home news 'way off here, do

OLD ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE

The country life of England in the eighteenth century in its most favorable aspect was that of the lord of the manor, or of the gentleman who called himself a knight of the shire. The houses, though substantially built, were not kept in a state of repair and cleanliness such as would concur with our modern notions of decency and comfort.

The rough fields and rutted stony lanes through which the mansion was approached, presented the greatest contrast to the carefully kept avenues and shaven lawns about the modern country residence.

The chief points in the education of a gentlewoman of those days were cooking, and, if she were very ambitious, carving, a lesson being especially received from a master in this art. The chief duty of hospitality was for the woman to press her guests to eat until they were gorged, and the main care of the master of the house was to induce them to drink to excess. The roads during a great part of the year rendered visiting impracticable. The library of the great house generally consisted of a book of receipts, a book of law, called the "Justice of the Peace," a volume of drinking songs, a book of sports and possibly a tract or two against some antagonistic religion.

A contemporary writer has handed down to us a picture of a country squire which is not flattering to its subject. He says: "They seem born only for the destruction of game and the disturbance of their neighbors. They are mere vegetables which grow up and rot on the same spot of ground, except a few which are transplanted into parliament. Their whole life is hurried away in scampering after foxes, leaping five-bar gates, trampling the farmers' corn and swilling beer." Everywhere in the literature of the day the rural gentry are described as a coarse, overbearing, illiterate race, solely devoted to the stable, the kennel and the bottle.

Traveling was wellnigh impossible except for the very rich. A species of stagecoach called the machine, occupied two days in going between Bath and London, a distance of about ninety miles. The fare was twenty-five shillings. Gentlemen who were above traveling upon public conveyances frequently advertised for a companion to join them in a post chaise. In that way they would divide the charges and diminish the chance of attack by highwaymen.—Boston Budget.

AMERICAN OPINION VALUED.

A letter written by William Henry Goodyear, the curator of fine arts of the Museum of Brooklyn Institute, on St. Mark's has been republished by the newspapers in Venice, and produced an excellent impression, it seeming to be the opinion of the American art educator that the condition of the basilica is not so grave as it appeared to be. His advice is highly appreciated by Architect Manfredi and Engineer Marangoni, who have been intrusted with the care of the basilica.

VICEROY HATES THE EARL

Murmur it in Manhattan, whisper it in Washington, but breathe it not in Chicago—from London comes the gossip that Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter's two titled sons-in-law are at daggers drawn and that Mary and Daisy are distressed deeply because their husbands cannot agree. And it is that if Lord Curzon had been consulted, his wife's pretty sister never would have been married to the earl of Suffolk. In good, downright United States the viceroy hates his lordship with a vigorous Saxon pertinacity, and the earl responds robustly in kind. The mutual dislike flourishes in spite of—perhaps because of—their official connection, Suffolk being aide-de-camp to India's ruler. When Lord Curzon learned he was to have that particular sprig of nobility for a brother-in-law, he waxed furious, and the lot of the "American vicereine" was not a happy one through the next few days. For the gentleman from Kedleston can storm on occasion, and it doesn't have to be a special occasion. Lady Curzon, being nearest at hand, bore the brunt of his ill-temper on receipt of the news.

The viceroy's wrath always simmered when Suffolk was around, but it flamed forth in the course of a bear hunt in Hindoostan, when Curzon shot a cub that was crouching behind a tree. Sportsmanship from the Anglo-Indian viewpoint demands that a bear be killed with a dagger of a special shape. Suffolk, who follows the rules, lost his temper and his head. "That's a cowardly thing to do!" he cried. "You ought to know sportsmen don't use their rifles on bears unless the emergency is great." The viceroy stalked toward him with crimson face. "Do you dare call me a coward?" he demanded. "You're not playing the game," said his aide, without a tremor. All the official and unofficial flunkeys gasped, doubtless expecting to see the lordling withered in his tracks. But the earl wouldn't wilt for a brass rupee. Curzon snorted and hastened home alone. Lady Curzon and powerful court influences saved Suffolk from being cashiered. A sporting duchess commented on the incident: "It was a case where the belted earl hit the viceroy below the belt."

FLUNKEYS CUT UNCLE SAM

Society patronizes the local mails less and less frequently every year. Once on a time fashionable matrons sent their invitations and all their city letters by post. Now Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. [illegible] Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. George B. de Forest have practically all their missives to friends in town delivered by hand, even when issuing hundreds of cards to receptions or dances. Mrs. Astor's footmen are competitors of the government in the delivery line. So are Mrs. Gould's and Mrs. Mackay's.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

All contributions to the Sunday social department should be sent to the editor, Mrs. Adams, 309 East Boulder street, telephone 697-A, or Gazette editorial rooms, telephone 215, not later than Friday.

Social Calendar

MONDAY.

"As You Like It," 8 p. m. Opera house.

Reception to meet Miss Florence Gale, 4 p. m. Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, 329 North Weber street, Actor's Alliance and Dramatic class, Woman's club.

Monday Lunch club, Mrs. John Robertson Richards, 102 St. Vrain court.

TUESDAY

Tuesday Bridge club, Miss Dell Heizer, 1432 Wood avenue.

Juanita Card club, Mrs. Willis C. Thomas, 530 East Bijou street.

WEDNESDAY

St. David's Day, banquet and entertainment.

FRIDAY

Shakespearean lecture-recital, "Othello," 3 p. m. Mr. Edgar C. Abbott, Mrs. William Lennox, 1001 North Nevada avenue.

Advertisement party, 8 p. m. Mr. Merrill McLain, 120 North Wahsatch avenue.

THIS week in society is to be rendered notable on account of the engagement of the Shakespearean players of the celebrated Florence Gale company to appear at the Opera house tomorrow evening in that most charming of Shakespeare's comedies, "As You Like It." But for the enterprise of the members of the Woman's club of this city this treat would have been impossible; that their indefatigable efforts are appreciated has been shown by the unanimous support of a grateful public.

The event is indeed a great one for Miss Gale is accounted one of the most beautiful as well as gifted young women on the stage, and for her support actors of the first rank have been culled from the best theatrical companies.

The famous Woodland quartet will render the original old English songs and glees introduced in the play, the scenic effects are unrivalled in trueness to nature, and everything about the setting is harmonious and delightful. The interest is such that it is not unlikely that "Standing Room Only" will be the announcement by the time the curtain rises tomorrow evening.

* *

The Misses Andersen of North Cascade avenue, assisted by their mother, Mrs. Boswell P. Anderson, entertained at ten yesterday afternoon to meet Miss Sophy W. Williamson of Wilmington, Dela. The tea room was in pretty red decorations and the flowers used were red carnations. Assisting in serving were Miss Anna Eyre, Miss Bessie Curtis and Miss Gwendolyn Young.

Some others invited to share the charming hospitality of the Anderson home were Dr. and Mrs. Charles Adams Holder, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Kennedy Flagg, Mrs. Alfred H. Hunt, Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge.

The Misses Eyre, Miss Carolyn Lunt, Miss Mildred Knight, Miss Josaphine Garrison, Miss Rose Frey, Miss Charlotte Hemenway, Miss Kathleen Lawrence, Miss Frances Curtis, Miss M. Jackson, Miss May Howbert, Miss Daisy Anderson, Miss Lucy Hayes, Miss Mary Johnson, the Misses Carruthers, Miss Abby Lansing, Miss Margarita Boas, Miss Katherine Adams, Miss Nathalie Moore, Miss Adelaide Elliott, Miss Florence Craig, Miss Foster Dickerman, Miss May Kyle.

Mr. Dunbar Carpenter, Mr. Leonard Carpenter, Mr. Swenson, Mr. Meredith Bailey, Mr. William Starkweather, Mr. Harold Fisher, Mr. Harry Davis, Mr. James Davis, Mr. Edward L. Kernochan, Mr. Hugh Davis, Mr. Cook, Mr. William F. Richards, Mr. John J. Key, Mr. William Rogers, Mr. William Badtlett, Mr. Sperry, Mr. George Young, Mr. Messenger, Mr. Fred. Stehr, Mr. Alton L. Dickerman, Jr.

* *

One of the largest social events of of the past week was the buffet luncheon of Mrs. Horace Gray Lunt and Miss Lunt, 431 North Cascade avenue, on Friday at 1:30 o'clock. In the entertainment of their numerous guests, Mrs. Lunt and Miss Lunt were assisted by Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Frank E. Kernochan, Mrs. E. F. D. Adams, Miss Ellen T. Brinley, Miss Katherine Adams, Mrs. Irving Howbert, Miss Howbert, Miss Sarah Dorsey, Mrs. John G. Shields, Mrs. Herbert Gardner, Mrs. Charles Fox Gardiner, Miss Anderson and others.

* *

Certainly "Coffee at 11" is a pleasing variation from the stereotyped, "tea at 5," for so it was proven when Miss Foster Dickerman, aided by her mother, Mrs. Alton L. Dickerman, entertained upwards of a hundred guests, beginning at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Coffee bread, rolls, doughnuts, etc., of the lightest, were served with the finest of hot coffee, and the earliest harbingers of spring, the sunny daffodil blossoms was profusely in evidence in decorating the spacious apartments.

The assisting ladies were Mrs. Horace Pastorius, Mrs. Alfred H. Hunt, Mrs. Francis D. Pastorius, Mrs. George C. Hewitt, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Mrs. Patrick F. Gildea, Mrs. Daniel J. Scully, Mrs. William C. Ogden, Miss Emma B. Park, of Philadelphia; Miss Dorothy Wendell, Miss Heizer, Miss Dell Heizer, Miss Helen Gause, Miss May Kyle, Miss Lucy Hayes, Miss May Howbert, Miss Rose Frey, Miss Edith Hemming, Miss Mary Hemming, Miss Zettie Tucker and others.

Among other guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin T. Metzler, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. P. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney R. Bartlett, Dr. and Mrs. James A. Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Stough, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. E. Ahlers, Mr. and Mrs. Florian Cajori, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Seldomridge, Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Sharretts, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Scully, Mrs. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. Kurnal R. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Genter, Dr. and Mrs. Patrick F. Gildea, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Rupp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Otis S. Johnson, Mrs. H. R. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. David Thin, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie J. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shields, Dr. and Mrs. Beverly Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hemming, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Webb, Dr. and Mrs. David P. Mayhew, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Urdahl, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, Dr. and Mrs. James P. Talpey, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sargeant, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Holder, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hastings, Mrs. Wetloffer, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Spackman, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Noyes.

Miss Bessie Henry, Miss Daisy Anderson, Miss Carolyn Lunt, Miss Stewart, Miss Adams, the Misses Eyre, Miss Shinn, the Misses McCain, Miss Boas, Miss Florence Craig, Miss Johnson, Miss Holmes, the Misses Anderson, the Misses Brigham, Miss Eleanor L. Fox, the Misses Moore, Miss Charlotte Hemenway, Miss Lockhart, Miss Kathleen Lawrence, the Misses Hemming, Miss Lansing, Miss Elliott.

Messrs. Dunbar and Leonard Carpenter, Mr. Thomas MacLaren, Mr. A. F. Finley, Mr. Willis R. Armstrong, Mr. Howard Moore, Mr. Lorraine Cook, Mr. Brehaut, Mr. Meading, Mr. Richard Gray, Dr. Omar Gillett, Mr. Arthur Corey, Mr. F. B. Meek, Mr. Starkweather, Mr. B. G. Harmon, Mr. Grieve, Dr. E. A. Ritter, Mr. Meredith Bailey, Mr. William F. Richards, Mr. Loren Lennox, Mr. William O. Bartlett, Mr. Edward L. Kernocham, Mr. Fred Stehr.

* *

A series of Shakespearean lecture-recitals have been arranged for February. They are to be given by Mr. Edgar C. Abbott, of Boston, Mass., who is considered one of the finest interpreters of Shakespeare in the country. His work is of an exclusive, high order, that appeals most to those who are earnest students and lovers of the best in literature.

The proceeds are for the benefit of the Deaconess sanitarium. The lectures are to be given afternoons, as follows: February 3, Mrs. William Lenox, 1001 North Nevada avenue; February 7, Mrs. Giles B. Bosworth, 1029 North Nevada avenue; February 10, Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, 1206 North Cascade avenue.

The subjects will be "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," and "King Henry the Eighth," and the event promises to be a social as well as an intellectual treat. The proceeds will be devoted to the establishment of a free bed in the sanitarium, the need for which is a very pressing one. The tickets are being placed by subscription only, and a generous response is confidently expected.

* *

The Footlights club scored a great success last Monday night in the clever presentation of "Rip Van Winkle" by some of the versatile students of Colorado college. The music and dialogue and especially the college jokes kept every one applauding from beginning to end.

Those playing parts were Mr. Albert Cobert, who took the part of "Gretchen," Rip's wife; Mr. R. B. Shaw, "Rip Van Winkle;" Mr. L. S. Bale, "Nick Vedder;" Mr. Leo Bortree, "Knickerbocker," the schoolmaster; M. C. Hall, W. A. Bartlett, B. B. Strock, Donald McCreery, L. C. Himebaugh, R. C. Smith, Harold Sill, Warren Currier, C. F. Howell, G. W. Shaw.

Society was well represented for a well filled house greeted the young men both in the boxes and in the main parts of the Opera house. Among those occupying the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. F. Lovejoy and party; Mrs. Hayes entertained Mrs. F. H. Morley and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shields in her box and Mr. William Bartlett and party occupied another box; Colonel and Mrs. Hollis of Chicago entertained in their box, Miss Fannie Halle, Miss Grace McKeehan and Mr. Carl Dewes. They enjoyed a supper party after the theater at the Antlers.

* *

The musicale-dinner of Mr. and Mrs. John Speed Tucker on Thursday evening was one of the social successes of the season. The decorations of the table were in red, skillfully carried out with red carnations, ribbons, candles and shades. In the dainty menu, too, the color scheme was made to compare.

Pen and ink or water color sketches on the name cards consisted of a bar or two of a familiar song and the words illustrated very cleverly, were greatly appreciated by the guests among whom were Governor Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney R. Bartlett, Miss Eleanor Landell Fox, Miss Florence Craig, Mr. William F. Richards and Mr. Robert Howell.

All too quickly the evening hours sped away while vocal solos were sung by Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss Fox, Miss Craig and Mrs. Tucker. Mr. Richards aided in the success of the evening by contributing some amusing impersonations.

The Social Board

In celebration of the birthday anniversary of Mr. Thayer, Mrs. Rufus C. Thayer entertained at a dinner followed with bridge, last Wednesday evening. Included among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Sidney R. Bartlett, Mrs. Leonard E. Curtis, Miss Eleanor Landell Fox, Mr. Eugene P. Shove, Mr. Clark Melles.

* *

Mrs. Benjamin C. Allen entertained at tea last Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. William R. Allen and Miss Jackson, the guest of Miss Curtis.

* *

Besides the guests of honor, Miss Stewart and Governor Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge entertained at dinner last evening Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Van Kleek of Denver, Judge and Mrs. Horace G. Lunt, and Mr. Dunbar Carpenter.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop W. Brownell entertained a party of friends yesterday at 1:30 o'clock for luncheon at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club. Included were Mr. and Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Allen, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Mrs. W. H. Scudder, Mr. Butler Williamson, Mr. Chester Alan Arthur, Mr. John J. Key, and others.

* *

Mrs. Crabtree entertained at luncheon last Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. Goodale, sister of Mrs. William F. Slocum.

* *

The dainty combination of yellow daffodils and white hyacinths chosen by Miss May Kyle with which to adorn the table on the occasion of a charming lunch party last Thursday bestowed a welcome springtime touch. The guests of Miss Kyle were Miss Laura Anderson, in whose honor the luncheon was given, Miss Margaret Anderson, Miss Sara Jackson, Miss Dorothy Wendell, Miss Anna Eyre, Miss Foster Dickerman, Miss Nathalie Moore and Mrs. Alfred H. Hunt.

* *

Miss Nathalie Moore and Miss Mary Johnson received with Mrs. Gilbert McClurg last Tuesday on one of her informal "at home" days. Miss Abbie Lansing poured the tea, and Miss Adelaide Elliott served punch. The guests of Mrs. McClurg were young ladies particularly and all had a charming time. Miss McCain sang, and Mrs. McClurg recited one of Hans Andersen's fairy tales for their diversion.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Burns, Miss Youngblood of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Verner Z. Reed and Mr. Mosler of Paris, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Price, 215 South Nevada avenue, last evening. The floral decorations consisted of a very artistic low mound of long stemmed Lawson carnations and asparagus plumosa and the very deep shades of the flowers harmonized perfectly with the other color accessories of the handsomely decked table.

* *

Mrs. L. C. Dana, 116 North Wahsatch avenue, entertained the auditing committee of the department of Colorado and Wyoming at dinner when a meeting was held in this city last Monday. The committee included Mrs. Olive A. Killin, department president, Mrs. Alice M. Seeds, of Cripple Creek, chairman of the executive board; Mrs. Alice T. Smith of Cripple Creek, department treasurer.

* *

Miss Anna M. Greene entertained some of her young women friends informally last Tuesday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock in her pretty home, 112 St. Vrain court. Those present were Miss Malden, Miss Laymon, Miss Rudy, Miss May, Miss Zimmerman, Miss Rippey, Miss Irwin, Miss Durkee and others.

* *

The guests of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Burns at an informal little supper party last Sunday evening at the Antlers were Mr. and Mrs. William Wells Price and Miss Youngblood of St. Louis, Mo.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. William Francis celebrated their seventh wedding anniversary on Thursday evening, January 26. Their guests numbered sixteen. An elaborate dinner was served. The place cards were in the form of bells and hearts decorated with tiny roses and bows of white satin ribbon. Four streamers of white ribbon extended from the chandelier to each corner of the table, where large bows were formed. The evening was spent in games and music and will long be remembered by those present. Mr. and Mrs. Francis received several handsome gifts.

* *

Miss Frances Curtis of 20 West Buena Ventura street gave a small informal tea last Friday afternoon.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Swenson, of North Nevada avenue, entertained guests at dinner last Wednesday evening.

* *

The guests of Miss Flansburg, 607 South Wahsatch avenue, last Saturday enjoyed, in addition to a delicious luncheon, an intellectual treat, for the hostess read some charming poetical selections. The table was adorned with a fine potted myrtle and the room was beautified with a number of thrifty house plants. Those present were Mrs. Mary J. Ely, Mrs. Henry S. Hawkes, Miss Pritchard and Miss Alda Flansburg.

* *

Mrs. Charles A. Pollen of Manitou, entertained a few of her friends informally at luncheon last Tuesday noon and the afternoon was spent in sewing. The table was most dainty with beautiful hand-painted china and ferns. The guests of Mrs. Pollen were Mrs. J. A. Himebaugh, Mrs. J. L. Harbaugh, Mrs. H. H. Grafton, Mrs. W. C. Grafton, Mrs. C. E. Ormsby, Mrs. J. M. Ellison, Miss Pollen and Miss Lenore Pollen.

Engaged—Married

Bishop Charles S. Olmsted, of Denver, officiated last Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the marriage of Mrs. Florence Alvord, of this city, daughter of the late A. A. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Bryant Turner, of Denver. About forty relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, which took place at Wolhurst, the beautiful suburban home of Mrs. William Cooke Daniels, the sister of the groom.

Always most picturesque and beautiful, Wolhurst was particularly so when decked for the wedding. Tropical foliage and Easter lilies banked the alcove, canopied with ferns and smilax, beneath which the bridal party was grouped. A profusion of pink roses decorated the dining room, where refreshments were served.

A beautiful light blue chiffon velvet gown garnitured with rose point was worn by the bride. Her bouquet was of violets and maidenhair ferns. She was given away by Mr. J. A. Hayes, of this city. Mr. Charles McA. Wilcox, of Denver, was best man, and Mr. John J. Key, of this city, and Mr. Bert Hall, of Denver, were groomsmen.

The Colorado Springs guests at the wedding were Mrs. W. H. Scudder, Mr. J. Addison Hayes, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Webb, Mr. Charles M. MacNeill, Mr. Butler Williamson, Mr. John J. Key. From Denver there were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marsden Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill, Miss Louisa Hughes, Mr. Charles McAllister Wilcox, Mr. Bert Hall and others.

An impromptu dance was enjoyed previous to the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Turner on a month's trip to the city of Mexico. After March 1, Mr. and Mrs. Turner will be "at home" at the Charline, Denver.

* *

During a dinner given last Saturday evening, after a meeting of the executive committee of the Colorado Christian Endeavor union, Mr. James F. Husted, of Cripple Creek, in a witty little talk, made public the engagement of Mr. Herbert H. Chapman, president of the Colorado Christian Endeavor union, to Miss Nora E. Eade, of Oberlin, Ohio. The marriage will occur in the near future.

Miss Eade is a cultured and beautiful young woman, and a leader in Oberlin church circles. Mr. Chapman has resided in Colorado Springs for the past fifteen years, and for eight years has been principal of the blind department of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. He has held the office of president of the Colorado C. E. union for four successive terms and is a deacon in the First Congregational church. Beside, Mr. Chapman is prominently identified with the work of the Y. M. C. A., and no one is more highly esteemed in the city.

* *

The marriage of Miss Anna Madeline Greene and Mr. Kingman Nott Cather was celebrated in this city Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock at 112 East St. Vrain street. Rev. Edgar W. Work, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, officiated, using the Episcopal marriage service. Dr. Clarence R. Arnold gave the bride away.

The bride's exquisite gown of white Chinese crepe was modeled after a French design, having a deep girdle of liberty satin, a yoke pointed back and front of embroidered gauze, and draped leg-of-mutton sleeves, with mousquetaire elbow cuff. The garniture was of rare old family point lace and the bouquet of white roses.

The dining room was decked in red and white carnations and asparagus plumosa. Mrs. Clarence R. Arnold served salad. Mrs. Edward Arnold serves ice, and those assisting were Miss Zimmerman, Miss Dawn May, Miss Rudy, Miss Durkee and Miss Rippey.

Among the invited guests were Mrs. H. S. Lewis and Miss Emma Eugene Lewis, of Denver; Miss Mamie Williams, of Pueblo; Dr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Sollenberger, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Mort. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert H. Whaite, Mr. and Mrs. George Keener, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wyman, Dr. and Mrs. Hotopp of Glenwood Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. William Fulton, H. B. Walker and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Irving, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Giddings, Miss Sarah Giddings, Mrs. M. L. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Webb of Denver, Miss Sallie Thomas, Mrs. Julia Huber, Mrs. J. W. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hyde, Mrs. Anna Rudy, Misses Diquita Irwin, Frances DeGraff, Eugenie Donnelly, Wallace, Sayman, Malden, Fonetta Flansburg, Alda Flansburg, Messrs. Herschel Hildreth, H. Stewart of Chicago, Hughes, Frietag, Harris, A. A. Mueth, Myron Collins, Stanley Rowell of Seattle, Wash., and F. [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Cather will reside at 112 East St. Vrain street, where the bride has made her home for about a year and a half. They are very well and favorably known in this city, where they have resided for several years.

* *

Miss Bessie Veanderbergh and Mr. George Thomas Hobbs of Eastonville, Colo., were married Tuesday morning last at 10:30 o'clock in the parsonage by the Rev. James C. Rawlings, pastor of the Methodist church, South, in the presence of a few intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs will reside in Eastonville.

Third Annual Ball Colorado Springs Shriners ✠ ✠ ✠ El Jebel Temple

THE Colorado Springs Shriners of El Jebel temple gave a beautiful ball last Friday evening in the Antlers ball room, their third annual, and perhaps on some accounts, the most successful of the series.

The handsome room was tastefully decorated with the banners of the temple and pink flower shades veiled the electroliers and cast a rosy glow over the scene. Barnes orchestra of twelve pieces occupied the stage which was screened with tall tropical palms, bays, draceneas and other ornamental foliage. The dance numbers were most tuneful and inspiring, and the musicians were forced to respond to many encores.

Champagne punch was served from the famous silver Zem Zem bowl belonging to the Shriners all the evening in the ante room, and during intermission supper was enjoyed in the dining room of the hotel.

The committee that so excellently carried out plans for the ball was composed of Thomas F. Burns, chairman; Marion O. Barnes, vice chairman; Peter Groom, Dr. Clarence R. Arnold, Dr. William A. Campbell, Dr. David H. Rice, A. Jae Ward, George Keener, James Sanderson, J. R. Friedline, Joseph Dunn, Dr. P. O. Hanford.

All the El Jebel Shriners of Colorado Springs acted upon the reception committee.

Some very stylish new gowns were observed at the ball. The colorings were of wide range, yet a majority were either in black or white and very effective by contrast with the dainty light shades in diaphanous fabrics.

A brief description of some of the toilets is as follows:

A.

Arnold, Mrs. Clarence R.—Imported gown of white silk with bodice of chantilly lace, violets.
Armstrong, Miss Emmaline Jeanne—Cream Duchesse satin, trimmed with pink taffeta white fringe and pearls. Pink roses enwreathing coiffure, pink roses.
Atkinson, Mrs. James W.—Cameo pink peau de soie, Honiton lace bertha, diamonds.

B.

Barnes, Mrs. James P.—White Canton crepe, rose and Duchesse point lace, sheaf of pink roses.
Berlin, Miss Mae—White point d'esprit elaborately trimmed in pearls and pink satin roses, pink roses.
Bernard, Mrs. Samuel S.—Imported white Renaissance lace robe, pale blue velvet ribbon garniture, solitaire diamonds.
Brown, Miss Margaret—White Shan Tung pongee, pearls, American Beauty roses.
Brown, Mrs. Roxy—White chiffon batiste, valenciennes insertion and lace, American Beauty roses.
Burns, Miss Jennie—Black embroidered Brussels net and cut jet, rose point lace, diamonds.
Burns, Miss Kate—Black satin and moire, Duchesse point lace, diamonds.
Burton, Mrs. Isaac—Pale tan crepe de chine garnitured with violet panne satin, pearls, violets.

C.

Campbell, Mrs. William A.—Black Brussels net over taffeta, insettings of white moire, diamonds.
Campbell, Miss Grace—Lavender crepe de chine, point lace bertha.
Chapman, Mrs. Harry C.—Pearl crepe de chine, en princesse, trimmed with bands of white moire.
Cochran, Miss Florence—White Paris lawn and lace.
Cockrill, Mrs. Emma—Cream panne satin, yellow panne velvet girdle, wreath of dark green velvet leaves and yellow chiffon roses on skirt and corsage, straps of white tulle.
Condon, Miss Ethel—Sea green voile and point d'esprit lace.
Crapser, Mrs. Jules H.—Pink flowered silk organdie, point lace bertha, diamonds, roses.
Curtis, Mrs. C. Gray—Black silk grenadine over green silk, pink panne velvet trimming, pink roses.

D.

Davis, Miss Stella—Blue silk muslin, yoke of white applique lace, roses.
Deal, Mrs. Samuel J.—White French lawn combined with point Alencon lace.
Dillon, Mrs. Edward Paul—Blue crepe de chine trimmed with point lace, American Beauty roses.

E.

Eldredge, Mrs. Louis P.—Black Brussels lace over taffeta, paillettes of jet on bodice.
England, Mrs. W. L.—Blue nun's veiling and taffeta, white escurial lace yoke, white roses.
Ewing, Miss Nancy—Blue voile, garniture of white lace and black velvet, violets.

F.

Fickes, Miss Frances—White Swiss polka-dotted with black, ruching of blue and white chiffon.
Fink, Miss Charlotte—Pink and white silk organdie, pink carnations.
Fountain, Mrs. Emma—Black embroidered Brussels net over black taffeta.

G.

Giddings, Mrs. Edward W.—Imported robe of black all over net and cut jet over taffeta.
Giddings, Mrs. Ralph O.—Black lace and chiffon, pearl sunburst, bridesmaid roses.
Gashwiler, Miss Marie—Pink silk dimity over pink taffeta, and Battenburg lace.

H.

Handy, Mrs. Robert A.—Blue crepe voile, point lace bertha, diamond sunburst.
Hanford, Mrs. P. Oliver—Dove grey brocade in Dresden tints, applique to match, pink and grey panne satin girdle.
Hemming, Miss Charlotte—Grey voile and taffeta, silk passementerie.
Hollingshead, Miss Mary—Flowered silk organdie, deep bertha of real lace.
Horn, Mrs. Thomas G.—Nut brown taffeta, garniture of point lace and pale blue.

J.

Johnson, Miss Harriet—Blue voile armure, garniture of applique to match, white lace yoke, white roses.

K.

Keiser, Mrs. Charles B.—White Paris mull combined with real valenciennes insertion and lace, violets.

L.

Lacy, Mrs. Mabel—Paris gown of turquoise blue taffeta, shirred skirt style of 1830, Duchesse lace.
Lawton, Miss Mary—Blue silk mull, white applique and chiffon, American Beauty roses.

M.

Morgan, Mrs. John F.—White taffeta silk and Flemish lace, diamonds.
May, Miss Dawn—Blue silk mull and lace, pink roses.

N.

Neeper, Mrs. Edward R.—Blue crepe de chine and Brussels net, turquoise necklace.
Newcomer, Mrs. I. E.—White silk mull and lace.

P.

Perkins, Mrs. W. Arthur—Black crepe de chine, garniture of black silk applique.
Plimpton, Mrs. Frank J.—White etamine trimmed with white satin ribbon and lace.
Pring, Miss Lydia—Black silk grenadine over black taffeta, roses.
Puffer, Mrs. Louis A.—Cream voile and lace over taffeta.

R.

Rafield, Miss May—Pink silk mull, pink lace yoke to match.
Rankin, Miss Edith—Cream Paris mull, white satin girdle.
Rankin, Miss Mabel—White organdie and lace, blue panne satin girdle.
Redford, Mrs. J. S.—Blue silk garnitured with Duchesse lace.
Roberts, Dr. Marion—Pink crepe chiffon over pink taffeta, diamonds.
Rudy, Miss May—All over embroidered Paris lawn.

S.

Sachs, Mrs. Claude—Shirred white silk mull, choux of panne satin ribbon.
Saffell, Miss Minnie—Light blue voile, yoke of hand wrought lace.
Sanderson, Mrs. James T.—Black peau de soie and black silk passementerie, diamond brooch, pink roses.
Senier, Miss Jeannette Greeley—Cream voile and lace, panne satin girdle, daybreak carnations.
Sheafor, Miss Harriet—White Paris lawn and Swiss embroidery, valenciennes lace ruffles.
Shemwell, Mrs. W. D.—Pearl grey silk, Honiton lace on bodice, carnations.
Sill, Miss Madge—White shirred Paris lawn and escurial lace.
Snyder, Mrs. William A.—Black crepe de chine garnitured with black silk applique, roses.
Stires, Mrs. L. C.—White Persian lawn, pearl ornaments.
Stough, Mrs. Charles F.—White silk mull girdled with pink panne velvet, pink roses.

T.

Taggart, Mrs. John R.—Black point d'esprit, yoke of gold embroidered net.
Thomas, Mrs. Willis C.—White point d'esprit over white taffeta, pink carnations.
Thompson, Mrs. Edgar W.—Blue Brussels net over blue satin, pearls.
Thornton, Miss Bertha—Pink silk tissue, touches of narrow black velvet.
Turner, Mrs. Charles V.—Cream Brussels net over satin, valenciennes lace, diamonds.

V.

Vanatta, Mrs. John K.—Champagne crepe de chine, garniture of oriental embroidery and French lace.

W.

Wallace, Mrs. C. L.—White Chantilly lace robe over white taffeta, pink carnations.
Ward, Mrs. A. Jae—Ivory crepe de chine and Renaissance lace.
Whaite, Miss Beulah—Pink flowered Brussels net over white taffeta, pink roses.
Williams, Miss Gussie—Shirred blue crepe, violets.
Williams, Miss Winifred—Cream crepe de chine trimmed in wood fibre lace, girdle of cream panne velvet, violets.
Wilson, Mrs. Charles D.—Violet and white louisine silk and mull with touches of black, amethysts, violets.

Z.

Zietz, Miss Emma—White Brussels net spangled with crystal, pearl passementerie, pearl bead necklace.
Zimmerman, Miss Adelaide—Blue lansdown, fagotted yoke, pink roses.
Zobrist, Mrs. Charles—Black taffeta skirt, bodice of cream oriental lace.
Zobrist, Miss Prudence—Pink crepe de chine, violets.

Among those receiving invitations to the ball were:

Ady, R. P.
Allen, Ethan.
Amann, Otto.
Anderson, Chas. O.
Altman, Wm.
Altman, Sam.
Austin, Earl.
Andre, M. V.
Arnold, Dr. C. R.
Ashby, Walter.
Athens, J. Wm.
Atkinson, J. W.
Ballard, Oliver.
Banning, W. M.
Barker, C. W.
Barlow, F. W.
Barnes, J. P.
Barnes, Robt. D.
Barnes, M. O.
Barnes, Smith.
Bates, Emery C.
Bell, F. E.
Bendle, A. J.
Bernard, S. S.
Bernard, Geo.
Birdsall, Geo.
Bischof, J. R.
Block, A. E.
Bott, Anthony.
Boynton, Frank E.
Boynton, W. S.
Brand, Charles.
Bradeen, F. B.
Brown, C. S.
Bradfield, R.
Burns, Miss.
Burns, James F.
Burns, Thos. E.
Burson, Charles F.
Burton, Dr. Isaac.
Bullock, Claude J.
Bates, J. H.
Bates, W. H.
Campbell, Dr. W. A.
Carter, Geo. M.
Castello, F. F.
Chamberlain, Carl.
Chapman, Harry C.
Clements, W. H.
[illegible]
Coffey, J. W.
Comstock, M. M.
Conant, F. F.
Connell, R. A.
Connelly, S. J.
Cowan, Geo. W.
Crapser, J. H.
Crosby, Geo. P.
Curtis, L. F.
Curtis, C. G.
Cooley, E. D.
Cromwell.
Daggett, Sidney.
Danser, E. S.
Davis, R. T.
Davis, George.
Denny, S. J.
Deal, Samuel.
DeBerry, Dr. W. A.
Dern, Jos. G.
Deacon, Charles.
Dillon, Edward P.
Dolph, C. W.
Dudley, Geo. L.
Dudley, C. H.
Duffee, R. M.
Davis, W. A.
Dickens, C. A.
Engle, Fred.
Eaton, E. J.
Ellison, J. M.
Edwards, Thos.
Elston, J. A.
England, Frank.
Estill, Forest.
England, W. L.
Eldredge, L. P.
Fabel, Harry E.
Ferrin, Chas. B.
Fitts, W. H.
Fletcher, Thos.
Ford, A. E.
Franklin, Nelson.
Fraser, Jno. F.
Friedline, J. R.
Fuller, R. S.
Franklin, C. A.
Gaither, Mr.
Genter, E. W.
Giddings, E. W., Jr.
Giddings, Ralph.
Giddings, Roy.
Giles, S. J.
Graham, G. T.
Graham, Robt. A.
Gough, Thomas.
Grimwood, A. C.
Groom, Peter, Jr.
Gilmore, Geo. B.
Hamlin, C. C.
Hamlin, Chas. P.
Handy, R. A.
Hanford, P. O.
Hansen, P. C.
Harder, H. F.
Harmer, W. H.
Harris, Ira.
Harris, Wm.
Hatch, Leslie W.
Hawks, H. S.
Hawley, Howard.
Hayes, L. F.
Hayman, F. C.
Heath, C. J.
Hefley, R. H.
Heinley, E. C.
Heizer, D. N.
Helmus, Geo. H.
Hemenway, O. E.
Hildreth, H. P.
Hill, L. E.
Hill, Nat.
Hillhouse, Jack.
Himebaugh, J. A.
Holland, R. L.
Holman, H. V.
Horr, H. J.
Horn, Thos. G.
Hoyt, Ed.
Hudson, Harry.
Hughes, C. H.
Hughes, Thos.
Humphrey, Guy.
Humphrey, J. F.
Hunt, A. H.
[illegible] Charles.
Hargreaves, W. L.
Hines, E. W.
Jansen, L. H.
Johnson, J. M.
Johnson, Nicolas.
Johnson, Verne.
Johnson, Wilbur F.
Johnson, Dr.
Johnston, H. L.
Jones, A. D.
[illegible]
Joy, H. C.
Jones, T. R.
Johnson, Frank.
Keener, Geo. L.
Keeth, F. M.
Keiser, C. B.
Knight, E. J.
Kincaid.
Lawton, A. J.
Lawton, L. P.
Lewark, O. B.
Lindhurst, J. F.
Lockhart, Jas. A.
Loris, Marx.
Lowell, B. F.
Linsell, Ford.
McClurg, W. E.
McDonald, T. C.
McFarland, F. C.
McMahon, Ward.
McMahon, Frank.
McMahon, George.
McPherson, D. F.
Macafree, A. L.
Manchester, Ralph.
Mackey, W. B.
Mansfield, Wm.
Mattocks, S. J.
May, A. H.
Meservey, A. B.
Middagh, Jas. L.
Miller, John.
Miller, Wm. T.
Milone, G. S.
Monroe, A. E.
Montgomery, W. S.
Moore, Willis G.
Morgan, Jno. F.
Morris, W. S.
Mellen, W. H.
Mitchell, W. F.
Morrison, Dr. C. A.
Mortimer, John H.
Mueth, A.
Newcomber, J. A.
Neeper, Dr. E. R.
Nichols, A. B.
Nichols, E. E.
Nichols, John.
[illegible]
Nydegger, A.
Nowels, T. E.
Nye, Nash.
Pattison, B. W.
Paulson, W. D.
Price, W. W.
Parker, L. A.
Payne, John L.
Peck, Frank G.
Perkins, Arthur.
Perkins, F. A.
Perkins, L. C.
Perkins, Geo. W.
Peyser, Wm.
Powers, W.
Potter, Edward D.
Paddock, G. M.
Powers, W. H.
Palsgrove, John.
Puffer, Lewis A.
Plimpton, F. J.
Reid, Robt. M.
Rafield, Chas.
Redford, J. S.
Rafield, Myer S.
Reasoner, Dr. R. W.
Reed, W. H.
Rich, Wm.
Rice, David H.
Richards, A. H.
Robertson, James C.
Rose, F. A.
Rothrock, F. B.
Ryer, E. E.
Roberts, T. C.
Reed, V. Z.
Rice, W. G., Jr.
Sargeant, W. F.
Sanderson, J. T.
Schmitt, Jacob.
Sears, Clarence D.
Seyffert, O. W.
Shaffer, E. L.
Sharp, A. G.
Sheafor, John W.
Shearer, J. P.
Shove, Eugene P.
Sill, J. A.
Snyder, W. A.
Sill, Harley.
Skinner, L. B.
Skinner, L. C.
Smith, J. L.
Snider, H.
Snyder, Chas. N.
Stough, Dr. C. F.
Slaughter, M.
Steele, W. S.
Strachan, Willis.
Sanderson, D. C.
Stires, L. C.
Skinner, W. P.
Smith, Harry.
Shemwell, W. D.
Taylor, E. L.
Thompson, E. W.
Taggart, J. R.
Thornton, Harry.
Thayer, Harry S.
Thornton, James.
Thomas, Willis C.
Tuttle, W. H.
Tippetts, Mr.
Titus, C. E.
Tripp, Geo. B.
Twitty, Mr.
Turner, Chas. V.
Thatcher, D.
Ullrich, E. J.
Udick, Walter.
Vanatta, J. K.
Vining, J. C.
Waldvogel, Geo. J.
Ward, A. Jae.
Webster, R. F.
Wellington, G. J.
Whaite, A. H.
Wilson, C. D.
White, C. H.
Whiting, Geo.
Wilkes, [illegible]
Wilson, W. R.
Woestman, E. F.
Woods, Sam.
Woodside, Wm. P.
Wright, [illegible]
Young, Ralph.
Zietz, Chas.
Zimmerman, H. S.
Zobrist, Chas.

DENVER.

Barton, D. R.
Carson, J. Harry.
Gehsche, Albert.
Herbert, Frank F.
[illegible]

MISS ELIZABETH M'DONOUGH,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio, a Winter Resident of the Springs.
Photo by Bingham & Wood.

MARJORY LOVEJOY.
The Beautiful Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. F. Lovejoy, of Pittsburg, Pa., Temporary Residents of the "City of Sunshine."
Photo by Emery.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Brokers ...s
Perpetuate that "Smile that Won't Come Off",
by Sitting for an Artistic Photograph at the Studio of
... S. A. ...RY
Cor. Cascade and Kiowa. Phone 679-A
N. B. We let you in on the ground floor.

...S...N-WAY BABY GRAND
In splendid condition, practically as good as new.
THE KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO.
226 North Tejon Street.

Additional Society

Rev. Benjamin Brewster, rector of Grace Episcopal church, officiated last Wednesday evening at the wedding of Miss Ellen A. Ratledge and Mr. W. Henry Ryan, which was solemnized at 1524 Boulevard avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan will make their home at Fountain, Colo.

* *

Mrs. Gertrude McCauley, formerly of this city, will shortly be married to Mr. George R. Field of San Francisco. The marriage is said to be the outcome of a romance begun in the Hawaiian islands. Mr. Field is connected with the Risnor Iron Works company of San Francisco as constructing engineer. He is prominent [illegible] and social circles of both San Francisco and New York.

* *

According to late advices the marriage of Mrs. Dora Fry... of this city and Dr. C. F. Paine of St. Louis occurred in the latter city last Sunday evening. The young couple met during the World's fair and soon became engaged. They will reside in St. Louis.

Formal and Informal

The pupils of Mrs. Frederick A. Faust gave a musicale yesterday afternoon at four o'clock complimentary to their friends, at Mrs. Faust's home, 116 East Dale street, which was very enjoyable. Among those taking part were Florence Stevens, Ruth Rollens, Esther Parsons, Grace Vining, Grace Lloyd, Elizabeth Slaughter, Eunice Hall, Frank Evans, Myrtle Hinman, Irma Antoine, Anna Bispham, Margaret Monroe, Frances Bogue, the Misses Eaves and others.

* *

Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster will entertain informally tomorrow afternoon in the parsonage, 329 North Weber street, giving the members of the Actors' alliance and the dramatic class of the Woman's club an opportunity for meeting Miss Florence Gale, of the "As You Like It" Shakespearean company.

* *

One of those enjoyable little bowling parties occurred last Friday night at the Town and Gown club. Among the participants were Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Tucker, Miss Shuman, Mrs. Harry L. Fisher, Miss Masi, Mr. Robert Howell, Mr. St. George Tucker and others.

* *

The officers and members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday school paid Dr. W. D. Marlow a surprise visit in his home last Friday evening and presented him with a handsome rocking chair as a slight token of their appreciation of his faithful services as superintendent of the Sunday school during the last 25 years. The evening was passed in a delightful, though informal social way.

* *

A very pleasant farewell party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vosburg to their many young friends of West Colorado Springs. Music and dancing were the chief amusements of the evening, and afterwards a delightful supper was prepared. Mr. and Mrs. Vosburg will leave in a few days for Southern California, where they intend to spend the remainder of the winter. Later they will visit the Portland, Oregon, fair and return to Colorado Springs after the fair closes. Among those present were Misses Della Franklin, Bertha Rogers, Bertha Ammonds, Elma Wheha, Gertrude Vantilburg, Anna Link, S. Ware, Ethel Jessoph; Messrs. Leslie Duncan, LeRoy Gerrard, James Dolan, Floyde Hamilton, Bert McCutchen, Frank McCutchen, Samuel McCutchen, William B. Fritsch, John McChesney.

* *

The birthday anniversary of the immortal Burns was elaborately celebrated last Wednesday evening at the Alta Vista by the Scottish residents of the city. A banquet was served at 8 o'clock. Mr. Kenneth McKenzie presiding as toast master.

Those responding were Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, Mr. G. M. Bryson, Dr. W. W. Campbell, Judge Robert Kerr, Mr. Andrew Aitken, Mr. Thomas MacLaren, Dr. R. Robinson, Mr. W. A. Perkins, Dr. J. T. Muir, Mr. J. McClymont, Mr. T. D. Hetherington, Mr. John Ferguson, Mr. W. J. Douglas, Judge J. A. Orr, Mr. Francis B. Hill, Mr. A. J. Gibbs, Mr. Thomas Strachan and Dr. J. G. Reddie.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Abercrombie were tendered a surprise visit last Wednesday evening at their home, 1837 Colorado avenue by the members of Rebekah lodge, No. 50. A reminder of their silver anniversary was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie in the form of a handsome teaset, coupled with many kind expressions of good will and congratulations.

* *

In honor of her birthday anniversary, Mrs. Jennie Hughes, 615 East Boulder street, was complimented with a surprise visit by the other members of her Sunday school class last Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Hughes was presented with a fine picture, "Christ in the Garden of Gethsemene." After a social hour or two delicious cocoa and cake were served. The members of the class are Mrs. Caseley, Miss Moore, Mrs. Hertel, Mrs. Bates, Miss Bates, Mrs. Cragin, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Jolliffe, Mrs. Demstor, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Hardick, Mrs. Coons, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Wilber, Miss Caseley.

* *

Mrs. L. Oaks, 505 East Costilla street, entertained a company of young people last Tuesday evening in honor of the sixteenth birthday anniversary of her daughter, Miss Cora Oaks. Games and music were the diversions and late in the evening light refreshments were served.

Among those participating were: Miss Bertha Oaks, Miss Ida Hickner, Miss Ethel Schaaf, Miss Lena Spencer, Miss Emma O'Connor, Miss Bessie Campbell, Miss Pearl Stringham, Miss Gertrude Van Tilberg, Miss Myrtle Elstob, Messrs. William Goshen, Tony Holland, Ollie Oaks, James Boylin, Maurice Martin, George Elstob, Robert Pickett, and Samuel Kennedy, Jr.

* *

The graduating class of the Columbia school was entertained very delightfully by their teacher, Miss Blanford, in her home on the west side last Thursday evening. Progressive peanuts and other games were played and refreshments served.

Those present were Nell Bedwell, Carrie Oberndorfer, Pauline Prior, Oney Godawski, Ethel McNess, Irmagarde Jackson, Mabel Sebring, Merle Sebring, Bertie Gridley, Abbie Weber, Victor Doyle, David Pierce, John Wilson, Fiske Jones.

Nell Bedwell entertained Carrie Oberndorfer, Irmagarde Jackson, and Pauline Prior at dinner in her home on East Kiowa street previous to the party.

* *

The members of the S. F. Needle club entertained their husbands and friends at cards at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Snyder, 436 East Pike's Peak avenue, last Thursday evening. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Stires, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Deal, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Durfee, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bradfield, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dillman, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Snyder, Mrs. Grace Beal, Miss Hazel Faulkner, Mr. Edgar Faulkner and Mr. L. A. Thompson. Miss Hazel Faulkner won first lady's prize and Mrs. Harry Miles second lady's prize; Mr. Edgar Faulkner, first gentleman's prize, and Mr. W. A. Snyder, second gentleman's prize. Dainty refreshments were served.

Card Parties

The Neighborhood Card club met last Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray Curtis, 115 East San Miguel street. After playing high five, punch, ices and cake were served.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Willis C. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Waterton, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Hayes, Miss Harvey, Miss Armstrong, Miss Hawkinson, Mr. Paddock, Mr. Arthur Dawson, Mr. Hempstead. Mrs. Hayes will entertain the club in two weeks.

* *

The Substitute Card club met last Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Ferd L. Gutmann, 222 North Weber street. Mrs. Baty won the first prize, a cut glass bonbon dish; Mrs. W. S. Boynton, second, a centerpiece of Mount Mellick embroidery, and Mrs. Stark, the consolation, a Japanese vase.

Those present were Mrs. Edwin E. Baty, Mrs. William Clark, Mrs. Winfield S. Boynton, Mrs. James M. Ellison, Mrs. Frank R. Jeffery, Mrs. James H. Gardner, Mrs. Marie Beyer, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Sindlinger, Mrs. Mary A. Campbell, Mrs. Marion Stark, Mrs. Frank E. Boynton. Mrs. Boynton will entertain the club on Wednesday, February 8, at her home, 115 East Dale street.

* *

A bridge party was given last Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Adams Holder in compliment to Miss Eleanor Landell Fox, cousin of Mrs. Sidney R. Bartlett.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Wright entertained three tables at bridge last Monday evening in their home, 1719 North Nevada avenue.

* *

One of the delightful bridge parties of the past week in honor of Miss Eleanor Landell Fox, of Philadelphia, occurred Thursday afternoon. The hostess was Mrs. Henry B. Davis, 1117 North Nevada avenue.

* *

Mrs. Samuel Duncan delightfully entertained the Thursday High Five club at her home on East St. Vrain street from 2:30 till 5 o'clock. A dainty luncheon was served in the dining room, the table being very pretty in red. Mrs. Lynn Gilmore assisted Mrs. Duncan in serving.

The first prize, a beautiful hand-painted cup and saucer, was won by Mrs. Lynn Gilmore, and the plate went to Mrs. Floyd Healey.

Mrs. Herman Lawson will entertain the club next week at her home, 15 North Willow street.

Those present were: Mesdames Herman Lawson, Joseph Kenyon, Derwood Gilmore, Floyd Healey, Michael Reynolds, Eugene Illius, Reuben M. Webb, Charles Barney, Austin Hutchinson, Lynn Gilmore, Joslyn and Barnes.

* *

The Juanita Card club was entertained last Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. J. Elton Rockey at her home on Nob hill. The first prize, a beautiful hand-painted plate, was won by Miss Georgia Stevens. The consolation, also the hostess prize, a plate, were awarded to Mrs. Rockey. The club will meet this week with Mrs. Willis C. Thomas, 8 East Bijou street.

Personal Mention

Colonel Franklin Bartlett has purchased the residence, 1225 North Cascade avenue, and it will be occupied by his son, William Bartlett, whose health demands that he stay in Colorado. Colonel and Mrs. Bartlett intend passing a portion of each year in Colorado Springs.

* *

Miss Sophy W. Williamson, of Wilmington, Del., a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Tutt, is passing a week or ten days with the Misses Eyre of North Cascade avenue.

* *

Mr. T. A. Gunnell, father of Judge Gunnell, is again at home after a few months' stay with his son, Mr. Volney C. Gunnell and family, at Salt Lake and Ogden, Utah.

* *

Mrs. Charles L. Tutt and Mrs. J. R. Arthur Connell are passing a couple of weeks in San Antonio, Texas. They are expected home next Wednesday.

* *

Mr. Charles A. Baldwin has purchased the Hutton property at Broadmoor and will have the present dwelling house demolished preparatory to the erection of a $65,000 residence.

* *

Mrs. Sidney R. Bartlett and her cousin, Miss Fox, of Philadelphia, were guests of Mrs. Charles W. Howbert last Wednesday on a trip to Cripple Creek.

* *

Mrs. F. E. Robinson and daughters are still in San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Mackenzie, the mother of Mrs. Robinson, is ill, and she will remain indefinitely.

* *

Mrs. Gilbert McClurg spent several days in Denver last week, and while there delivered a lecture on "Shakespeare in Warwickshire," before the members of the Shakespeare club.

* *

Mrs. W. F. Spearns, of Amherst, Mass., the mother of Mrs. Noble, passed away, early last week in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey F. Noble, 1611 North Weber street.

* *

Mrs. William H. Day and children left last Wednesday for Oak Park, Ill., where Mr. Day had already gone to assume the duties of general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

* *

Mr. James L. Little, of Brooklyn, Mass., is a guest at the Antlers while visiting his son, Mr. Edward R. Little.

* *

Dr. Sidney R. Bartlett is passing a week or two with his family in this city.

* *

Mrs. Vinton Phenis and daughter arrived last Friday from Kansas City to visit Mr. Phenis, who has been staying in the city for some time.

* *

Mr. Ralph O. Giddings and Miss Sadie Giddings left on a trip to New York city Saturday.

* *

Miss Emmaline Jeanne Armstrong of Newark, Delaware, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George F. Curtis, 22 East San Rafael street.

* *

Miss Jessie Wolf, of Washington, D. C., is a guest at the Plaza for a few weeks.

* *

Mrs. V. P. Hauver has gone east for an extended visit.

* *

Mrs. C. L. Aikman of Eldorado, Kan., is the guest of relatives in Colorado Springs.

* *

Mrs. J. C. O'Connor leaves Wednesday evening for Indianapolis, Ind., for a two months' visit with relatives and friends.

* *

Mr. Albert Gardner is now the telegraph editor of one of the Des Moines, Iowa, dailies.

* *

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Sinclair left last Wednesday on a trip to California.

* *

Mrs. C. H. Jamison and son Lewis, of Denver, are passing Sunday with Mrs. Jamison's sister, Mrs. H. A. Brown and family, 402 East San Rafael street.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Alva H. Gunnell, who have been visiting Judge Allen T. Gunness and family for a week or two, left last Thursday for their home in Grant's Pass, Oregon.

* *

Miss Youngblood of St. Louis, left last Thursday for her home after quite a visit with Mr. and Mrs. James F. Burns, 1315 Wood avenue.

* *

Mrs. W. H. Scudder and daughters leave today for the Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif., where they expect to pass two or three months.

* *

Mr. Willard Barnes Lay has returned to the east after a short visit to friends in this city.

* *

Messrs. Frank and Abner Middle[illegible] were called to their home in Denver owing to the illness of their father and were unable to take part in the presentation of "Rip Van Winkle."

* *

Mrs. James A. Morrison has gone east and in company with her brother and wife will sail for Italy on February 2 and will be gone until May.

* *

Mrs. Roy H. Baker of Denver, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Dexter A. Russell, 243 North Institute street.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. George Walker left last Wednesday on a few week's trip to Havana, Cuba.

Woman's Club News

All contributions to the Sunday Woman's club department should be sent to the editor, Mrs. Adams, 309 East Boulder street, telephone 687-A, or Gazette editorial rooms, telephone 215, not later than Friday.

Woman's Club Calendar

MONDAY

Four O'clock Progress club, Mrs. Edward R. Stark, 530 North Nevada avenue.

Monthly meeting, Woman's Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A., 3 p. m., Association parlors.

TUESDAY

"McKinley Day," Woman's Relief corps, 2:30 p. m., G. A. R. hall. Open meeting.

Tuesday Bayview Reading club, Mrs. Walker, 417 South Nevada avenue.

WEDNESDAY

Art and Literature department, Woman's club, 3 p. m., Caledonian hall. Mrs. Carrie Harper White, "The Nude in Art."

Annual meeting, Wednesday Art club.

Executive meeting, Colorado Springs Federation of Women's clubs, 4 p. m. Mrs. Ida M. Hamilton, 231 North Wahsatch avenue.

THURSDAY

Section 1, Ladies' Aid society, First M. E. church. Mrs. W. D. Waltman, 735 North Tejon street.

SATURDAY

February meeting, Colorado Springs Federation Women's clubs, 3 p. m. Young Men's Christian Association auditorium.

CIVIL Service Reform," a subject especially recommended to the club women for their consideration by Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, the president of the General Federation of Women's clubs, has been specialized during this month in the meetings of the clubs all over the country.

The social science department of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs discussed civil service reform during its last meeting held in Caledonian hall Wednesday afternoon. Motion prevailed that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to express to the Non-Partisan league the interest and the desire to co-operate on the part of the members of the department.

The discussion was opened by the chairman, Mrs. W. A. Gray, who defined civil service, which pertains to all services rendered to the government outside of the army and navy; and the reform advocated—that of merit in appointment to office, irrespective of party politics.

By special invitation, Mr. Dunbar Carpenter, of the local Civil Service Reform association was present and reviewed the civil service bill of 29 sections, introduced during the present session of the Colorado legislature. So far as it meets the needs of this state it closely follows the acts of congress, and of the states of New York and Massachusetts. It follows the broad lines of the measure which was voted upon in the Fourteenth general assembly of Colorado and passed the senate by a large majority. Mr. Carpenter's remarks were of great interest being full of just the information desired by those wishing to thoroughly inform themselves on the subject.

"Every Man on His Own Merit," was Mrs. T. B. Pyles' subject, which she handled in a bright and witty fashion. "Merit vs. Spoils System," gave Mrs. J. B. Gregg opportunity for speaking of women as the home maker and keeper. "Why not in a larger way can she not become the regenerator and keeper of the nation?" asked Mrs. Gregg. "Would it not be a great thing for woman suffrage if Colorado should lead the way in civil service enforcement?"

Mrs. S. E. Solly reiterated the remarks of Mrs. Gregg, saying too, that city housekeeping is the counterpart of home keeping.

Mrs. Robert Kerr told of the part taken by the club women in civil service reform. She said, in part:

It was not until 1900 that club women became seriously interested in the work of Civil Service Reform. In Milwaukee, at a meeting of the G. F. W. C., a portion of a session was devoted to a "Group of Important Subjects" (as it was stated in the program); one of them was "Our Relations to Civil Service Reform."

Club women, as the largest and most perfectly organized body in the United States, with no political affiliation, stand pledged to no political policy, free and untrammeled, and therefore, are a powerful medium through which to disseminate the nation-saving-law of the merit system in civil service.

Club women were not slow to see the opportunity for doing a splendid educational work in this direction, and realizing that women composed nearly half the population of the nation, they at once set about it. In Los Angeles, in 1902, at the Biennial convention of Women's clubs, a whole session was given up to the discussion of the theory and practice of the merit system, and a recommendation was made to the incoming board of directors to appoint a standing committee on Civil Service Reform. Such committee was appointed by the directors, and the first report of committee was read at the Biennial in St. Louis last May.

The report urges all women to inform themselves with regard to the conditions about them in regard to good citizenship and sound government, and above all to use their influence towards the formation of that intelligent public opinion which must always be the foundation of any concerted action, and without which progress of any kind is impossible. The suggestion is made that this great organization of women adopt the merit system as one of its issues the next two years, in order to keep before it the thought that public office must cease to become the spoil of the victor, and that it must stand forth as a public trust.

The last few moments of the meeting were devoted to a symposium during which the words of eminent public men, beginning with Washington, were quoted, showing that all of them had made demands for civil service reform.

* *

The February meeting of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women's clubs to be held next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. will be devoted to a musicale, chiefly, followed by the serving of a cup of tea during the social hour.

The meeting will be called to order by Mrs. Ida M. Hamilton, first vice president, and after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and the transaction of any business that may come up, the following excellent program will be rendered:

Piano solo—"Autumn" .... Chaminade
Miss Marie Gashwiler.
Songs—
a "Red, Red Rose" .... Hastings
b "Baby's Boat" .... Gaynor
Miss Mary Hollingshead.
Cornet solo—"Inflamatus et Accusus," from "Stabat Mater" .... Rossini
Miss Pauline Prior.
Piano solo—"Norwegian Bridal Procession" .... Grieg
Miss Gashwiler.
Songs—
a "O, Dry Those Tears" .... Reigo
b "All the World Awakes Today" .... German
Miss Winifred Funkey.

* *

The members of the Woman's Literary club met with the president, Mrs. Lulu D. Cox, 1320 North Nevada avenue yesterday afternoon.

The quotation for the afternoon was the keynote of the program: "Stand still and consider the wondrous works of God."

"A Glimpse of the Wonders and Beauties of the Yellowstone," was graphically and beautifully given by Mrs. William K. Argo. Mrs. Amos D. Craigue followed with a fine description of "The Yosemite—the Dwelling Place of the Giants of the Forest."

* *

Two of the papers read before the social science department of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs have been published in the Frontier Magazine. The January number contained the paper of Mrs. S. L. Kellerman on "Labor Unions," and the February number that on "Irrigation," written by Mrs. T. B. Pyles. These papers have been highly commended from the fact that the subjects were exceptionally well handled. That they have been put [illegible] read them reflects credit upon the writers and the organization to which they belong.

* *

The members of the Minerva Alumnae, were guests of Dr. Hannah T. Muir, 611 North Tejon street, last Tuesday afternoon. "Gothic Architecture" was the subject studied and Miss Gillfillan told of the cathedral at Rheims while Miss Scholz's subject was the cathedral at Chartres. Before separating those present partook of a cup of tea and wafers. The meeting on Tuesday, February 7, will be held in the home of Miss Katriena Hayden, 326 East St. Vrain street.

* *

A most excellent program was presented last Monday afternoon in Perkins hall by the Colorado Springs Musical club. Dr. Woolsey and Mr. Doane, director and organist at the First Baptist church, made their initial appearance. Mr. Doane rendered two organ numbers, (a) "Funeral March," C Minor, Guilmant, and (b) "Elsa's Bridal Procession to the Minster," Wagner-Haven.

A group of songs by Dr. Woolsey consisted of (a) "Farewell to Summer," Noel Johnson; (b) "Songs My Mother Taught Me," Dvorak, and (c) "Danny Deever," Walter Damrosch.

Mrs. Seldomridge and Miss Funkey sang three duets, Mendelssohn's "Greeting," being particularly fine.

The song "Fortunio" was charmingly sung by Miss Stewart, Mrs. P. B. Stewart at the piano.

The piano solos were: "Marche Grotesque," Sindig, by Miss Heizer and (a) "Rhapsodie," B Minor, (b) "Capriccio," B. Minor, Brahms, by Miss Dwinell.

The program closed with piano quartets "Hungarian Dances," 5 and 7, F sharp minor and F major, Brahms, rendered by Miss Heizer, Miss Baker, Mrs. Sharretts and Mrs. Jessop.

Mrs. Frost, president of the club, spoke of the aprocaching Kreisler concert, and urged the members to put forth every endeavor to insure a full house as there is danger of a deficit in the concert fund.

The meeting of February 13 will be held at the residence of Mrs. Stewart, 1228 Wood avenue. The subject will be "German Composers of the Romantic School."

* *

The meeting of the Monday Progress club with Mrs. St. John on the 22d was rather small in number, several members being reported on the sick list. Those present listened to some well prepared papers on "Labor Organization." Mrs. C. L. Smith of Manitou, taking the union side; Miss Skolas, the non-union. The discussion opened by Miss Frances Brown was participated in very generally by the members.

After adjournment a social half-hour was spent in the dining room, when Mrs. St. John, assisted by her daughter, Mabel, served refreshments.

The members will please note that the next meeting is with Mrs. Bybee, 229 E. Uintah street, instead of with Mrs. Dickey, as given in the calendar.

* *

Notwithstanding the illness of the leader, Mrs. W. C. Robinson, the Four O'clock Progress club will meet as previously announced, Monday, January 30, at the home of Mrs. E. R. Stark, 530 North Nevada avenue. Mrs. Kamp will read a paper on "The History of Trades Unions" and a paper on "The Literature of the First Half of the Century" will be read by Miss Flansburg.

* *

The Tuesday Bay View Reading club met at the home of Miss Kna[illegible]. Mrs. Chase read a very interesting [illegible] on Tolstoi. The next meeting of the club will be held in the home of Mrs. Walker, 417 South Nevada avenue.

* *

Characters were assigned for the amusing play, "A Box of Monkeys," during last week's meeting of the dramatic class, auxiliary to the art and literature department of the Woman's club. In about two weeks the play will be staged for the diversion of the members of the Woman's club and their invited guests.

* *

The Columbia Kindergarten association held a special meeting at the Columbia school Friday at 3:30 p. m. A large number attended. Great interest is being manifested in this grand work, and the members, with the co-operation of parents and teachers, aim to make it the most successful organization of its kind in Colorado. The membership of the association numbers fifty, with about forty children enrolled. The teachers are the most competent, and invite any who wish, to visit them and inspect the work they do. Hours, 1:30 to 3:30 p. m., in the basement room, Columbia school.

* *

The Woman's Relief corps will hold an open meeting in G. A. R. hall, beginning at 2:30 p. m. on Tuesday next. As the day is especially set apart as "McKinley day" all attending the meeting are requested to wear a carnation thus doing honor to the memory of the martyred president.

The program will consist of a history of McKinley's life given by Mrs. Irene DeTolliver and informal talks by other members of the corps. After the program refreshments will be served. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

* *

A large number of the members of the North End W. C. T. U. and their invited guests, the Monday Progress club, were pleasantly entertained Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Ira J. Morse, 1504 North Nevada avenue.

The program was under the direction of the superintendent of "Christian Citizenship and Legislation," Mrs. C. F. Nason. These subjects are of special interest to the Woman's Christian Temperance union, as dealing with the social problems that affect the homes.

Mrs. W. N. Ruby read an able paper on "Legislation and Law Enforcement." The thought was advanced that the sphere of the citizen is the formation of governments, making of laws, choice of legislators, executives and other servants of the people. The focus of his activity is the ballot box.

Mrs. Richard Aitken followed with a bright and helpful paper on "The Child of Today, the Nation of Tomorrow," in which she portrayed the duties of parents in the training of children in the home to be Christian citizens. As is the home, so is the nation.

Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Blake spoke of the work being done for the boys and girls and young people, to establish them in the principles of true manhood and womanhood.

Mrs. Sue D. Chase, of Nebraska, was present, and joined in the animated discussion which followed the reading of these papers. Miss Hollingshead sang two delightful vocal selections.

The hostess, assisted by Mrs. A. D. Craigue, served delicate refreshments during the social half hour.

* *

The East Side W. C. T. U. held its monthly parlor social Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Hamilton. A specially interesting musical and literary program was rendered. Mr. Lloyd, a talented singer recently arrived in the city from Wales, and who sang for the late Queen Victoria, sang artistically, "Queen of the East," Ciro Pinsute, and "A Dream of Paradise," Hamilton Gray.

A group of recitations by Miss Roxy Fraker, a gifted young elocutionist—"Swore Off," "Biff Perkins' Toboggin Slide," and Spookendike's Suspenders." Instrumental solo, Master Harry Hamilton, "Pearly Dewdrops," Birbeck; dered by Mrs. Van Lopick and Mr. J. D. Lloyd. Instrumental solo, "Fra Diavolo," Sidney Smith, was given by Miss Ruby Kennicut. Light refreshments were served by the members.

* *

A department meeting of the Frances Willard union was much enjoyed at the Willard home, 619 South Nevada avenue, on Thursday afternoon. The departments considered, "Temperance and Labor" and "Soldiers and Sailors," were well brought out in the program arranged by the respective superintendents, Mrs. A. C. Gibson and Mrs. J. L. Nelson. Owing to Mrs. Nelson's absence from the city, Mrs. Gibson had charge of the meeting. Nevertheless, a paper furnished by a son of Mrs. Nelson, who has had recent experience in army and navy, showed that her department had not by any means been neglected, and that the W. C. T. U. was a far-reaching organization. Short sketches fittingly touching upon "Temperance and Labor" were placed before the union by Mrs. Gibson. Organ and vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Whittlesey and Miss Hazel Wells.

...w Many ... Baby?
Baby's first tooth is always an interesting event in any household, and the next important thing is a visit to the PHOTOGRAPHER. Should you happen into OUR STUDIO you will be sure to get the finest work at prices that are most reasonable. The SOONER THE BETTER.
BINGHAM & WOOD "Fine Fotos"
18 SOUTH TEJON STREET. Phone 678-A.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD CASE STEINWAY GRAND FOR SALE AT $350
Now stored at
THE KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO.
226 North Tejon Street.

SOFT, GLOSSY HAIR.
It Can Only Be Had Where There Is No Dandruff.
Any man or woman who wants soft, glossy hair must be free of dandruff, which causes falling hair. Since it has become known that dandruff is a germ disease, the old hair preparations, that were mostly scalp irritants, have been abandoned, and the public, barbers and doctors included, have taken to using Newbro's Herpicide, the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ. E. Dodd, Dickinson, N. D., says: "Herpicide not only cleanses the scalp from dandruff and prevents the hair falling out, but promotes a new growth. Herpicide keeps my hair very glossy." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit Mich. Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co. and the Robinson Drug Co., special agents.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SEWING MACHINE

Have You Seen It? SINGER "66" Just Out Have You Tried It?
The highest type of FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—the embodiment of SIMPLICITY and UTILITY—the ACME of CONVENIENCE.
SINGER MACHINES
Are sold only by SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., dealing directly from Maker to User. They are now being sold
at Lower Prices
Also the Best Oil, Needles, Belts, etc., of which we carry a larger stock
than Any Other
dealer and we are "on the spot" to give careful attention to all customers.
Boulder, 2030 12th St.; Cheyenne, Wyo., 1712 Ferguson St.; Denver, 1102 16th St.; Denver, 733 Broadway, Denver, 1527 Champa St.; Greeley, ...; Fort Collins, 143 No. College Ave.; Canon City, 310-312 South Fifth St.; Colorado Springs, 27 East Huerfano St.; Cripple Creek, 352 E. Bennett Ave.; Durango, 1035 Main Ave.; Grand Junction, 441 Main St.; Leadville, 606 Harrison Ave.; Pueblo, 403 North Main St.

A BEAUTIFUL TWO MANUAL VOCALION
ON EXHIBITION AT
THE KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC STORE.
Churches who are thinking of anything of this kind should call Monday.

... DRAPERIES. Everything in Silks for Window Curtains.
A large assortment of beautiful materials for Portieres and Upholstery.
KINGSLEY BALLOU, 110 North Tejon St.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

"You Never Can Tell" — Arnold Daly's New Success

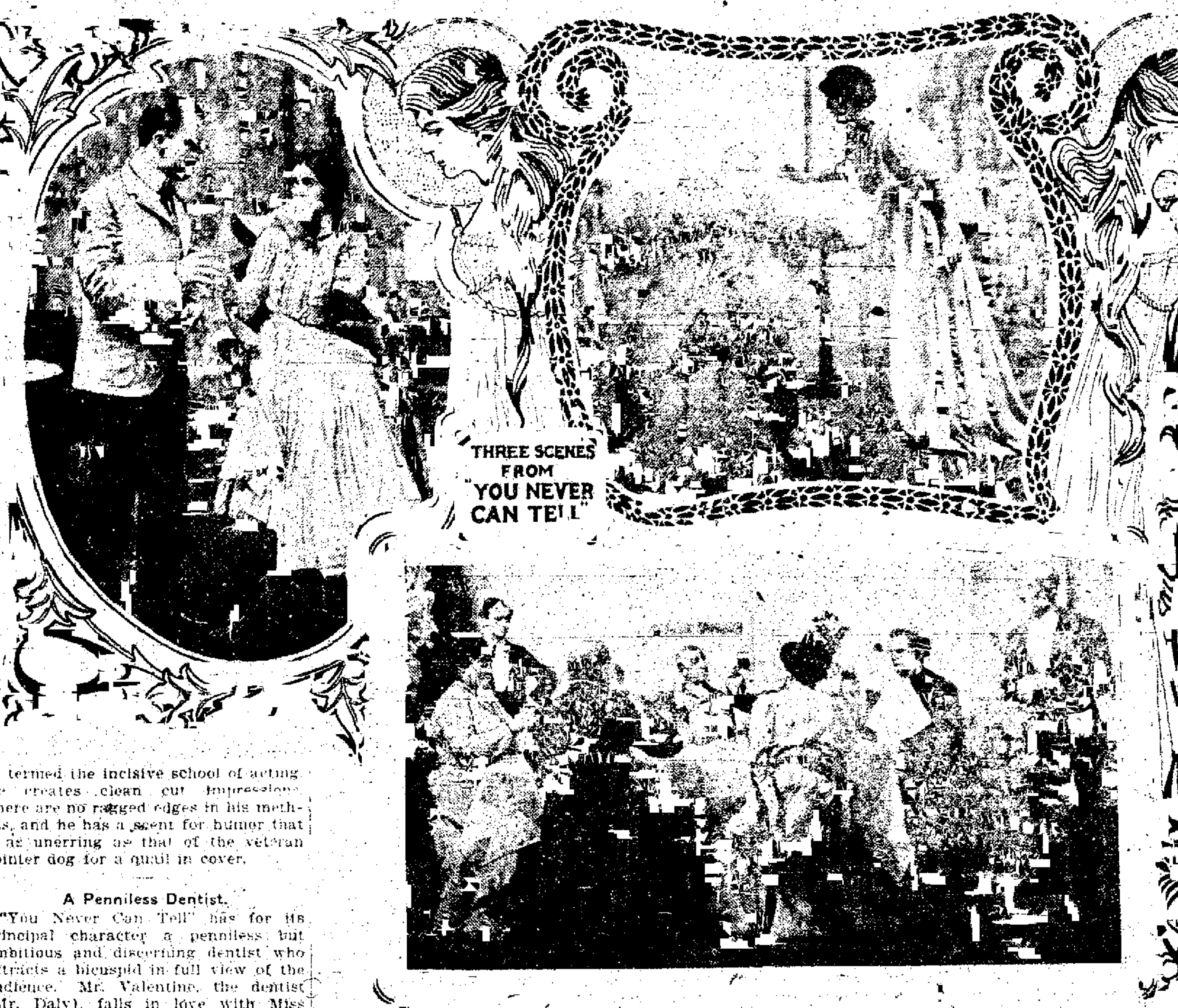
"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" — Mrs. Leslie Carter In "Adrea"

[From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent.]

Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Sees not on the boards a new play just begun.

THIS classic verselet expresses the resolution that evidently guides the actions of New York theatrical managers. The new plays are migrating to metropolitan boards with the persistence of the "honking" ducks that flit southward in the fall.

The present crop of new productions has many points of more than ordinary interest. Mrs. Leslie Carter, for instance, is presenting at the Belasco theater a play that excels anything we have seen of late years in the way of heavy, throbbing, forceful tragedy. At the Garrick Arnold Daly is presenting another delightful George Bernard Shaw play, "You Never Can Tell," which enables this talented young man to repeat the success of "Candida." In "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," at the Savoy, we have the first play by Augustus Thomas since he scored one of the really big hits of last season with "The Other Girl." Jefferson De Angelis has opened at the Lyric in his tuneful new comic opera, "Fantana," that scored heavily in Chicago, and at the Lyceum theater Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore have followed the popular craze for revivals by producing one more, "The Case of Rebellious Susan."


THREE SCENES FROM "YOU NEVER CAN TELL"

FRANCIS WILSON IN "COUSIN BILLY"

"You Never Can Tell."

"You Never Can Tell" is as bright a bit of comedy as even the confirmed hair splitter could sigh for. George Bernard Shaw, always enjoyable, leads his characters through a series of amusing situations and complications that cause a reasonable conclusion to seem absolutely impossible. When he has convinced you that the play cannot have any end at all he turns around and illustrates the absolute simplicity of the problem. That is Shaw-esque and picturesque, synonymous expressions.

Mr. Daly seems to have the inborn faculty to fit well into Mr. Shaw's leading characterizations. In "Candida," in "The Man of Destiny" and in "How He Lied to Her Husband" he did not strike a single false note of any appreciable account, and now in "You Never Can Tell" he is none the less effective.

Mr. Daly is a disciple of what may be termed the incisive school of acting. He creates clean cut impressions. There are no ragged edges in his methods, and he has a scent for humor that is as unerring as that of the veteran pointer dog for a quail in cover.

A Penniless Dentist.

"You Never Can Tell" has for its principal character a penniless but ambitious and discerning dentist who extricts a bicuspid in full view of the audience. Mr. Valentine, the dentist (Mr. Daly), falls in love with Miss Clandon (Drina De Wolfe), eldest daughter in a family split by internal dissensions. Papa and mamma have what divorce court luminaries describe as incompatible temperaments. Father lives apart from buxom mother. She is a chronic women's rightser and has brought up her daughter in the way her mother should not have gone. Picture the fate of a innocent Valentine when it falls into the clutches of a [illegible] of feminine rebellious [illegible] existing in the Marine hotel at a popular English watering place, where mother, daughter and younger members of the family are domiciled.

However, Valentine perseveres and finally captures the damsel.

William H. Thompson as a [illegible] making [illegible] and family friend is splendid, as is to be expected of an actor of such well known ability. Drina De Wolfe is seen in an attractive makeup, and little Mabel Taliaferro [illegible] the part of an up to date [illegible] cherub as a vigorous young woman with a saucy tongue. In one instance her father, asking grace at luncheon, says reverently, "For what we are about to receive let us be duly thankful."

"First here's what we are about to receive before we are [illegible]," marks Dolly.

[illegible] Harry Harwood as Mr. [illegible] excellent.

"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots."

"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" [illegible] Mr. Thomas [illegible] Although the play has [illegible] "we can readily overlook them because of the high quality of the situations and lines that carry the play along.

"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" is not the equal of "The Other Girl" nor of "The Earl of Pawtucket," but it is a play that will make money during the entire season without leaving New York.

The scene of the play is laid at Larchmont, the fashionable New York yacht- the resort, where complications follow [illegible] dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] considerable [illegible]. Dressing gowns and pajamas play an important part in the [illegible] of the second act. [illegible] jealous of their wives [illegible] to keep the matter [illegible] and the results of their ingenuity are [illegible] in the ex[illegible].

[illegible] another [illegible] He was one of the few [illegible] features of "The Coronet of the Duchess" and of "The Wife Without a Smile."

[illegible] Davis and Margaret Illington wear pretty gowns, and Jessie Busley and William Courtenay appear to advantage.

Mrs. Carter in "Adrea."

Mrs. Leslie Carter has hit popular fancy so hard in "Adrea" that even the one or two dyspepsia laden critics of the "melodrama" join in the general commendation of the player and the play. It is said that David Belasco has [illegible] the [illegible] of the stage. However ponderous that title may seem, "A [illegible]" warrants the application of it to this unparalleled stage director. The theme of "Adrea" is strikingly unusual, dealing with a blind princess who recovers her sight [illegible] slowly only to find that she has been [illegible].

Mrs. Carter's company is capable in almost every respect, and her new vehicle should prove even a greater financial success than "Zaza" and "Du Barry." That it is a far greater artistic success cannot be denied. In this play Mrs. Carter reaches emotional depths and develops trenchant forcefulness that place her high among the leading tragediennes of the age.

Francis Wilson's Hit.

Francis Wilson's success in "Cousin Billy" at the Criterion theater has proved so great that his managers will continue him in the play until the end of the season. He will probably go on the road in March. His impersonation of ex-Alderman Jenks of Allentown, Pa., has developed into one of the talked of features of the hour.

The Chadwick Mystery.

The theatrical manager of today is not given to permitting the grass to grow under his feet. The moment an occurrence or a person is observed to be getting undue prominence in the newspapers the caterer to the patrons of the melodramatic theaters sets out to get a play dealing with the subject of which the public is talking. There are "authors" in this country who stand ready to turn out such a play within a [illegible].

All of which is merely preliminary to the statement that a company is now touring the country in "The Great Chadwick Mystery."

[illegible]

A LOSS TO ACTRESSES.

Popular actresses made in the past from [illegible] to $1,500 a year on the sale of their photographs, but now this source of revenue is altogether lost to them.

Relative to this subject a well known actress said recently:

"I drew from my photographer up to ten years ago a regular annual income of $800. I was under contract to pose only for him. He had the exclusive sale of my pictures, and on each picture that he sold he paid me a royalty.

"That is the way it used to be with popular actresses. They signed papers to the effect that they would pose only for one photographer, and he signed papers to the effect that he would pay them a royalty on each of their pictures that he sold. Thus they made easily from $5 to $25 a week.

"No such pleasant condition exists today. The change is due to that perfecting of the half tone process whereby the magazines, the weeklies and the newspapers can reproduce photographs beautifully.

"As soon as that reproduction began the theatrical managers spared no pains to get photographs of their leading women printed, for they recognized that the publication of such photographs was an excellent advertisement. They ordered their leading women to pose for any and every newspaper or magazine photographer who presented himself, and they had additional photographs made for free distribution among the various publications of the land.

"Thus the actresses were forced to break their contracts with their own photographers. Thus, too, the sale of the pictures fell off, for these pictures, which formerly were rare enough and interesting enough to sell readily, were now become so common through their reproduction in innumerable prints that hardly any one cared to buy them.

"We stage folk are not averse to getting our pictures printed. We are glad, on the whole, that the reproduction of photographs in newspapers and magazines has become general. At the same time, though, we regret the pleasant royalties that we no longer draw."

LACKAYE'S NEW PLAY.

William A. Brady is negotiating with Israel Zangwill for a new play for Wilton Lackaye, to be called "The Jew." It will probably be added to the celebrated actor's repertory the season after next. The wonderful vogue of the recent plays by this dramatist has persuaded Mr. Brady and his star that the time is ripe for a revival of "The Children of the Ghetto" as well as this new play, for which Mr. Brady has offered Mr. Zangwill extraordinary inducements.

COMING THIS SEASON.

Henry W. Savage will send us on the first of April the Grand English Opera company, headed by Joe Sheehan and T. H. Boyle. Mr. Savage, who has been steadily bettering his organization that sings famous Italian compositions in English, has put at the head of the company for its western tour Jean Lane Brooks, a Denver girl, who will sing Venus in "Tannhauser," Elsa in "Lohengrin," and Leonora in "Il Trovatore." This will be a positive delight. Miss Brooks has won high honors in the capitals of the old world with her superb dramatic soprano voice, full of warmth, deep feeling and dramatic power.

Lawrance D'Orsay secured a big laugh from his Toledo audience at a performance of "The Earl of Pawtucket" last week that Augustus Thomas, the author of the play, had not contemplated nor arranged for. It was in a speech before the curtain in which he referred to his reception as being even warmer and more sincere than that which had been accorded to him on his previous visit. That was where the laugh came in, and it was so unexpected that D'Orsay at once realized its cause in that he had never made a previous visit to Toledo. But he more than "squared himself" right away. "Well—aw—you—aw—haw—you see," he stammered, "you see, I felt as if I had been heah befoah because—aw—you made me feel—aw, haw—so very much at home."

The "book-play" certainly is greatly benefited in the way of pre-presentation advertising by popular familiarity with the novel from which it is dramatized—but conversely the authors, publishers and booksellers of works translated into dramatic form advantage greatly by their stage production. A leading bookseller of New Orleans sold no less than 1,016 copies of Owen Wister's story "The Virginian," during the week previous to the advertized first presentation by Kirke La Shelle's company of the play at the Tulane theater, and a canny "fakir," who offered bound copies of the novel for sale in the arcade outside the theater during the week of "The Virginian's" engagement, disposed of over 600 books at a handsome profit.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Daniel Frohman has signed a contract with Charles Klein, who is to write a comedy drama on an American subject for presentation next season.

Edna May, in "The School Girl," will go on a tour of the principal cities of the United States, and will sail for London in time to appear there on May 15.

Henry W. Savage is preparing for production the new musical comedy, by Luders and Pixley, entitled "The Grass Maid." This new musical offering is being prepared for a spring production in Boston.

"The College Widower," produced at Weber & Ziegfeld's music hall, January 5, is unique in that it is a burlesque of what is virtually another burlesque. When the project was first advanced of satirizing George Ade's comedy of college life, "The College Widow," it was generally felt that a very hazardous experiment was being made, for it was difficult to see [illegible] in the piece at the Garden theater could be burlesqued, yet the Weber & Ziegfeld stock company has done this and scored the most em[phatic] kind of a hit.

Blanche Walsh ended her road tour January 6, in Jackson, Mich., whence she went direct to New York to begin rehearsals for her new play, by Clyde Fitch, entitled "The Woman in the Case." It will have its first production at the Herald Square theater, New York January 30.

Tim Murphy intends to make up for Caleb Plummer in Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth" after a drawing by Cruikshank. In fact this artist's drawings, as well as the originals by Phiz and Browne, will be Mr. Murphy's model for the scenery, costumes and characterizations.

For his second offering in this country, Edward Terry has put on a revival of Pinero's "Sweet Lavender," appearing in this role for the first time in this country, at the Princess theater, January 7. Theater-goers should be grateful to Mr. Terry for appearing in this role, in which he achieved such success in England.

Isabel Irving has been engaged by Liebler & Co., for Louise, in the revival of "The Two Orphans," to succeed Grace George who will head her own company, opening at Baltimore, February 6, in a new American play by Kellett Chalmers, called "Abigail." Miss George will play a prim New England girl, employed as a bookkeeper by a New York firm.

Those who have read Paul Armstrong's new comedy, "The Heir to the Hurrah," which Kirke La Shelle will produce in March, say that it partakes much more strongly of the Bret Harte atmosphere than either of Mr. La Shelle's other western plays, "Arizona" or "The Virginian." As it is a mining play instead of a play of the cattle country, as the others are, this is doubtless true.

Mme. Emma Eames made a New York audience titter irreverently the other night. She was impersonating the heroine in Puccini's "Tosca" at the Metropolitan Opera house. The part demands that she leap to death from the platform of the castle of St. Angelo. Instead, she ran trippingly off the stage, and the curtain fell upon a house that was barely polite enough to suppress its laughter.

George Ade has sailed for Porto Rico and Mexico and will spend the winter there, enjoying a good long rest. On his return he will begin work upon the new comedy, "His Second Time on Earth," which is to be produced next fall by Manager Savage. This [illegible] is doubly important as it means that Ade has a new piece in sight, and, incidentally, has not broken away entirely from the Savage camp as was insinuated when he sold one of his latest plays to Charles Frohman.

Pierre Loti is writing a new drama for Sarah Bernhardt, selecting a Chinese play at her personal [illegible] her recent visit to Constantinople. He is still at the Turkish capital, and has been reported as suffering from a severe attack of the grip.

To an interviewer Pierre Loti recently expressed a fear that the capricious nature of the French actress may at the last moment rebel against the necessity of wearing a black wig in this Chinese play, and in such a case he declared that he would abandon the proposed production.

Ida Conquest closes a chapter in the history of the New York stage by opening as a star actress in the new play of "The Money Makers." Don't imagine that this metropolis is turned topsy-turvy because of a change in the size of the type to bill her suggestive name of Conquest. Ten years ago, more or less, five girls—Maude, Ethel, Clara, May and Ida—lived together in a boarding house and were known to the public as coming actresses. One by one they arrived at theatrical fame, and now the public is familiarly aware of Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore, Clara Bloodgood, May Robson and Ida Conquest. In a way, Miss Conquest takes a backward step in being starred, for she has played far better leading parts with John Drew, Richard Mansfield and William Gillette than the one she takes up now in "The Money Makers."

WHAT PRESS AGENTS SAY OF COMING ATTRACTIONS

FLORENCE GALE IN "AS YOU LIKE IT."

Miss Florence Gale, who will appear at the Opera house tomorrow evening as Rosalind in "As You Like It," has been fortunate in having the most artistic connection, both in this country and abroad. Belasco, who is noted for the discovery of the artistic in his stars, selected Miss Gale for the role of "Fawn-Afraid" in the Empire theater run of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." [illegible] management of [illegible] was [illegible] "Princess Flavia" [illegible] Daniel Frohman's New York production of the "Prisoner of Zenda," she then delighted her audiences both here and abroad in E. S. Willard's "The Middleman," playing the sympathetic role of Mary Blenkarn, the old potter's daughter. Her "Desdemona" to Salvini's "Othello," and more recent Shakespearean successes, have stamped her as an artist of unusual ability in the interpretation of the higher classics. Her first performance of Rosalind created a surprise.

Since "As You Like It" was first produced and on up to the present day, the part of "Touchstone," the court jester, has invariably been given by an old and tried comedian, one wise in stage craft, but necessarily slow and mellowed in the passage of the years. Miss Gale astonished the eastern managers by demanding a young man for this role. They told her she was breaking all precedent and defying the traditions of the legitimate stage, but Miss Gale expressed herself as follows: "Contrast is the life of any play. If you force on me an old man for 'Touchstone' what do I find? There is Jacques middle-aged and experienced; there is the Duke with his silvered hair; there is old Corin, the shepherd, tottering under the weight of his years; then there is the faithful retainer of Orlando, old Adam, and if you place an aged Touchstone in these surroundings the humorous action of the play at once assumes a somber hue. Give me a young man for Touchstone, one who can surcharge his every entrance, utterance and exit with the fire and vivacity of youth, and I will answer for an unusually enjoyable performance."

Mr. Paul Taylor, one of the most successful of the younger Shakespearean comedians, was selected under Miss Gale's supervision for the role of Touchstone and has happily supported Miss [illegible] in [illegible] of a youthful interpretation of the part.

In "As You Like It," at the Opera House Tomorrow Evening.

WM. H. WEST'S BIG JUBILEE MINSTRELS.

Wm. H. West's Big Jubilee minstrels will be seen at the Opera house next Friday evening.

Wm. H. West's minstrel jubilee is still under the efficient management of Sanford B. Ricaby, the original manager of this famous organization. During the life of Wm. H. West, Ricaby was his personal representative and knows the minstrel game probably better than any impressario of burnt cork entertainment in the country.

According to the press in every city where the organization has appeared, the West minstrels this season are stronger than ever. It is by far the best singing show on tour, with a double octette of sixteen trained voices, including five star tenors. There is a strong contingent of comedians and enough big olio acts to stock a first-class vaudeville house. The end men are headed by the famous New York comedian, Tom Mack. He is one of the cleverest monologists in the country and in many localities he enjoys a greater popularity than Lew Dockstader. The New York critics have long been divided in their choice between the two fun-makers, George L. Wade, on the opposite end to Mack, is another very clever comedian. The other comedians include Andy Kelly, Joseph McDevitt, Joe Aldert, with George S. Van as interlocutor.

The singing contingent is headed by the well known vocal stars, John P. Moore, George T. Martin and James H. Sadler. The others are Edward Roy, the powerful basso; Gilbert Losee, Fred C. Bell, Wayne Christy, D. Plouff, Richard Gray, Fred Johnson and William Stewart.

In the olio is unquestionably the greatest feature that has ever been secured for a minstrel performance. It is none other than the big act of Frederick V. Bowers, the famous composer and singer, which was featured all summer with the great Kiralfy spectacle at the St. Louis exposition.

"THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET."

Theater-goers are looking with great eagerness to the coming of "The Earl of Pawtucket," Augustus Thomas's comedy of New York life, which has been running in the metropolis for a long time, and will be in this city shortly.

The play has for its theme an English peer, Lord Cardington, and his adventures during the first visit to America. Lord Cardington comes to New York on a two-fold errand. First, there is to be a trial in the house of lords of one of its members, and Lord Cardington, to avoid sitting in judgment on one of his peers, determines to quietly disappear until the affair is over. He is led to cross the Atlantic by the knowledge that a beautiful American girl, whom he has seen several times in London and on the continent, is about to sail for New York, but wishing [illegible] he [illegible] known for the sake of an effective disappearance, he determines to take another name [illegible] he has met at the London clubs, Montgomery Putnam, suggests that the earl use his name, as he has not been in America for some time and does not intend to return. The earl accepts his name and comes to New York, stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, where, also, the American girl and her father are domiciled. It transpires that the American girl has been the wife for a brief three months of this Montgomery Putnam, but is now divorced, and when presently the earl is introduced to her under the name of her former husband the possibility of amusing complications will be readily seen. The earl's efforts to pass for an American, in spite of his pronounced English accent and mannerisms; his attempts to convince people of his intimate knowledge of Pawtucket, where he is supposed to have been born; his predicament when vengeful lawyers confront him with a demand for alimony in arrears, of which he knows absolutely nothing; his final unmasking as an imposter, and his arrest for having made away with Montgomery Putnam and Lord Cardington (articles belonging to both gentlemen having been found in his effects), and the final unraveling of the tangled skein, are treated in Mr. Thomas's happiest humor. The character of Lord Cardington is impersonated by Lawrance D'Orsay, the young English comedian, who made a phenomenal hit on his initial appearance in the play at the Madison Square theater, New York, the play remaining in the metropolis for one solid year. Mr. D'Orsay, in a single night, stepped into stellar honors, and from that very day his fame appeared throughout the country.

GREAT ORPHEUM SHOW.

One of the most notable amusement events of the season will occur at the Opera house in Colorado Springs Saturday evening, February 11, when the great Orpheum Show comes. This company is positively the finest traveling vaudeville organization in the world. It was organized by General Manager Martin Beck, of the big Orpheum Circuit company, which owns and operates fourteen fine theaters—three in Chicago, and one each in San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Minneapolis, Denver, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. In addition, the company is now building a $1,000,000 vaudeville palace in Chicago.

The great Orpheum show turned people away last season at the Orpheum in Denver, and this season its record is greater than ever. The company embraces the following superb acts:

McIntyre and Heath, the oldest and most popular of all black-face minstrel comedians.

Spessardy's bears and ponies, Europe's greatest trained-animal act.

Grace Palotta and the Millinery Maids, London's novelty singing act.

Clarice Vance, the southern singer.

The Latonas, exponents of music and comedy.

Smirl and Kessner, presenting "The Bell Boy and the Maid."

McIntyre and Heath will present their perennial success, "The Georgia Minstrels." These comedians have been partners over thirty years, and have no equals.

The act by Spessardy's trained bears and ponies is a European sensation, imported by the Orpheum Circuit company, and reaches the limit in animal [illegible] merry-go-round, and execute the most astonishing feats.

England sends a contribution in Grace Palotta, "Lady Fashion," and the four dashing "Millinery Maids."

Frank and Jen Latona will give an original specialty, full of mirth and melody.

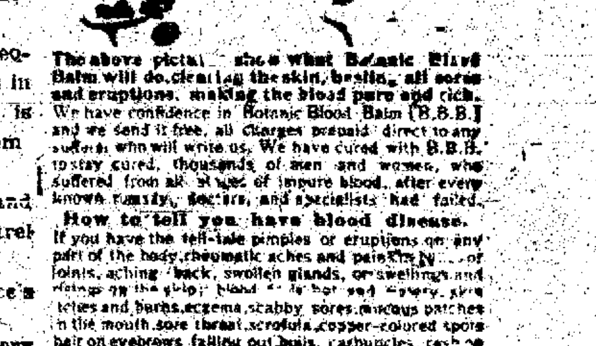
Clarice Vance is without an equal as a singer of southern songs. She is a big hit everywhere.

Harry Smirl and Rose Kessner do an acrobatic dancing act that invariably brings down the house.

"Modern vaudeville," as presented by the Orpheum Circuit company in its great transcontinental chain of theaters, is all the rage in amusement circles. In Denver the superfine shows, embracing all the American and European novelties, play every week to crowded houses at the Orpheum. These shows draw the wealthiest and most aristocratic classes. The governor and family, the Hearnes, leaders of Capitol Hill society, the Phippses, and others, are regular occupants of Orpheum boxes every week. Modern vaudeville is the latest amusement fad with everybody, rich and poor. It overshadows everything else in the amusement world, and Colorado Springs is fortunate to have an opportunity of seeing the best of all in this line, the Great Orpheum show.

NATURAL GAS PLENTIFUL.

Contrary to a growing impression that the supply of natural gas is giving out and is of small importance in the industrial development of the nation, a report of the United States geological survey shows that the volume of natural gas produced in 1903 was 235,769,067,000 cubic feet, with a value of $35,815,360. Indiana was the only gas-producing state in which the amount of natural gas decreased during the year.

CURES BLOOD
Skin Diseases, Bone Pains, Itching, Aching Back, Blood Poison, Eczema.
TO PROVE IT, [illegible] SENT FREE.

The above pictures show what Botanic Blood Balm will do, clearing the skin, healing all sores and eruptions, making the blood pure and rich. We have confidence in Botanic Blood Balm [B.B.B.] and we send it free, all charges prepaid, direct to any sufferer who will write us. We have cured with B.B.B. to stay cured, thousands of men and women, who suffered from all stages of impure blood, after every known remedy, doctors, and specialists had failed.
How to tell you have blood disease.
If you have the tell-tale pimples or eruptions on any part of the body, rheumatic aches and pains in [illegible] or joints, aching back, swollen glands, or swellings and risings on the skin, blood [illegible] hot and [illegible], skin itches and burns, eczema, scabby sores, mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, scrofula, copper-colored spots, hair on eyebrows falling out, boils, carbuncles, rash on the skin, ulcers, weak kidneys, eating, festering sores, you may be certain you suffer from poison in the blood.
Get the poison out of your system
by taking Botanic Blood Balm [B. B. B.] It is a purely vegetable extract, thoroughly tested in hospital and private practice with over 5,000 cures made of the most [illegible] B.B.B. heals all sores, stops all aches and pains, reduces all swellings, makes blood pure and rich, completely changing the entire body into a clean, healthy condition.
Cancer Cured
Botanic Blood Balm Cures Cancers of all Kinds, Suppurating Swellings, Eating Sores, Tumors, ugly Ulcers. It kills the Cancer Poison and heals the Sores or worst Cancer perfectly. If you have a persistent Pimple, Wart, Swellings, Shooting, Stinging Pains, take Blood Balm and they will disappear before they develop into Cancer. Many apparently hopeless cases of Cancer cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm [BBB.]
Sold by all druggists, $1.00 per large bottle with complete directions for home cure.
[illegible]
Describe your trouble, and special free [illegible] advice to suit your case also sent in sealed letter.
[illegible] satisfied that B. B. B. [illegible] take a large bottle as directed on label, and when the right quantity is taken a cure is [illegible] if not cured your money will be [illegible]
FOR SALE BY
[illegible] DRUG CO.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Going to Wed, Despite the King

Leopold of the Belgians Promptly Denied Reports That His Daughter Clementine Was Engaged to the Present Napoleon, But the Princess Now Proposes to Defy Him—An Extraordinary Episode in the Royal Park at Laeken.

Prince Victor Already Has a Morganatic Wife, But ex-Empress Eugene and His Other Powerful Relatives Approve the New Match, in the Hope That it May Result in Bringing the French Throne Back to the Bonapartes.

Copyright by Curtis Brown

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON
Who Would Be Emperor of France if the Napoleonic Dynasty Were Returned to Power.

LATEST AND BEST PHOTO OF PRINCESS CLEMENTINE, Youngest Daughter of the King of the Belgians.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—There was a rumor last year that Princess Clementine, the youngest daughter of King Leopold of the Belgians, had become engaged in spite of her father's wishes to Prince Victor Napoleon, who as head of the Bonaparte family would be emperor of France today if the Napoleons had managed to stick to the throne. The rumor was promptly and vigorously denied before the public fairly had a chance to consider the significance and interest of such an alliance.

I have authority which I consider unquestionable for saying that whatever may have been the case when the rumor was first heard it is now an absolute fact [illegible] the efforts of King Leopold to prevent the match would be futile.

Prince Victor has just been making a tour of the various courts of Europe, the main of which he is credited to obtain family opinion on the matter and everywhere the proposed alliance has been received with favor. It is recognized that the prince ought to marry and that there [illegible] find in the strictest etiquette [illegible] than the stately and graceful Princess Clementine. In every respect she is [illegible] of the Napoleonic dynasty [illegible] perhaps the mother of [illegible] sit upon the throne of France [illegible] if the prince claims it should [illegible] that which the French [illegible] consider his rightful position.

One [illegible] King Leopold is so strongly opposed to the match is that the fears the ennui of the French Republican party which would see in the marriage a source of strength to the Bonapartists. Not to be able to [illegible] constantly to Paris would be a matter of great annoyance to the [illegible] gay monarch who [illegible] aside all that chilling [illegible] had grated so much on the susceptibilities of the [illegible] Belgians. And besides the king is interested in many business ventures which would suffer if he lost the friendship of the French government.

It is no secret that the king and Princess Clementine [illegible] together [illegible] so greatly resenting certain [illegible] of his amorous majesty [illegible] she considers [illegible]

A story [illegible] which explains why the princess who has lived a very retired life did not leave Laeken throughout the whole of the past warm summer [illegible] orders she was [illegible] relinquish her usual visit to Ostend as a punishment [illegible] which [illegible] spring when the princess was taking a stroll in the park [illegible]

She saw there two [illegible] young [illegible] honored the [illegible] was [illegible] their [illegible] the mother though [illegible] was equally handsome. The princess with that gracious manner which is renowned throughout Europe went to them and thinking they were unbidden intruders said:

"I beg your pardon mesdames but perhaps you do not know this is private ground."

The women looked her squarely in the eye and the mother replied "Oh, yes, we do but we like to walk here."

"Then I must request you to withdraw at once," said the princess with dignity. "This is the royal park, and you have no business to intrude on my privacy."

"Oh," sneered the younger of the women tossing her head, "but perhaps her royal highness is not aware that we are staying at the palace as the guests of the king who is most gracious to both of us and has given permission that we shall do whatever we like."

The princess was threatening to call the guard and have them turned out when the king came on the scene and the princess appealed to him.

"These ladies are my guests," said the king wrathfully, "and are welcome to go anywhere they please. Go to your apartments at once and do not leave them until I send for you and do not interfere with my friends again."

And thus humbled before the two women the princess was forced to withdraw after making the requisite salutation to her father while her rivals stood by smiling. They are known as the Comtesse de Lauray and her daughter. It is not difficult to understand therefore that the princess will welcome as a real deliverer a prince who enables her to leave her father's palace though she is so proud that she would sooner suffer virtual imprisonment in the palace than marry out of her rank. It is said however that she has fallen genuinely in love with Prince Victor and looks forward to her marriage to bring her the happiness of which thus far she has had such scanty measure.

The opposition of King Leopold may present some obstacles to the marriage but [illegible] laughs at locksmiths, why not at kings? In any case the former Empress Eugenie has given her consent and as she will leave her great fortune to Prince Victor he will not lack for means enough to provide comfortably for a royal spouse even should her father disinherit her.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Prince Victor already has a morganatic consort and a flourishing family which cannot inherit his title. There is plenty of precedent in the pages of the unwritten history of European courts for the disposition of what is considered a little complication like this. The facts of the case are perfectly well known to Princess Clementine, who [illegible] she has been in the [illegible] of such marriages may be forgiven for looking upon the situation from a [illegible] point than that of any woman who does not happen to be the daughter of a monarch. She is now [illegible] years old and can have few of the illusions of youth left. And of course she knows the story of the first Napoleon and Josephine.

The royal lovers, it is reported, are only waiting the [illegible] of the king's law case which is now before the court of appeal. It will be remembered that the basis of this suit which was decided in the first court in the king's favor, is the question whether his majesty has a right to dispose of his immense private fortune as he likes or whether he is not bound by his marriage contract with the queen to leave a certain portion to his daughters. Being at odds with all three of them he is endeavoring to avoid his paternal responsibilities and certain creditors of Princess Louise anxious to obtain some assurance that they eventually will be paid the money owing them sought by bringing the matter before the courts to prevent the king from giving away his wealth to the nation or to private friends in order to revenge himself on his children.

Princess Clementine has borne a neutral part in the dispute, which has lent color to the belief that the king has promised her a portion at least of her mother's fortune. Anyhow as soon as the judgment is given—and it is more than likely it will be given again in the king's favor, for it is both disagreeable and dangerous work for lawyers to thwart kings—the princess will quietly leave Belgium and having summoned her father in the customary way in France and Belgium to give his consent, will, if he refuse, marry without it in another country. There is no doubt that in the circumstances her [illegible] will be condoned if not absolutely approved by the Belgians.

Prince Victor is 4_ years old and it is high time his friends and political supporters think that he settled down to a legitimate family life which would insure some prospect of leaving behind him an heir. He derives his position as head of the Bonapartists from his grandfather Jerome the younger brother of the great Napoleon. His father was that Prince Napoleon who was derisively nicknamed "Plon Plon" in the second empire. Of [illegible] strain on the paternal side for as everybody knows the founder of the house who made and unmade kings, it will [illegible] was the son of a [illegible] through his mother a Princess Clotilde of Savoy, daughter of the brave old King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, he is allied to the bluest blood of Europe. He was 16 years old when the French empire fell.

By the "Senatus Consultum" of 1870, the succession to the imperial throne of France was vested in the descendants of King Jerome. Accordingly when the ex-Empress Eugenie's son, the gallant Prince Imperial, was slain by Zulu assegais in South Africa in 1879 the chieftainship of the Bonapartist family and of the imperialist party was assumed by "Plon-Plon" who had oftentimes openly declared his contempt for his cousin, the "Man of Sedan."

A bitter family feud then took place. Eugenie and the whole population of the Bonapartists rejected Plon-Plon's pretensions and opposed to him his eldest son Victor who had been designated as chief of the family and party in the young Prince Imperial's will. And when on obtaining his majority Victor claimed the leadership in direct opposition to his father he was followed by the bulk of the party.

At his death Plon-Plon disinherited him. "I leave nothing to Victor my eldest son," he wrote in his will. "He is a traitor and a rebel. His bad conduct has caused me great sorrow." He designated as his heir his second son Louis who has always fought shy of state intrigues and is now a general in the Russian army. But the will had no political effect. Under the influence of their mother the two sons continued warm friends and Prince Victor remains the head of the imperial family both by the consent of the imperial parties and the affectionate renunciation of the younger brother.

He lives in a modest mansion in the Avenue Louise, Brussels, not far from the royal palace on an allowance of 50,000 francs a year made to him by the ex-Empress Eugenie. The house is a mausoleum devoted to souvenirs of the first Napoleon. His weapons and decorations are arranged about in glass cases. Among other mementos [illegible] the shawl worn by [illegible] in Egypt, his elaborate uniform [illegible] the camp chair he used [illegible] at St. Helena, even the pocket handkerchief employed to wipe his mouth while he lay dying.

Here Victor Napoleon dreams of the greatness which his shadowy inheritance may bring to him some day. "When I shall consider that the day has come to make my vow [illegible]" he once said grandiloquently, "it will not be in an interview or through a newspaper article that I shall do so but in the only way befitting a prince, the chief of a great party. I shall say what I have to say and sign my words with the glorious name I am proud to bear—Napoleon."

That was some years ago and he has never said that as yet. He has shown no disposition to risk his skin by any participation in a revolutionary movement. He has none of [illegible]

He has given no indication that he possesses any of his genius. A premature tendency to obesity constitutes the strongest physical resemblance between them. The Bonapartists hope that as his wife Princess Clementine will rouse him from his dreams and make him do things. [illegible] that they [illegible] will [illegible] a bolder and more ambitious spirit.

Princess Clementine must be well aware of the risk she runs of bitter disappointment. Matrimony has brought misery to most of her family. Her mother's married life [illegible] knows was [illegible]. Few prospects [illegible] royal more [illegible] than that of her sister Stephanie when she married the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. The ghastly ending of that union belongs to unforgettable history. Whether he committed suicide or was killed by the man whose [illegible] he had wronged, his [illegible] from the degrading tyranny of a profligate and allowed her to marry a man she really loved outside the royal circle.

Luckless fortune too has been her other sister Princess Louise, whose [illegible] asylum [illegible] all Europe talking. Her [illegible] Prince Philip of Saxe Coburg [illegible] the [illegible] unreliable. Among the least outrageous of them is that [illegible] the palace he flogged her with a riding whip until the blood streamed down her face and shoulders. [illegible] parents' consent to [illegible] she took the steps which she thought would [illegible] the last [illegible] them.

[illegible] with Lieutenant Keglevich [illegible] followed [illegible] led to the consequent [illegible] husband [illegible] her person [illegible] control over her property [illegible] remains in Philip's hands.

F. M. WALKER.

THE ROYAL PALACE IN BRUSSELS,
In Which Princess Clementine Has Been Kept a Virtual Prisoner at Times and to Escape from Which She Wants to Wed Prince Victor Napoleon.

Railroad Freight Traffic as a Business Barometer.

Daily life of the people and their ever-varying demands revealed in the railroad statistics--Intricate problems of adjusting freight rates--Preparations of schedules costly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2_.—A newspaper, a theater and a railroad are the three things which each man thinks he can run better than those in the business, said the late Petroleum V. Nasby. Thousands of Americans have been educated by experience [illegible] schoolboy and other special editions to the fact that the making of a newspaper is not the easiest task. [illegible] other thousands (and their suffering audiences) that theater management is harder than it looks to the man who has come in on a deadhead ticket.

Comparatively few people believe however that railroading is at all difficult. New Yorkers got out injunctions against giant work on the Grand Central improvements and now object because the work does not progress faster and because the improvements demanded and granted necessarily delay trains. Every commuter whether from Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston or San Francisco can tell his seat mate how the particular road should be run if his seat mate will refrain long enough from airing his own particular theory of railroad management. Nothing is simpler for instance in popular estimation than establishing rates and no person is more positive in settling such a question of complicated percentages and intricate allowances than the man who cannot get his laundry count correct and thinks there must have been wash sales when he numbers his socks.

Yet a change in its freight rates to the extent of one cent per hundred pounds cost the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company $11,000 just to prepare the new schedules, slight as the changes seemed to be. A large vault in the company's main office is now filled with pamphlets setting forth the cost of shipping goods from every point in the road's territory to every other point. What has just been done on this New England railroad is at times necessary to every one of the great railroad systems of the country. It is not surprising therefore that President Mellen of the New Haven road recently declared that any one of the big railroad companies of the United States spends more money each year in the adjustment of freight rates than the entire expense of the Interstate Commerce commission.

The freight business of a railroad is perhaps the most sensitive barometer of the commercial condition of the system's territory. Not only are commercial interests reflected in the freight traffic, the daily life of the people are revealed in railroad statistics. From New England for example there is a steady flow month after month year after year of manufacturers' articles which find their way to all parts of the globe. Curious things are brought to light when a study is made of the ever flowing river of freight. For instance 90 per cent of the clocks manufactured in the United States are made in Connecticut and 50 per cent of the hinges are turned out by a single firm in New Britain. Freight is often destined for points where it would seem to be of little or no value. Thus sand is carried to Cape Cod, a region of sand. But this is a peculiar kind of sand valuable in smelting operations to which the sand of the sea is unsuited. Cape Cod sand is not shipped away and consequently does not pass the sand traveling to the Cape, but iron mined in New England goes west while western iron travels east. This is due to the fact that the New England iron ore is of low grade not suited to use in industries carried on in the region where it is found.

The contents of the cars which compose the long freight trains constantly rumbling across the country furnish as the years roll around a video of the [illegible]. [illegible] before the snow has left the ground in the northern states early fruit and vegetables are being shipped from the south and as summer [illegible] the [illegible] come from places farther and farther north until finally the New [illegible] to aid in the task of supplying the city. With September the first shipment of the [illegible] transformed into [illegible] in northern mills. Thanksgiving and Christmas are heralded by the shipment of turkeys in carloads instead of in flocks. Thanksgiving is the great New England feast but New England cannot begin to supply its own turkeys although the Rhode Island product has world wide renown and turkeys from the little state have graced the Thanksgiving board at the White House during many administrations. While New England is obliged to import many of its holiday turkeys it supplies to other sections of the country great quantities of the necessary cranberries from which is made the sauce without which the holiday feast would seem poor indeed.

Nowhere in the world has the science of transportation been developed to such an extent as in the United States. Freight is today carried at less cost in this country than in any other. The general freight agent, the freight traffic manager, the men in charge of the special branches of the freight business are important factors in railroad organization. They are not only thoroughly trained railway men, they are also business experts. The general freight agent is to a large extent the umpire between business interests in competition in the territory traversed by his road.

Suppose for instance, that in a city on the Great Lakes and in an interior city of the same state two companies are engaged in manufacturing the same product. The concern in the lake port receives the raw material or ships its product by steamer, getting the benefit of the cheap water transportation. The other company is in touch with the outside world only by rail lines. If nothing offsets the advantage due to geographical situation the company doing business on the lake shore can deliver its goods cheaper than its rival. Unless conditions are equalized the company in the interior of the state must go out of business or remove to a lake port. A similar situation might exist in relation to industries situated in seaboard cities as compared with similar enterprises a hundred miles from the coast. It is better both for the country and the railroads to have industries distributed over wide areas rather than concentrated in a few congested districts. Railroad men as one means of overcoming the inequalities of geography have created a system of differential rates by means of which rival enterprises in the same territory are given equal facilities for sending their wares to market. In the establishment of these rates geographical position is not the only thing considered. Many elements enter into the problem and the men who make the freight rates constantly endeavor to see that no city or section is favored at the expense of another, although as they are only human mistakes are sometimes made. Then the Interstate Commerce commission may be called upon to straighten matters out.

Other things complicate the work of the freight agent. In level regions a locomotive can haul 30 or 40 cars easier than it can move 15 or 20 where there are grades and sharp curves abound. At times a road has a great quantity of freight moving in one direction while long lines of empty cars are going the other way. There is always danger that an increase of traffic on one branch may be accompanied by a corresponding decrease somewhere else.

The efforts of railroad managers to contribute to the prosperity of the territory of their roads and thus to increase the railroad business are exerted through many channels. Suitable traffic arrangements must be secured with connecting lines, sometimes extensions of a system are desirable. One of the recent and notable instances of the growth of a railway system was the acquirement of the Ontario & Western road by the New York, New Haven & Hartford which by this maneuver secured control of a route to the coal fields and the Great Lakes. The popular impression that great railway systems are always at war is not borne out by another noteworthy incident in the history of New Haven, President A. J. Cassatt of the great Pennsylvania system having become a director of the New Haven road which maintains intimate relations with the Pennsylvania although the ownership of the properties is separate and distinct.

Railways co-operate in still other ways. To aid the freight agents in the difficult task of solving varied and intricate problems, meetings are constantly held all over the country. One result of these meetings is the uniform division of freight into six classes, in which are included practically every conceivable product and each of which has a different rate much as through passengers are divided into classes and pay accordingly. In Europe the passenger pays in proportion to his pocketbook and his love of comfort. In this country the shipper pays in proportion to the value of his articles and their lack of density. Thus a ton of silk goods travels at a far greater expense than a ton of pig-iron. These "class rates" form the rules on which the agent proceeds to base his exceptions in the form of "commodity rates." Commodity rates can never be entirely done away with for they are to the freight service what commutation tickets are to the passenger department and every suburbanite is alive to the necessity of commutation tickets.

The difficulty of classification is strikingly illustrated in the case of hay, apparently a very simple article about which there could be no trouble. It was formerly in the sixth class but the Interstate Commerce commission [illegible] it to the fifth, giving to the railroads the opportunity of charging so much more for carrying it. No road has yet taken advantage of this permission and hay continues to be shipped in the sixth class. In this case the farmers were better protected by the railroads themselves than by the decision of the commission.

CHICKENS AND PIGEONS AT SEA

It is not every man who goes to sea that can order fresh chicken [illegible] Baltimore Sun, but Captain [illegible] of the German oil tank steamer Burgermeister Petersen [illegible] study of the [illegible] to do so. On [illegible] he has a flock of chickens that receive [illegible] attention and as a reward for his kindness [illegible] dozen eggs a day from November to May.

Captain [illegible]'s fads are the breeding of chickens and homing pigeons. The homing pigeons are carefully raised from the egg all on board with the exception of two pairs to start the flock. Having been hatched on the ship an incident of the instinct of the homing pigeon was developed on board the Burgermeister Petersen [illegible] Last Friday, when the vessel was off [illegible] He was the first one to know his [illegible]

As the ship [illegible] a frightening [illegible] from the [illegible] when [illegible] miles inside of the capes having left when the steamer was fully forty miles up the coast.

THE OLD EXCUSE.

The young officers of the Oberlin bank had ready for use the old Adamic plea. The [illegible] scripture [illegible] did to a large and absorbing degree.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

INDIANS LIKE POLITICS

The effect of education upon the Indian has been to revolutionize politics and the Indian has taken up the white man's method; the campaign committee has taken the place of the [illegible] and campaign [illegible] the place of the stump [illegible]. The Indian takes to politics like a [illegible] [illegible] can tell the [illegible] people quicker than [illegible] politician [illegible] him to tell the truth, can make [illegible] estimate of the result of an election long before it takes place. The Choctaws while they do not show so much progressiveness [illegible] the Cherokees are the [illegible] of the five tribes.

The Choctaw Indians have divided the old Indian [illegible] the [illegible] party system on a basis that would [illegible] any political machine in the states. A regular campaign committee is appointed. It has plenty of [illegible] its entire time to the campaign. [illegible] campaign literature [illegible] tion is gone over thoroughly and every argument is answered. This literature is printed in English and Choctaw. The party that has adopted the new method has won every election in the Choctaw [illegible]. The party that clings to the old Indian method is defeated.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PETER BARNUM BOTT'S CITY COUSIN VISITS HIM.

COUSIN LEARNS A FEW THINGS AND SO DOES PETER

WELL WISA, TOMMY THE ANL ASS SYRE SAMMY . . . . . .
NONA AMANONE SHED THE OTHER FROM A CRUEL FATE

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

England's King As A Country Squire

Sandringham ... crops ... pheasant ... estate ... and ...

Queen Alexandra

Sandringham Market, Noted for its Game from the Royal Preserves

The Royal Christmas Tree

The Kings of England and Portugal

Sandringham House, The King's favorite residence, and where the King of Portugal was entertained during the Christmas holidays

The reversion of the best types of royalty in Europe from the pomp and circumstance of exalted rank and their desire to return, as much as society will permit them, to simpler and more healthy methods of life is nowhere more strongly shown than by King Edward of England than by any other great sovereign, aside from the unhappy Czar of Russia. King Edward, who loves roast short ribs of beef and Irish potatoes better than any other dish known to the royal cooks, also much prefers his private country home to the famous palaces left him by such famous old English monarchs as Henry VIII, or the ill-fated Charles I, who loved Buckingham Palace best of all the Stuart royal residences.

The loyal Englishman, too, is proud of the fact that the man whom he considers the first gentleman in Europe cares more for his comparatively modest country estate, loves to look over his horses and his cattle, to study his wheat crop and his bird coverts, and is undoubtedly the most ardent advocate of a simple, healthy existence, lives as close to Dame Nature's bosom as the etiquette that hedges about an emperor of India and an English king will allow. The Queen, for her part, can churn as good butter and put it into as shapely a mold as any dairymaid in the three kingdoms. The King's daughters in several instances have shown a decided preference for country life, without the fuss and feathers which must be maintained when the royal family inhabits a so-called royal residence. Sandringham is not one of these, but the private property of Edward as a simple English citizen, and he farms this estate and makes it pay, a thing that many an untitled Englishman has failed to accomplish to his cost.

Popular as the King undoubtedly is among all classes of his subjects, it is as a country gentleman that he is seen at his best. This is the role he fulfils when at Sandringham, his country home, where he can doff his crown and snap the bonds of royal etiquette. As such he is a model landlord, a successful farmer, a sanitary reformer, a generous philanthropist, well-liked [illegible] player and the most practical of all temperance reformers. The schools and churches which he has built for the three villages which comprise his estate, testify to his real interest in the permanent welfare of the people. Nowhere are the poor cared for as they are here, in the King's own village.

The King's country home, known as Sandringham House, where His Majesty is now staying, was purchased for him by his father, the Prince Consort, some 43 years ago, at the cost of [illegible]. The house stands in a park of some 200 acres. If to this we add the farms, kitchen gardens and plantations, the estate comprises some 7,000 acres. It has a rent roll of about [illegible], and, if rumor is correct, the King has always made a point of spending this on improving the estate, in which case he must have spent in this way alone considerably over a million dollars. To understand what the King has accomplished at Sandringham one cannot do better than to glance first at the residence, then at the gardens, farms, and last, but by no means least, the model dwellings which the King has had erected for his workmen.

A Typical English Country Home.

Sandringham House may be described as a typical country mansion; it is by no means a palace; indeed, if the truth must be told, a dozen homes could be [illegible] and more elaborate. Yet Sandringham House has a dignified and pleasing appearance. It is of modernized Elizabethan architecture, built of red brick, with Ketton stone dressing. Over the door at the main entrance one reads the following inscription: "This house was built by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and Alexandra his wife, in the year of our Lord 1870."

As a matter of fact, the estate was purchased some nine years previous to that date, but the Old Manor House was in such a condition that, after vainly trying to patch it up and add to it, it was found desirable to pull it all down and build an entirely new residence. Thirteen years ago Sandringham was again in the hands of the builders after a disastrous fire, when the entire roof of the main building was damaged and the whole of the two upper floors were burned beyond the possibility of saving them. But the King, who was then, of course, the Prince of Wales, cheerfully set to work to rebuild the ruined portion of the house, and Sandringham, or at least the new part of it, is today completely fireproof, with iron and concrete floors and roof. The fire cost the King [illegible], and made Sandringham an unusually costly residence for that particular year. It will be seen from the above that the house is entirely a modern structure. It has a frontage of some 300 feet, and it is so designed that the majority of the principal rooms overlook the terrace and the beautiful gardens beyond.

Where the King Enjoys Life.

Of the rooms in the house, with their costly treasures, His Majesty forbids anything like a detailed description. There are three drawing-rooms, two small ones and a large one. They are all connected with the entrance hall by a broad corridor, which is ornamented with pieces of armor, ancient china, stuffed birds, etc. The large drawing-room is a magnificent apartment, fitted with windows reaching from ceiling to floor. The walls are paneled with pink and blue and with moldings of gold and [illegible]. The furniture is upholstered in pale blue, with [illegible] of deep crimson and gold; the hangings are of rich chenille; the floor of polished oak, with rich Indian rugs distributed here and there. A plentiful scattering of music and books gives it a homelike appearance.

The apartment best known to the [illegible] is the ball-room. It is of immense size and of lofty construction. There is hardly a father, a laborer or servant in the employ of the King who cannot say that he has not had a good time in this apartment. There are three "annual" dances held there, the "county," the "Tenants'" and the "servants'" balls. Until a few years ago the King and Queen always led off the dancing on these occasions, but since he ascended the throne His Majesty has been too much occupied with affairs of state to always put in a personal appearance, but with characteristic thoughtfulness sees that everything is done to make the ball a success for his working people. The King's workroom [illegible]. In this room that His Majesty answers his correspondence and transacts all the business affairs connected with his estate. In an adjoining room may be seen [illegible] Sandringham House in the very [illegible] Street in London.

The spacious dining-room, the three libraries, the conservatories, the billiard-room, a museum and an interesting apartment containing numerous sporting trophies and cups won by the King's cattle competition are all handsome ones [illegible] tastefully and artistically furnished.

King's Gardens and Farmhouses.

After all it is the gardens and farms that are the chief charm of Sandringham. Indeed, it was these latter which decided the King to give up Osborne House and retain Sandringham when he came to the throne.

To fully appreciate the beauty of the gardens at Sandringham, one should stand on the terrace front, when a scene of rare beauty enchants the eye. There are no geometrical beds of gorgeous [illegible], nor groups of statuary—in fact, none of the flashy devices of so-called "grand" gardens. The velvety turf descends in shallow slopes to the lake, with its blue surface dotted with tiny islands, whose trees are mirrored in the water. Here the lake narrows until a pretty rustic bridge is able to reach across it, and further on it diminishes into a stream, trickling through purple heather and fringes of feathery bamboos, while everywhere is the singing of birds and the soothing cry of the wood pigeon.

Beyond the gardens is the park, which has a peculiarly personal interest. From his mother the King has inherited a taste for memorial trees, and the illustrious guests at Sandringham have not often escaped without being asked to plant one. At the base of each is an [illegible] carrying an inscription that describes the kind of tree and tells who planted it. To enumerate them would be a tedious task to perform, for from the Kaiser and the Czar downwards there is scarcely an European potentate of importance who has not growing in Sandringham Park a tree planted with his own hands.

Reverting again to the gardens, it is interesting to note that pink china roses are said to be the favorite flower of their Majesties, and no fewer than [illegible] were planted at Sandringham, in the autumns of [illegible] and [illegible]. So prolific have these plants proved that from a single bank four feet high no fewer than 10,000 roses were taken in one morning. The Queen has also a passion for violets [illegible] the raising of which 200 feet of glass houses is devoted. Mention may also be made of the walled-in gardens with their treasures of rare fruits ripening seductively in the sun; the alpine gardens and the wonderful rockies.

His Majesty's delight when at Sandringham [illegible] as his correspondence is finished, he hastens away from his house across the parks to the kennels and studs, taking visitors with him when he can persuade them to join him.

His Majesty is a farmer in the true sense of the word, as distinguished from the owner of an estate upon which there are farms. Indeed the King, whose training has been essentially that of an English country gentleman, takes the liveliest personal interest in every detail connected with his land, himself marking out trees to be felled and directing where others should be planted, and superintending the choice of stocks, and all questions that have to do with the carrying on of the lands and farm. It is a wonderful farm, for nowhere else is so much high-bred stock to be seen upon the same area.

The glory of the farms, of course, is their stock. At Sandringham are to be found a splendid herd of pedigreed Shorthorns and Southdown sheep of the first quality as the prizes that they take at all the leading [illegible] attest. The Sandringhamshire horses are famous—the finest, indeed, to be seen anywhere. In December on the farm there were between 70 and 80 head of them, bred from the finest blood in the world.

Of the thoroughbreds the same may be said, if it is necessary to do so, seeing that they include the two Derby winners, Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee and 15 magnificent mares. In addition to these, hackneys are also bred. Nor are the Shorthorns the only cattle, for with them are herds of Irish [illegible] and Jerseys. In fact, it would be interesting to know what is the total value of the stock upon the Sandringham farms. This must be enormous, but great as has been the capital outlay, the probability is that the investment pays since when the produce of such stock is put upon the market it commands high prices, and is, of course, much sought after by breeders for the value of its blood.

The Queen's model dairy is a place where she and her daughters have spent many delightful hours in the mysteries of butter-making. Also there are technical schools on the estate and a village club. The latter was founded by the King for the benefit of the villagers and the men and youths employed on the estate.

It was the late Earl of Derby who said: "Half the secret of the King's unrivaled popularity is that he is a sportsman to the backbone." Indeed he is a past master of the gun, and ranks among the dozen best shots in the United Kingdom. He has shot bears at dangerously close quarters in the Carpathian Mountains, and dozens of fierce boars have fallen to his gun in Germany. He sent a bullet through the head of one at a distance of over [illegible] yards.

But it is pleasant shooting that the King loves best, particularly when he can shoot over his own preserves at Sandringham. From [illegible] to 12,000 pheasants are reared on the estate annually, and the first shoot which takes place on the King's birthday is one of the chief events of the year. On that day about [illegible] beaters are employed, all of whom are uniformly dressed and each carries a flag. There are about [illegible] acres of shooting belonging to or rented by the King, and the Prince of Wales rents about 10,000 acres. What the bags have been like is no secret. The best season was that of [illegible], when, according to a card which hangs in the head keeper's office, there were obtained 12,56[illegible] pheasants, 9[illegible] partridges, [illegible] hares, 8,1[illegible] rabbits, 77 woodcocks, [illegible] snipes, 52 teals, 271 wild ducks, 18 pigeons and 27 various birds.

The Job Nearest Heaven

The man who occupies the most elevated position in the world is neither a monarch nor a multimillionaire. He is simply a poorly paid stationmaster on an Alpine railway. The name of the little station is Gornergratt. It is near Zermatt, Switzerland, and is only reached after a difficult climb over a chaos of glaciers. Its altitude is about 9,900 feet above sea level.

European Nurses At the Front

Japanese Red Cross Society the Best Equipped Institution In the World.

At such a time the manner in which the Japanese wounded during the present war have been looked after is naturally of great interest, and it can be stated now that the facilities for this work are almost unlimited. Japan has taken especial pains with this organization, and the Japanese Red Cross Society can lay claim to being one of the best equipped and most perfected in the world. In fact, so much is thought of the Japanese nurses and their system of working that a special attache has been sent out by England to report on their work in the field for the benefit of the British society.

In the same way several ladies from other European countries are working in the hospitals of Manchuria, attending to the Japanese wounded and studying the methods of the Japanese Red Cross Society. There are also a number of American nurses, Miss McGee, a well-known lady physician, having had no less than eight trained American nurses under her.

Many of these women have had practical experience in field hospital work, and speak in the highest praise of the Japanese physicians and their patient, willing little nurses.

The Japanese Red Cross Society has considerably over [illegible] members, and during times of peace has an annual growth of [illegible] members, with an average income for that period of [illegible].

Naturally, the society has taken considerable time to reach its present magnificent state of preparedness for such eventualities as the present one, having had a great deal of field experience, both during the China war, when over 1,000 men and women members of the society volunteered and took charge of all the hospitals at the scenes of hostilities, and during the Boxer rising, when two fully-equipped hospital ships were built and rendered excellent aid.

The system of training the nurses to become members of the society is a particularly rigorous one. If the head office is joined, three years have to be devoted to learning the practical nursing and the scientific side of the work. But anyone wishing to join at one of its many branches, when a period of only two years is necessary, and a shorter term still is required of a new member if only qualifying for subordinate positions, such as assistance nurse.

Between 200 and 300 fully qualified medical men are attached to the society, and many of these, together with doctors of the Army Medical Corps, were dispatched to the coming scenes of hostilities long before the present war broke out, and were inquiring into the likely food resources for the Mikado's troops. Samples were taken of fruit, vegetables and other foods, and so thoroughly was the investigation carried out that wells in the vicinity were tested with microscopes to avert any danger of the spread of disease from contaminated water.

The usual percentage of deaths for disease alone in many great wars is four, but by such precautions as the above taken by her Red Cross Society, Japan has reduced the figures to one per cent.

The Bohemian Twins.

There has arrived in London from Liego, Bohemia, the Misses Rosa and Josefa Blazek, who are, no doubt, the most extraordinary examples of human abnormality in existence. Probably no physiological curiosity of equal interest has been seen in Europe since Eng and Chang, the Siamese twins, visited London in 1829, before settling down in the United States, where they married two sisters and have reared healthy, normal families.

The physical condition of the Misses Blazek differs little from that of the Siamese twins. The bodies of the latter are connected near the chest. In the case of these young women the adhesion occurs for some distance up the side, [illegible]. Their heads are not quite on the level, Josefa being somewhat the taller of the two. Although [illegible] of necessity spend their lives side by side, they cannot look into each other's faces. The [illegible] that Rosa is enabled to [illegible] her sister.

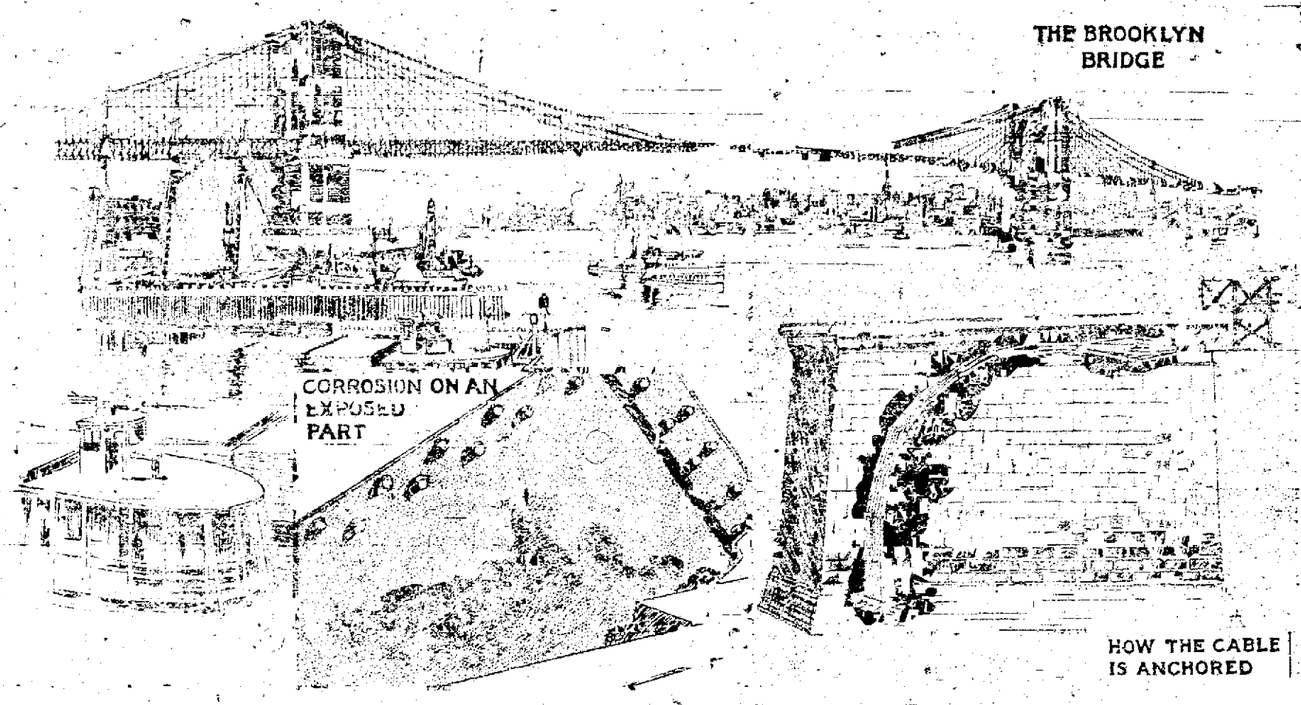
Physically, their actions are independent, but mentally the girls have a separate existence. Nor do their tastes, inclinations or temperaments coincide. Consequently they live in a state of constant compromise. The couple—if the [illegible] permissible—appear very happy and contented, or, as Rosa explained, "We are very much attached to each other in every respect." They enjoy the usual complement of limbs. They walk with a sprightly, nimble movement, but, of course, four feet are seen in operation.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Passing of One of America's Vast Note Works;

Great Expansion and Electricity Have Wrought



Francis Marion Cockrell, Senator for Thirty Years;

New Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission

FRANCIS MARION COCKRELL

The Question of Capital Punishment for Women;

Difficulties in the Way of its Abolishment

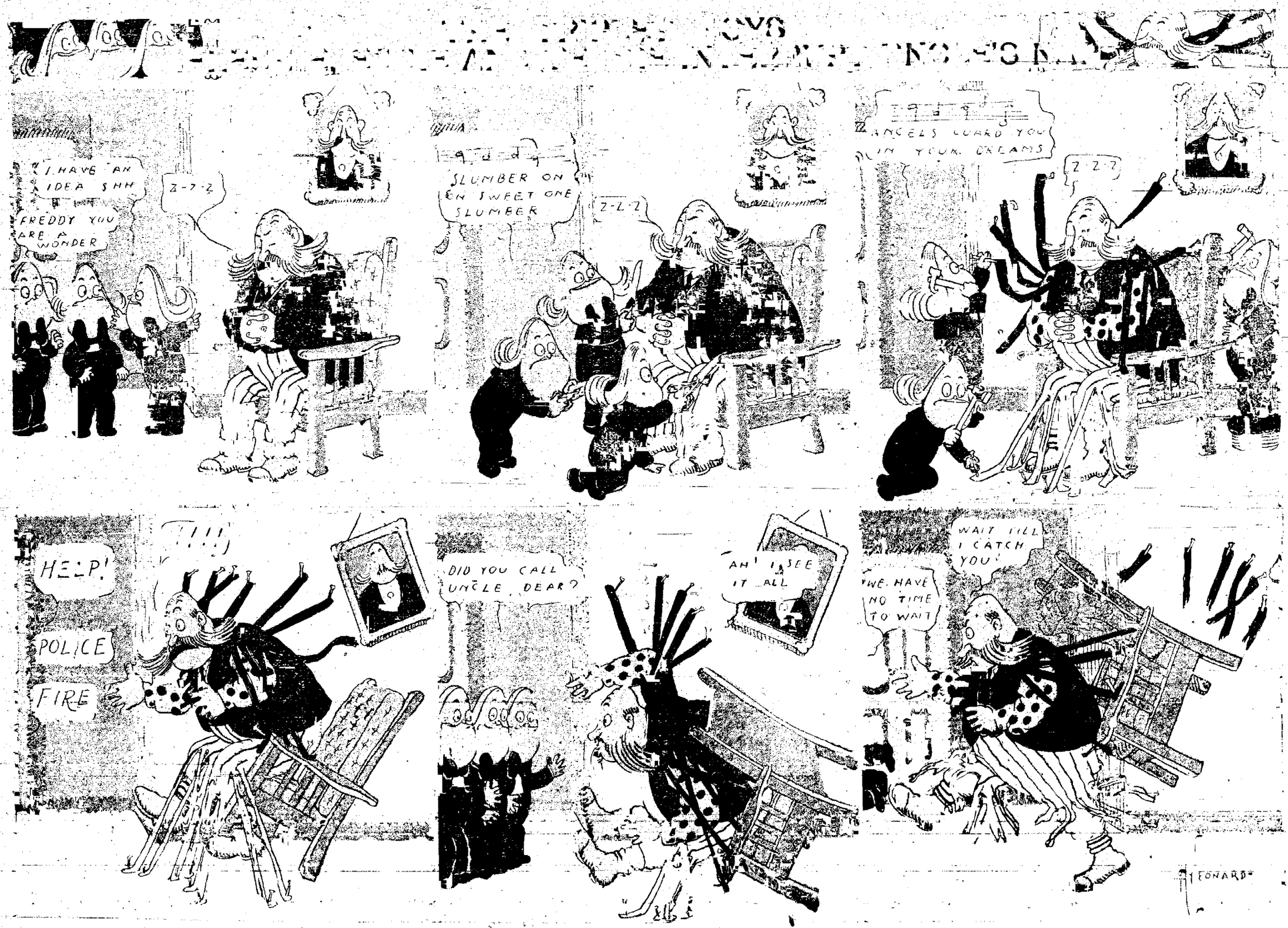
MRS. MARY ROGERS.

MRS. KATE EDWARDS.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

SAMMY SMART

E LEAVES HIS PLAYTHINGS WHERE PAPA WILL HAVE TO SEE THEM.

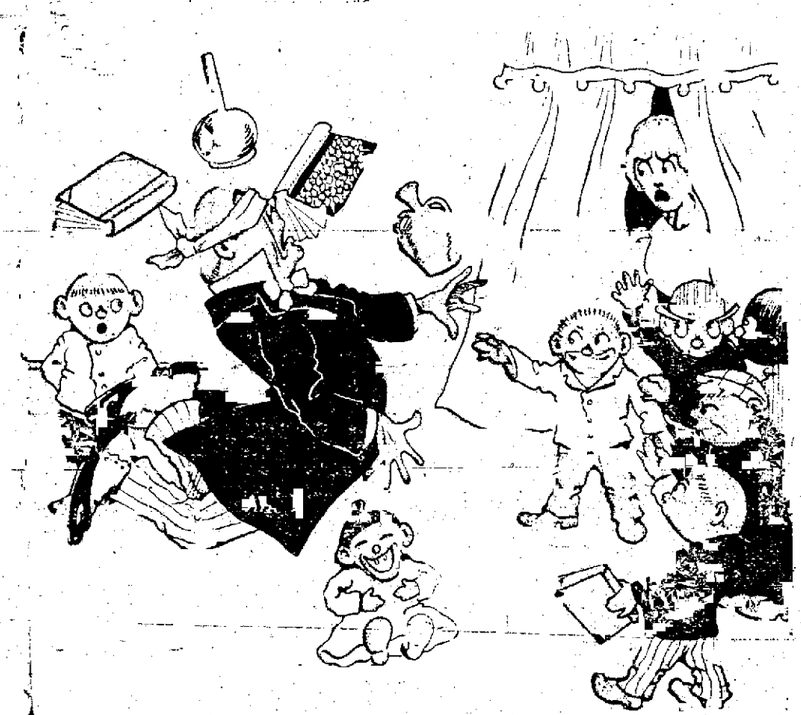


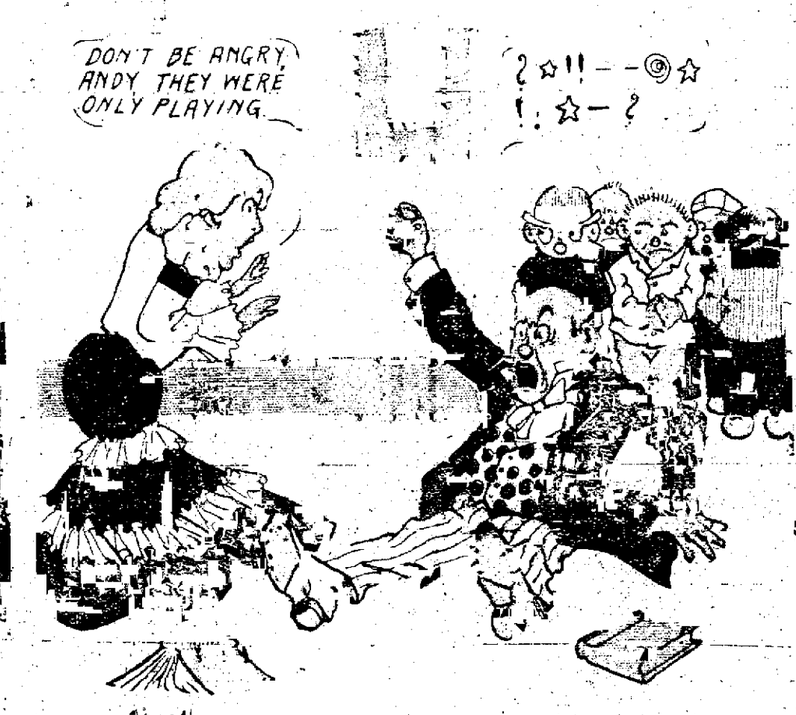
NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

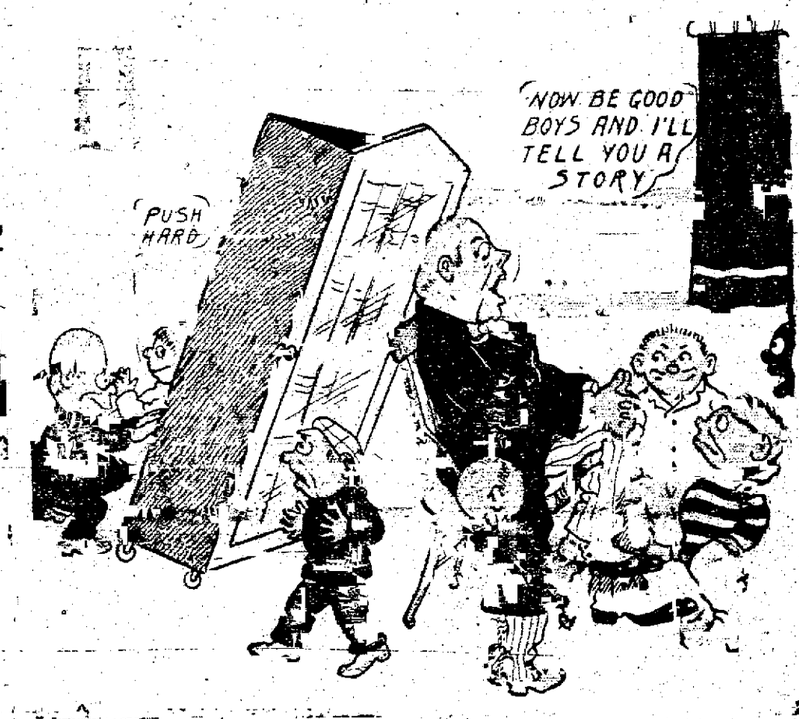
SUNDAY GAZETTE AND TELEGRAPH.
Colorado Springs

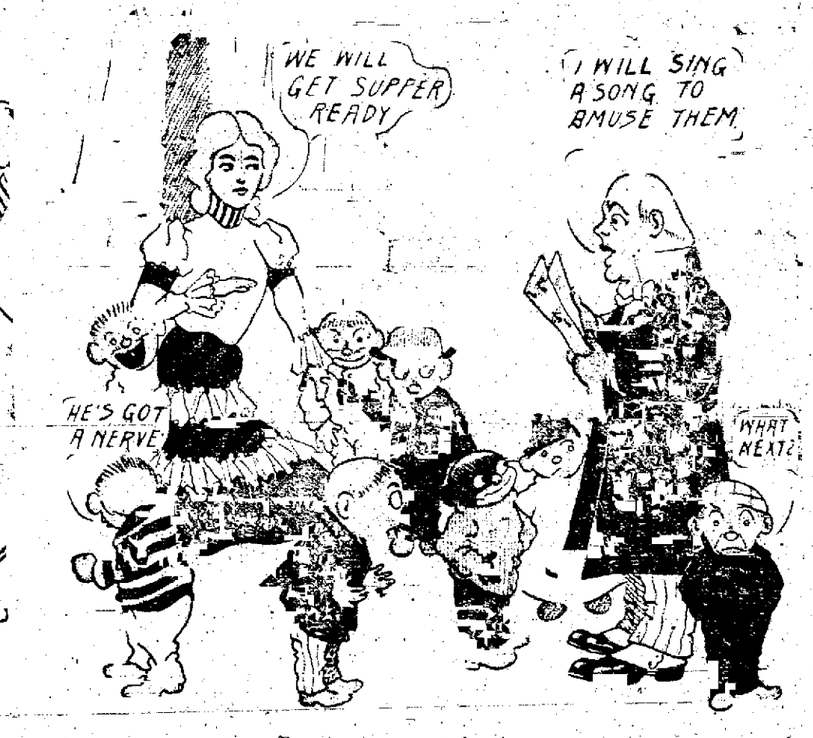
HANDY ANDY AND VAN OF GOOD INTENTIONS

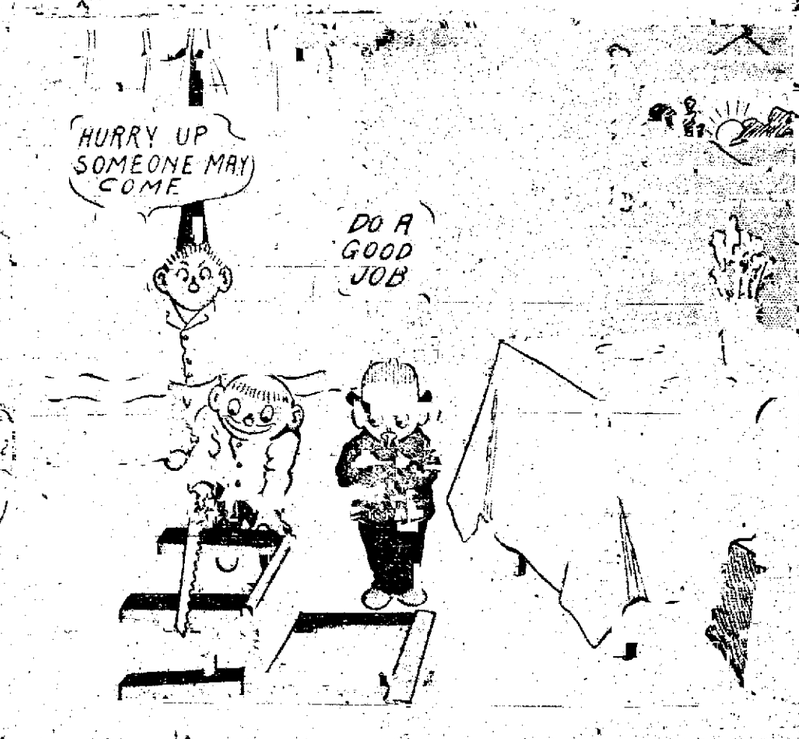
HE ASSISTS HIS WIFE IN ENTERTAINING HER SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS.

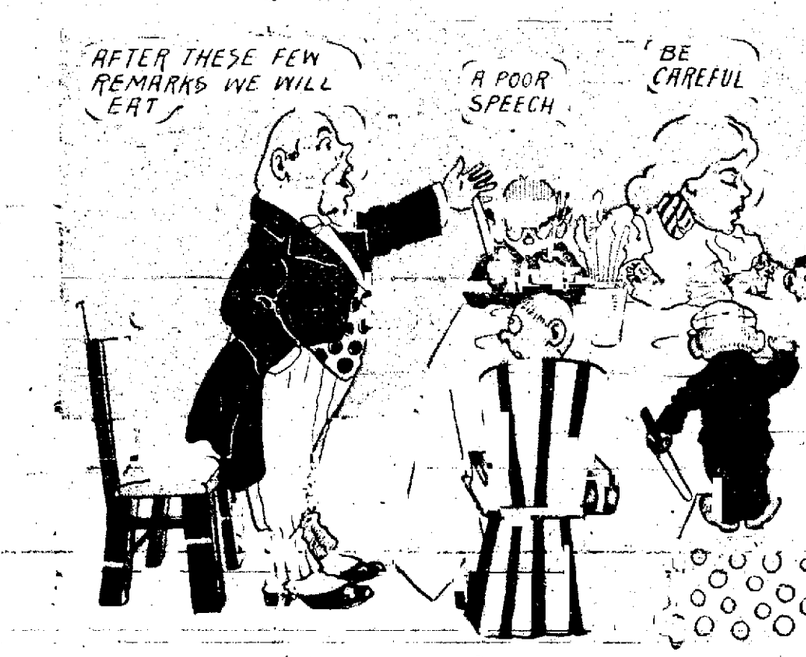












NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE TRUE GRANDEUR OF NATIONS

Charles Sumner's Famous Oration on the Wickedness of War

[illegible]

The true grandeur of a nation cannot be in triumphs of the intellect alone. Literature and art may widen the sphere of its influence; they may adorn it; but they are in their nature but accessories. The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained, enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man. The truest tokens of this grandeur in a state are the diffusion of the greatest happiness among the greatest number, and that passionless, God-like justice which controls the relations of the state to other states, and to all the people who are committed to its charge.

But war crushes with bloody heel all justice, all happiness, all that is God-like in man. "It is," says the eloquent Robert Hall, "the temporary repeal of all the principles of virtue." True, it cannot be disguised that there are passages in its dreary annals cheered by deeds of generosity and sacrifice; but the virtues which shed their charm over its horrors are all borrowed of peace; they are emanations of the spirit of love, which is so strong in the heart of man that it survives the rudest assaults. The flowers of gentleness, of kindliness, of fidelity, of humanity, which flourish in unregarded luxuriance in the rich meadows of peace, receive unwonted admiration when we discern them in war, like violets shedding their perfume on the perilous edges of the precipice, beyond the smiling borders of civilization. God be praised for all the examples of magnanimous virtue which he has vouchsafed to mankind! God be praised that the Roman emperor, about to start on a distant expedition of war, encompassed by squadrons of cavalry and by golden eagles which moved in the winds, stopped from his saddle to listen to the prayer of the humble widow, demanding justice for the death of her son! God be praised that Sidney, on the field of battle, gave with dying hand the cup of cold water to the dying soldier! That single act of self-forgetful sacrifice has consecrated the fenny field of Zutphen far, oh, far beyond its battle; it has consecrated thy name, gallant Sidney, beyond any feat of thy sword, beyond any triumph of thy pen. But there are hands outstretched elsewhere than on fields of blood for so little as a cup of cold water; the world is full of opportunities for deeds of kindness. Let me not be told, then, of the virtues of war. Let not the acts of generosity and sacrifice which have triumphed on its fields be invoked in its defense. In the words of oriental imagery, the poisonous tree, though watered by nectar, can produce only the fruit of death.

As we cast our eyes over the history of nations, we discern with horror the succession of murderous slaughters by which their progress has been marked. As the hunter traces the wild beast, when pursued to his lair, by the drops of blood on the earth, so we follow man, faint, weary, staggering with wounds, through the Black Forest of the past, which he has reddened with his gore. Oh, let it not be in the future ages as in those which we now contemplate. Let the grandeur of man be discerned in the blessings which he has secured, in the good he has accomplished, in the triumphs of benevolence and justice, in the establishment of perpetual peace.

As the ocean washes every shore, and clasps with all-embracing arms every land, while it bears upon its heaving bosom the products of various climes, so peace surrounds, protects and upholds all other blessings. Without it commerce is vain, the ardor of industry is restrained, happiness is blasted, virtue sickens and dies.

And peace has its own peculiar victories, in comparison with which Marathon and Bannockburn and Bunker hill, fields held sacred in the history of human freedom, shall lose their luster. Our own Washington rises to a truly heavenly stature—not when we follow him over the ice of the Delaware to the capture of Trenton, not when we behold him victorious over Cornwallis at Yorktown, but when we regard him, in noble deference to justice, refusing the kingly crown which a faithless soldiery proffered, and at a later day the peaceful neutrality of the country, while he received unmoved the clamor of the people wickedly crying for war.

To this great work let me summon you. That future which filled the lofty visions of the sages and bards of Greece and Rome, which was foretold by the prophets and heralded by the evangelists, when man in happy isles or in a new paradise shall confess the loveliness of peace, may be secured by your care, if not for yourselves, at least for your children. Believe that you can do it, and you can do it. The true golden age is before you, not behind you. If man has been driven once from Paradise, while an angel with a flaming sword forbade his return, there is another paradise, even on earth, which he may form for himself by the cultivation of the kindly virtues of life, where the confusion of tongues shall be dissolved in the union of hearts, where there shall be a perpetual jocund spring, and sweet strains borne on the "odoriferous wings of gentle gales," more pleasant than the Vale of Tempe, richer than the garden of the Hesperides, with no dragon to guard its golden fruit.

Let it not be said that the age does not demand this work. The mighty conquerors of the past from their fiery sepulchers demand it; the blood of millions unjustly shed in war crying from the ground demands it; the conscience even of the soldier whispers "peace." There are considerations springing from our situation and condition which fervently invite us to take the lead in this great work. To this should bend the patriotic ardor of the land; the ambition of the statesman; the efforts of the scholar; the pervasive influence of the press; the mild persuasion of the sanctuary; the early teachings of the school. Here, in ampler ether and diviner air, are untried fields for exalted triumphs, more truly worthy the American name than any snatched from rivers of blood. War is known as the last reason of kings. Let it be no reason of our republic. Let us renounce and throw off forever the yoke of a tyranny more oppressive than any in the annals of the world.

As those standing on the mountain tops first discern the coming beams of morning, let us, from the vantage ground of liberal institutions, first recognize the ascending sun of a new era. Lift high the gates and let the King of Glory in, the King of true glory, of Peace. I catch the last words of music from the lips of innocence and beauty—

"And let the whole earth be filled with His glory."

It is a beautiful picture in Grecian story that there was at least one spot, the small island of Delos, dedicated to the gods, and kept at all times sacred from war. Where the citizens of hostile countries met and united in a common worship. So let us dedicate our broad country. The temple of honor shall be surrounded by the temple of concord, so that the former can be entered only through the portals of the latter; the horn of abundance shall overflow at its gates; the angel of religion shall be the guide over its steps of flashing adamant; while within, Justice, returned to the earth from her long exile in the skies, shall rear her serene and majestic front. And the future chiefs of the republic, destined to uphold the glories of a new era, unspotted by human blood, shall be "the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of their countrymen."

But while we seek these blissful glories for ourselves, let us strive to extend them to other lands. Let the bugles sound the truce of God to the whole world forever. Let the selfish boast of the Spartan women become the grand chorus of mankind, that they have never seen the smoke of an enemy's camp. Let the iron belt of martial music which now encompasses the earth be exchanged for the golden cestus of peace, clothing all with celestial beauty. History dwells with fondness on the reverent homage that was bestowed by massacring soldiers on the spot occupied by the sepulcher of the Lord. Vain man, to restrain his regard to a few feet of sacred mold! The whole earth is the sepulcher of the Lord, nor can any righteous man profane any part thereof. Let us recognize this truth, and now, on this Sabbath of our country, lay a new stone in the grand temple of universal peace, whose dome shall be as lofty as the firmament of heaven, as broad and comprehensive as the earth itself.

EDUCATION AND BODILY VIGOR

Some Curious Tests Being Made at Yale—The Robust Men Prefer Scientific Work.

That a man with weak [illegible] is impelled to [illegible] while a man with a strong [illegible] is apt to [illegible] is the [illegible] Dr. William G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, has set out to prove, says the New York Sun. Doctor Anderson has a [illegible] that man is inclined [illegible] education by reason of [illegible], and for several months past he has been studying [illegible] strong physical points of the Sheffield Scientific school students and comparing them with the undergraduates of the academic department to determine what data he could get to support his theory.

So far he has been [illegible] this country or anywhere [illegible] studied the relative physical [illegible] students [illegible] and the [illegible] for example [illegible] is more fitted for [illegible] exercise.

The first results [illegible] Doctor Anderson [illegible] from his point of view. Anderson [illegible] of the academic and the scientific men at Yale this fall, he has just discovered that so far the records show that the scientific students are the strongest physically.

Early in the fall he began in the gymnasium [illegible] the two sets of students [illegible] and to submit them to certain strength tests. Seventy-five men from the Sheffield Scientific school [illegible] than to from the academic department of the university were put through a schedule of tests outlined by Doctor Anderson.

"Anthropology is a new work going [illegible] over the university," he [illegible], from which we will be able to get at the [illegible] that we want. It has always been a theory of mine," continued Doctor Anderson, "that many men have little chance to choose their line of college work, and that most students go into an academic course because the plans are made for them along that line, whereas their physical development and natural inclination would take them into a scientific course of study. It's quite natural that a robust young person of good physique should enjoy studies that take him out of doors rather than digging out classic roots.

"I have watched with a great deal of interest the growth and development of the scientific schools of the country, and I was interested to see here at Yale how the facts would bear me out in my theory as to physical adaptability to certain studies. With this in mind I have for some time been studying just how many proportionately from the two departments went into football or any of the other strenuous athletic diversions, and I am now at work to prove my proposition from statistics, if possible."

SOCIETY TAKES UP SPANISH.

Spain's silvery tongue is superseding French to a noticeable degree in the favor of society girls. Most of the young women of the [illegible] season and, in fact, for several seasons past, speak Spanish excellently. Full as well, at any rate, as a few of them will make their future husbands walk it. Dozens of debutantes have conversational knowledge of the soft sibilants and purring consonants suggestive of Seville and its sister cities, where it is always afternoon. They have not acquired the true Madrid lisp, because that can be learned only in Hispaniola's capital, but their accent would pass muster in Havana, Santiago, Mexico City or even Buenos Ayres, and their [illegible] of the tongue is praiseworthy. [illegible] Kate and her friend [illegible] are past mistresses of the [illegible], both having been [illegible] by the Spanish diplomats who met them in Washington. Perhaps Uncle Sam's closer affiliation with the Latin countries south of his little farm has something to do with the steadily increasing preference for the melodious [illegible] over Moliere's [illegible].

SOME LATE FASHIONS

CHIC WAIST FOR SEPARATE SKIRT.

This dainty waist is white crepe de chine and is a charming design for afternoon wear with separate skirt. Yoke and sleeves are made from all-over heavy lace and the plastron front is hand-embroidered with taffeta. The

deep cuffs may also be made of silk or of all-over lace. The body part of the blouse is made with four deep circular tucks, and the top of the sleeve is one large puff.

DANCING FROCK FOR YOUNG GIRL.

White dotted [illegible] was used in making this charming frock. The panel in skirt and vest of blouse is blue-striped white silk. The latter is shirred at the throat and forms a pretty round neck finish. Sleeves are elbow

length, the deep flounce falling from the puff at top.

The pretty skirt has two full flounces, the upper one edged with a band of fancy ribbon set on in festoon style. The girdle is pale blue panne velvet, matching the stripe in silk panel.

CHILD'S SCHOOL FROCK.

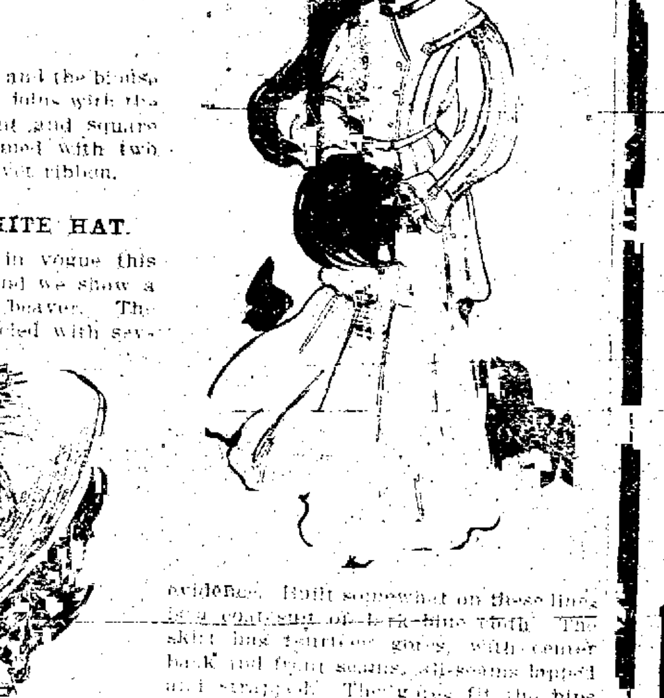
A nobby little school frock, and one easily copied by amateur sewers, is shown in this illustration. The original of this was dark red challis.

The skirt is full and plain and the blouse gathered to a band which joins with the skirt. The plastron front and square shoulder pieces are trimmed with two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon.

SMART WALKING SUIT OF DARK BLUE CLOTH.

Never has there been such a latitude in a season's fashions, and there is no excuse for a woman wearing an unbecoming gown. And especially is this true as to street frocks, as one sees boleros, short-basque coats, coats of moderate hip length, and the very popular redingote.

In Paris, long coats, fitted at the back and sides, but made plaited or full, with the fulness shirred or belted at the waist and falling loose below, are much in

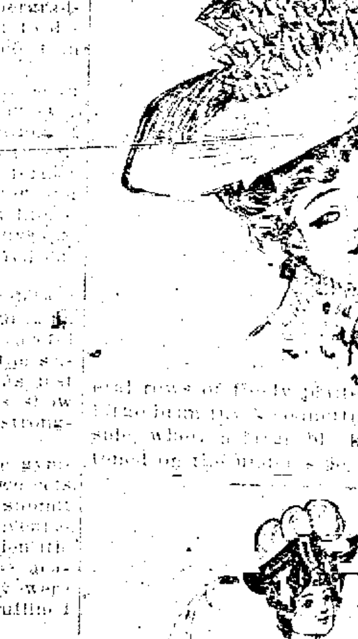


evidence. Built somewhat on these lines is a walking suit of dark blue cloth. The skirt has thirteen gores, with center back and front seams, all seams lapped and strapped. The gores fit the hips perfectly and flare sharply at the foot.

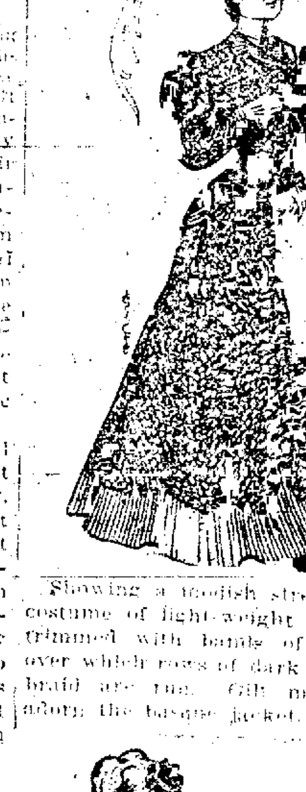
The piece de resistance is the coat. Applied stitched straps form the collar, trim the sleeves and make the belt, which starts from the side backs. It has three narrow box plaits on each side, front and back. The large buttons have blue velvet centers, and the motifs on silk straps are tan leather.

GOOD LOOKING WHITE HAT.

White hats are much in vogue this winter for street wear, and we show a smart model in French beaver. The semi-high crown is encircled with sev-



eral rows of finely plaited silk, and the little brim turns coquettishly on the left side, where a large black plume is fastened on the under side.



Showing a modish street two-piece costume of light-weight brown cloth, trimmed with bands of tan taffeta over which rows of dark brown cordbraid are run. Gilt metal buttons adorn the basque jacket.

AN IDEAL WINTER SUIT.

In this suit of wood-brown cheviot, the skirt has eleven gores, and, like all the new models, fits the hips closely and flares at the foot. The alternate gores are strapped, the others lapped

from knee down and trimmed with brown wood buttons.

The Eton jacket has applied straps in fancy design and held in place with buttons corresponding to those on front of jacket and skirt. The small revers are inset with velvet a shade darker than the cloth.

A sable stole and muff are worn with this jaunty costume.

A chic frock of cream mousseline silk trimmed with cream lace bands and lilac ribbon garniture. The high-[illegible] bodice [illegible] closes invisibly behind.

CHILD'S LONG JOURNEY ALONE

After being separated by thousands of miles from her family, 8-year-old Maria Majunsz met her mother for the first time in four years at union station yesterday. A tag labelled with the tot's name and the Pittsburg address of her family, 82 Shelby avenue, was her only identification on her long journey by sea and land from the interior of Hungary to the arms of her mother in Pittsburg.

Passengers and employes were affected at the scene between mother and daughter, and, although none could understand their Hungarian exclamations of joy, all knew the English counterparts. Seven years ago the father came to America, and after three years of hard work sent for his wife. Both worked hard to bring the child over the water, and about [illegible] the money for her passage was sent her. [illegible] met the child more than half way, and her path [illegible] with kindness.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

More than 8,000 women in Iowa are employed in agricultural pursuits.

THOMPSON'S
HERBAL COMPOUND

NOW

Is the Season

of the Year

That you should fortify your system against the ravages of Catarrh.

HERBAL COMPOUND

Is indorsed by all who have used it as the most effective

CURE

For all Catarrhal affections

For Sale by

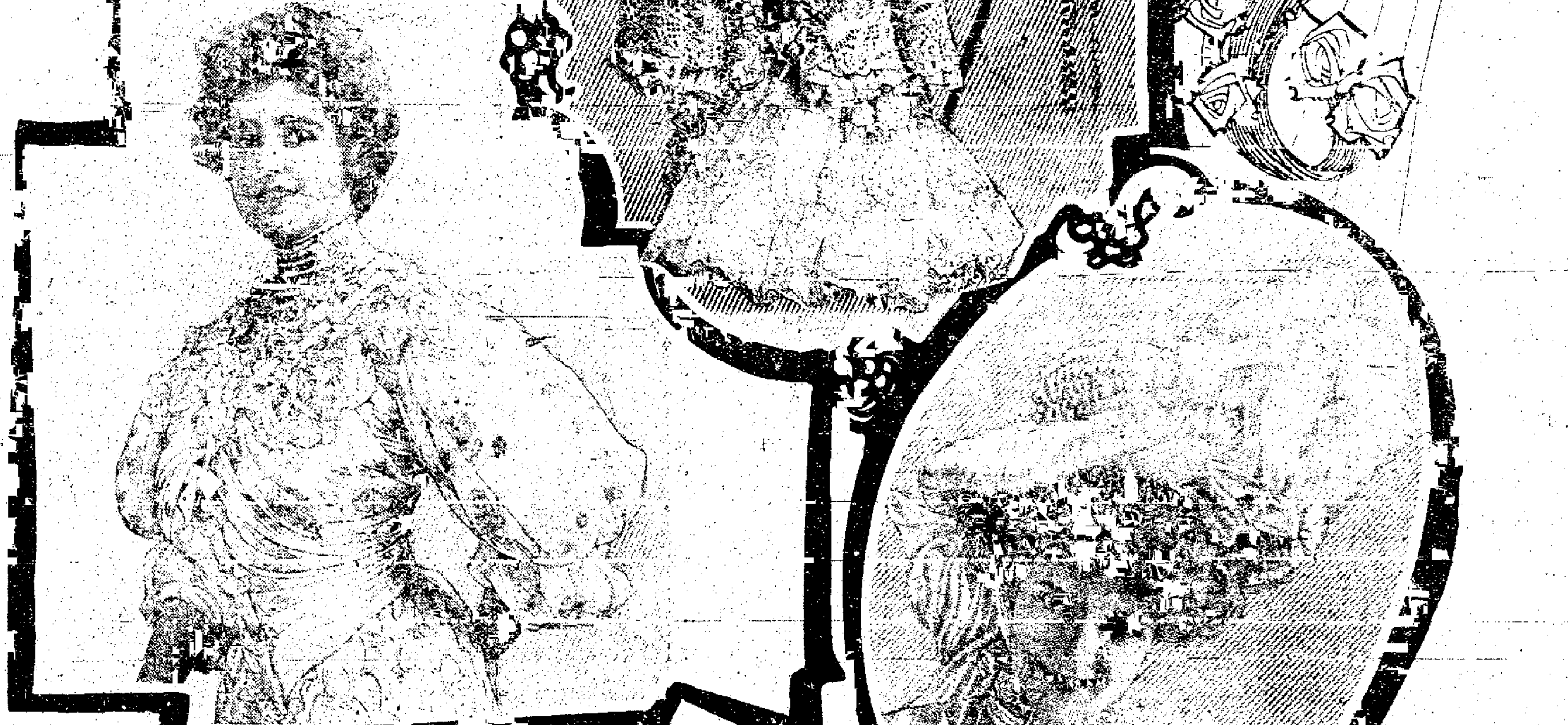
The Miller-Butcher Drug Co.,
The D. E. Munroe Drug Co.,
The A. Lee Ward Drug Co.,
The D. S. Way Drug Co., and
The Heffley-Angeletos Drug Co.,

Distributers.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Novel Designs for Early Spring



SPRING DESIGNS FROM PHILIPSBORN & CO. NEW YORK.

SMART GOWNS AND ACCESSORIES FOR DRESSY OCCASIONS

Novelties That Paris Sends for Early Spring The Lines and Outlines Are Very New and Decidedly Different The Princesse Gown Is Prominent, but with a Difference Fitted Waists and Paneled Skirts Trimmings Are to Be Lavishly Used Colors Are Coming In Spangles for Daylight Wear Fetching Effects in Millinery All That Is Fashionable in the Finishing Touches of the Toilette.

Over in Paris, where the fashions are made, all during the dull days of November the originators of the mode have been busily planning models that will be worn at the Southern resorts a little later on.

Over there they do not have any of that delightful Indian summer, that aftertaste of good weather which distinguishes our glorious, if somewhat changeable and unreliable, American climate. The summer is long, the autumn short, October brings gloomy days and November brings winter with them.

But after the fuss and excitement of New Year, the day of the year in all France, has had time to subside, these ravishing creations that are intended to be shown at Monte Carlo, Nice, Cannes, Biarritz and the other Riviera resorts are placed on display, and then Paris flocks to the modiste's and the couturière's, and long-drawn sighs of admiration, punctuated with oh's and ah's of delight, greet each model as its wearer—they believe in exhibitions upon the living model over there—promenades gracefully the full length of the long salon, turning this way and that, the better to display the best and most attractive points of each particular creation.

And the best part of it is for the American girl. Over here we have our own Riviera, and our own Southern resorts; and the cream of the early models is skimmed for the American girl to wear on her own side of the big herring pond.

This year they are, if anything, more interesting than ever. Styles have been in a somewhat unsettled state during the autumn months. One authority claimed this, and another that; while a third, perhaps just as well and favorably known as the other two, flatly contradicted each of these and advanced some new theory of his own.

In a group of these just-arrived models of the new modes the first thing that strikes the eye is how very prominent the princesse gown is. It is a princesse gown, sure enough, but it is a princesse with a difference. A very far remove from the stiff, straight, unrelieved model that we used to know under that name. The new design has very little but the title in common with the old one; and there is not a moment's hesitation in declaring the latest production in this line far more bewitching than anything that has gone before it.

Sometimes the foundation linings—they are inevitably of silk—are cut on the princesse lines; but far more often they are the usual waist and skirt linings, cleverly joined together, and usually with fagoting stitches rather than a seam, so that there is absolutely no crease or bulk at that point just below the waist line. The bodice lining shows the long and well boned dip point in the front, and the skirt lining is cut to meet it. The fit of the linings must be perfect and faultless, there must be neither hitch nor wrinkle, for it is on the lines of the foundation that the success of the princesse gown will depend.

Although they are all of them grouped under the one description, the manifestations of the princess models are so many and so delightfully various that there is simply not a type or style or build of creature feminine that will not look her most gracious best in this gown—provided—and that is the crucial point—that her selection of style be made in accordance with her build and, a greater point yet, her possibilities!

The one point common to all of them is the accentuation of the straight front. And here a word to the would-be fashion-wise. Do not attempt to have your new princesse gown fitted over these comfortable corsets that go so well with your shirt waists and blouses. There is a new model—it comes in all of the popular makes, if you do not care to undertake the expense of a special corsetière's order—intended especially for the princesse gown, and which differs radically from its immediate predecessors. That comfortable straight front is there, to be sure, but the bust line is higher, the line from under arm to waist is very cleverly lengthened, the waist itself is made smaller and rounder, and the hip is longer and even more gently sloping than we have had it before. Such a corset will add some few inches, apparently, to the height of the girl who knows how to adjust it correctly. She will look taller and more gracefully slender, and that without any undue lacing, either, to accomplish the desired effect.

One cannot possibly overestimate the importance of the ceinture in the new fashions. Time was when a woman's waist measure exceeded the twenty-five inch mark she gratefully acquiesced in the dressmaker's dictum that the girdle was not for her. Now, however, here is another point that we have altered in these latter days, and for the better.

... the satin weight can wear it ... and wear it becomingly, too. [illegible] must be carefully and cleverly [illegible] ... it must be of the material of the gown, and not in a contrasting color ... [illegible] ... must be well boned or featherboned ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... and contrasting ... [illegible] ... are ... [illegible] ... for daylight wear! ... [illegible] ... gasped over it ... and then adopted enthusiastically ... and now ... so accustomed to it that ... does not command even a second or ... glance. But it will take a little ... ere we come to ... spangled and pailletted ... afternoon wear.

Of course the Parisienne who is even of moderate means pretty nearly lives in her carriage. A distance of two or three blocks even she will not walk. And when she does walk at all it is in the forenoon, in the Bois de Boulogne—she arrives there in her carriage—and she dons her costume trotteur especially for that business, for exercise is a business, and a serious one, too, with the Parisienne belle.

This is the very latest fad, the dernier cri from Paris: the use of pale-colored cloths in combination with spangled nets and laces, and with the cloth pretty thickly encrusted with paillettes worked up into appliques that are padded and mounted so that they stand out in bold relief against the pale cloth.

With the combination of so many materials, the use of panels is one of the best modes and methods of harmonizing and contrasting the different stuffs. There is less of an appearance of patchiness and remnants when this is done—and, better than all, this mode really lends to the production of one new gown from the best parts of those which have been discarded as being not sufficiently up to date to wear.

The collarless neck is quite the accepted fad for all afternoon and many evening appearances. Like all other fads, many there be who carry it to extremes. Indeed, in some instances it amounts almost to a decolletage, the neck being cut out round, but the collar bones covered.

With this style the matter of neck dressings will become of high importance to many of us. The girl whose neck is like the sculptured marble column that the poets talk about will regard such trifles with an indifferent scorn; but the majority of the multitude will not be above receiving and following such hints as Dame Fashion accords.

These filmy and fluffy bows of tulle and malines have been taken back into favor once more. They may be tied in a full bow, and this twisted around to wherever it looks most piquant and becoming. That is, anywhere, but in the back. It may be in front, demurely under the chin, or coquettishly under the ear, but it must not swing around to the back.

The all-prevailing and all-pervading elbow sleeve really invites one to get out all the bracelets of every kind and character that are in the family jewel chest and to wear them with the long glace kid gloves that are the latest thing. The suede glove is passe, and both gloves and shoes must now be shiny. Of course the shoe is to be black, while the glove is of any color desired, so long as it is neutral.

THE XXTH CENTURY SEWING MACHINE

New Model SINGER Just Out

Have You Seen It? "66" Have You Tried It?

The highest type of FAMILY SEWING MACHINE the embodiment of SIMPLICITY and UTILITY—the ACME of CONVENIENCE.

The ATTACHMENTS furnished with this machine are so conveniently arranged in the center locking drawer—A SEPARATE PLACE FOR EACH, as to be easily accessible. There is a full set, comprising the latest and best designs.

MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

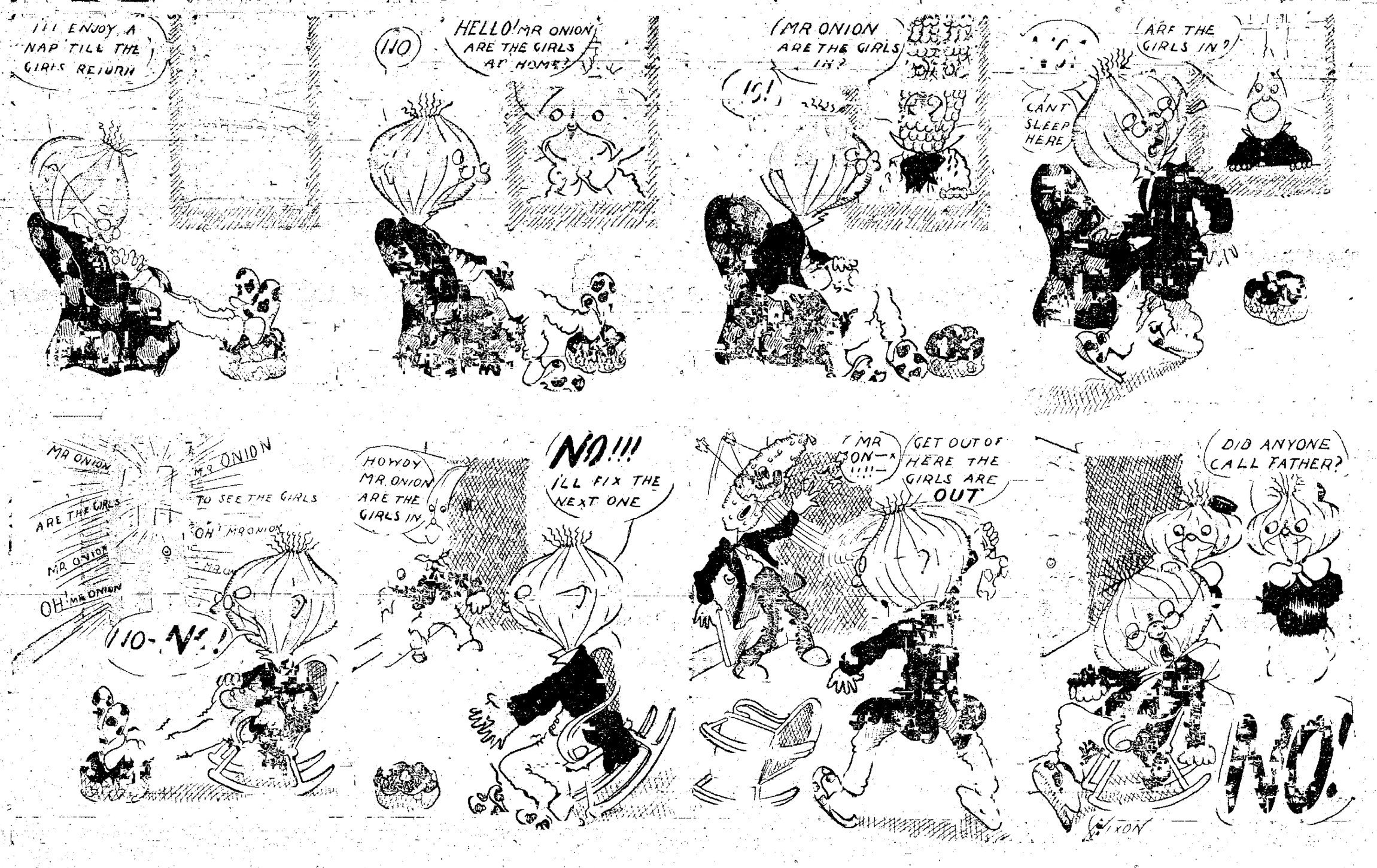
at Singer Stores in Every City.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

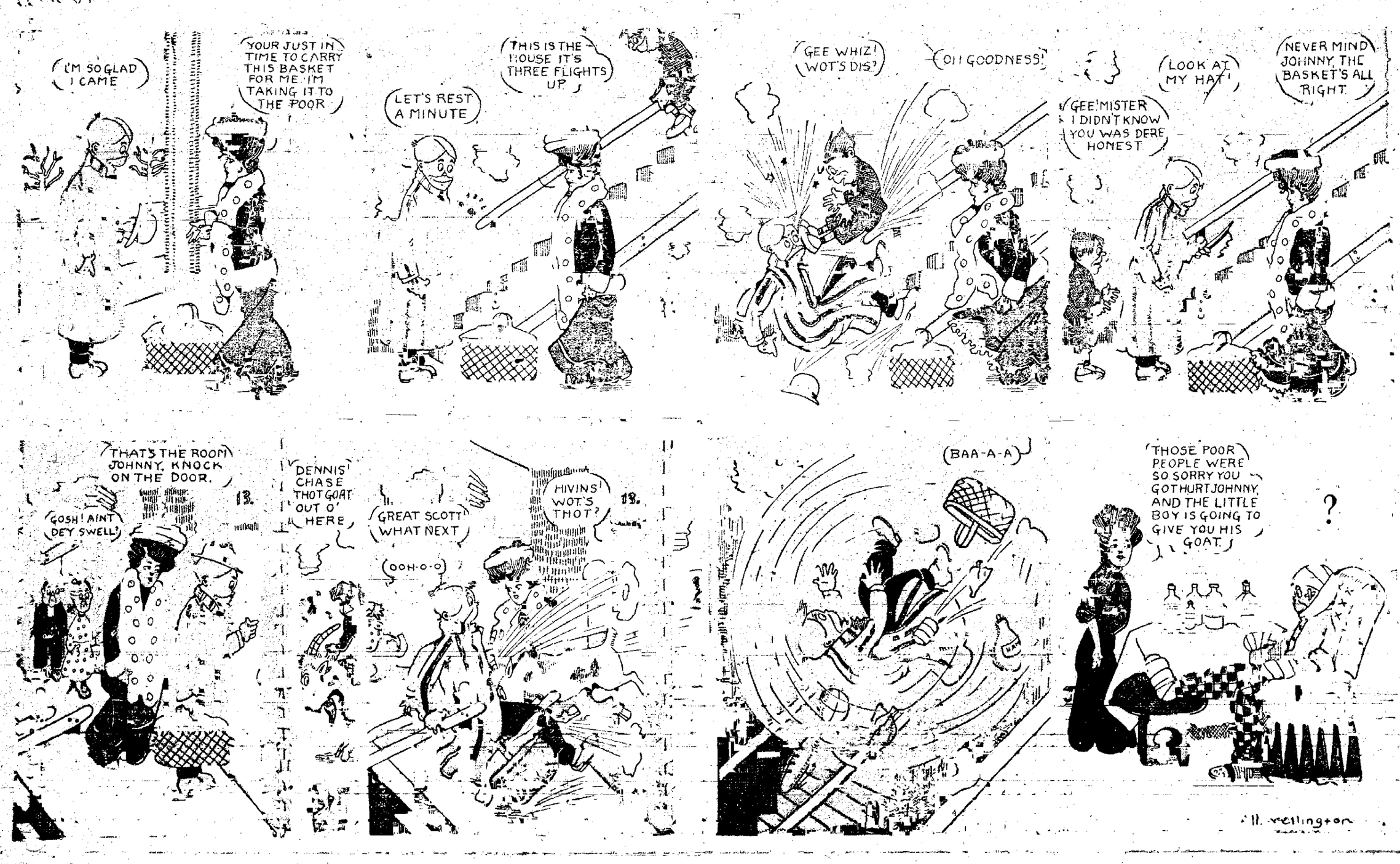
NewspaperARCHIVE®

MR. ONION NOTES

EVERYBODY GIVES A NEW NOTE TO MR. ONION



JOHNNY SMART, WHO DOES SOME GOOD DEEDS, HELPS THE POOR, BUT WISHES HE HADN'T



NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®